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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Soviet Fliers Beat Dreams

Sino-Japanese Hands Full

Court Scheme Tests Ethics

¶ **Soviet Fliers Make Record Time.** Sweeping through a California fog, Russia's trans-polar fliers break all non-stop records as they fly on through the mist, leaving ground crews at Oakland and other landing fields uncertain as to their exact whereabouts. They encounter, cyclone, snowstorm, rain and fog in their 6250-mile journey over the top of the world, and by the aid of radio dots and dashes remain in touch with land throughout their journey. While the Russian Consul at San Francisco takes to the air in a chartered plane in an effort to locate the fliers above the fog blanket, reports from central and southern California indicate clear landing fields. Eyes turn to Bakersfield expectantly, but since the fliers have indicated a desire to reach San Diego, if fuel holds out, many predict that this southern California city, 6487 miles from Moscow, is their destination. Seven-league boots which once seemed the ultimate of imagination have been rendered obsolete by modern science which permits men almost casually to make a 6000-mile hop. Imagination loses in the race with applied intelligence.

¶ **Public Relations East and West.** On opposite sides of the world, the question of Sino-Japanese relations is dealt with simultaneously. While Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese ambassador to China, flies to Tientsin to confer with the new commander of the Japanese army in North China regarding the crisis in Sino-Japanese affairs induced by the Peiping skirmish, the Institute of Public Relations, meeting at Charlottesville, Va., hears Dr. Chih Meng, director of the Chinese Institute of America, declare the Chinese Government wishes to avoid war with Japan. So, while trench mortars and machine guns bark about the gates of the ancient Chinese city, one of China's leading spokesmen in America tells of a strengthening of the nation's military power, and a national unification which makes China a more formidable foe than formerly while remaining a continuous lover of peace. Those who want immediate war are in a minority, he declares, but a majority are "willing to fight further extensions of Japanese influence." Even while guns thunder, the hope remains that liberal forces in Japan may bring military forces under control and make peaceful settlement possible. But it's hard for nations to shake hands while holding a hand grenade.

¶ **Rebellion Over the Court.** Another prop totters as the substitute court reorganization scheme presses too heavily against tradition. Following the statement of stiff-backed Hatton W. Sumners, Texan Democrat and Judiciary Committee chairman, that additional Supreme Court justices are merely waiting for the court plan to be dropped before retiring, mutterings of an open rebellion against the whole proposal sweep over Capitol Hill. Administration leaders hear the coming storm and drive in tent pegs more firmly. Senator Hugo Black waits in the dressing room to rush into the senatorial arena as soon as Royal S. Copeland finishes his attack on the measure—an attack, by the way, which would have resounded much more loudly had its echoes not been drowned by the homely, pertinent words of the Texas Representative. In effect, however, both speakers banged the same gong, for both pointed out that the President's insistence on having his way with the court bade fair to disrupt the party.

¶ **Mr. Sumners' restraint** regarding consequences the substitute court bill might have on the court was no less notable than the hard-to-refute charge he made that the measure was threatening the solidarity of the nation at a time when dictatorial ideas everywhere seem aimed at democratic institutions. Democratic institutions in America, however, have nothing to fear when the people's representatives have the courage in Congress to turn away from personalities to principles. As a testing ground for this practice, the court scheme has proven an asset.

¶ **Positive and Negative in Europe.** France celebrates the fall of the Bastille. Soldiers, planes, tanks, and guns mark the review in the Etoile district. The display is significant: France feels its muscles. Simultaneously in Spain insurgent troops smash against the Spanish government's Madrid offensive, and claim a victory, although government sources record advances too. Meanwhile the French Government passes a crucial point as the Socialist congress at Marseilles decides to allow Socialist ministers to remain in the Chautemps cabinet. As these elements surge in the European sea, voices echo from Oxford, England, where the World Conference of Christians meets. They call to the churches of all lands to unite in a co-operative endeavor to overcome the Pagan secularism of modern society. This age offers Christians their great opportunity. It is their privilege to prove the practicality of their faith, the power of their God.

In the Boston Section:

Boston Welfare Dept. prepares for WPA inrush.

One hundred and seventy-five return to Reed & Prince Worcester plant.

Nantucket threatens secession; strike result.

Strikes held superior to arbitration by Warne.

And news from all New England in the

Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Soviet Fliers Set Distance Record; Land in California

SAN JACINTO, Calif., July 14 (AP) Three Soviet airmen landed in a pasture three miles west of here early today with a long-distance flight record established in flight across the north pole from Moscow.

Beset by fog and a leaky gasoline tank, the trio ended their adventure at 6:27 a. m., P. S. T. (9:27 a. m., E. S. T.), after covering nearly 6700 miles in slightly more than 62 hours in the air.

Pilot Mikhail Gromoff. Co-Pilot Andrei Yumosheff and Navigator Sergei Danilin said they had kown down the Pacific coast as far as San Diego, Calif., but were blocked by fog and retraced their course toward March Field, an army base only 25 miles from this mountain community.

The mountain range between San Diego and March Field confused them and they did not know where they were when the gasoline tank sprang a leak.

Land in Pasture

The big ant-type red monoplane, powered by a single motor, was brought down safely when the pasture was sighted. Several ranchers saw the landing. The fliers were unable to speak English but through written notes prepared in advance in Moscow and signs they made known their first wants—a bath, food and sleep.

A guard was organised about the plane to preserve intact particularly the sealed barograph necessary to establish their record officially.

Maj. Victor H. Strahn flew a single-seater plane from March Field and an automobile was arranged to take the three to the army base.

The second trans-polar flying expedition far exceeded the distance of the first which came down at Vancouver, Wash., June 20 after a hop of 5288 miles.

Cross North Pole

The Soviet trio left Moscow at 3:22 a. m. Monday (7:22 p. m., E. S. T. Sunday). They passed over Rudolf Island, the last point of land between them and the North Pole, at 2:01 p. m. Monday, then battled snow and winds before reaching the pole at 7:15 p. m., a little less than a day from Moscow.

On this phase of the flight the red-winged monoplane was kept at an altitude of 8800 feet or above wind resistance. After passing the northernmost spot on the globe, the airmen raced across the wild reaches of the Yukon and Northwest Territory for the shores of Canada, 1500 miles away.

Favorable winds kept the plane ahead of schedule, and last night it became known definitely the objective would be "beyond Oakland." As originally announced by the Kremlin, the flight was to be from Moscow to San Francisco, Calif., or beyond.

Soviet Aircraft Boomed

The announced purpose of the flight was to "confirm again the possibility of regular communications intercontinentally by way of the north pole." It served to demonstrate further the practicability of Soviet engineered and manufactured aircraft, as first was strikingly attested by the successful Moscow to Vancouver, Wash., flight of Valeria Chekaleff, Georgi Baidukoff and Alex Baliakoff.

The previous long-distance nonstop record of 5637 miles, from New York to Syria, was established by the Frenchmen, Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos, in 1933.

Move to prohibit ocean "stunt" flying; Map of Russians' ighfit; Page 6.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Britain Sees China Blockade As New Peril

Three Democracies Consult on Plans to Prevent Far East War

Hong Kong Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—Behind the published facts of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's earnest representations to the Japanese and Chinese Ambassadors on the subject of the Wangping incident and his consultations with Mr. Ray Atherton, counselor of the American Embassy, and M. Charles Corbin, French Ambassador, yesterday, lies the belief, amounting almost to certainty, that if there were war between China and Japan, the latter would proclaim blockade of the Chinese coast.

Such a blockade could not be effective unless it also covered the British island of Hong Kong and the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Thus, unless the Wangping affair is settled amicably, it is felt here that Britain is bound to be involved. The British Government would be faced with the necessity of deciding whether to bring all Hong Kong's trade with the mainland voluntarily to an end, thereby aiding the Japanese blockade, or to insist on its continuance, thereby helping China in her resistance.

While deeply concerned over the whole affair, Downing Street circles regard the situation as grave and delicate, but by no means hopeless. They are inclined to believe that the recent change of government in Tokyo, which was based on the electorate's dislike of a policy of military adventure, will enable civilian elements to prevent army hot-heads from forcing Japan to go on with the old, discredited "forward" policy in North China.

Downing Street hopes furthermore for the closest possible collaboration between London, Washington and Paris in counselling moderation both in Tokyo and Nanking.

One of the greatest dangers is paradoxically due to the growing strength of China. Expert observers here declare that China is today stronger now than at any time since 1911, and that her power is steadily on the upgrade. This means, they say, not only is China less inclined to accept humiliating terms than on the occasion of previous clashes, but also that Japan must face progressive decline in her influence in North China unless she is prepared to fight now to maintain it. Such a situation involves momentous decisions for the world as well as for China and Japan, in addition to the trading interests of the three great Western powers states, Britain, France and America, there is also the question what the U. S. S. R. would do if the two Eastern countries should go to war—and what Germany might do if the Soviet Union went to China's help.

Fortunately there is reason to believe that the present rulers of Japan are awake to the dangerous inflammability of the position. So, although there is thought to be no immediate prospect of full settlement—on the contrary more fighting is predicted—it is hoped that the trouble will be localised to the neighborhood of Peiping and that with prudent counsel and perhaps help from Western democracies a satisfactory settlement will be reached before long.

Loyal Scotland Greets the King

© Fox

A Royal Archer's Welcome

Scene at Holyrood, When King George, on His Recent Visit to Scotland With Queen Elizabeth, Exchanged Greetings With a Scottish Veteran in the Historic Precincts of the Palace

King and Queen Begin Progress Through Wales

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth, traveling overnight by royal train tomorrow will begin a two-day, 250-mile tour of the principality of Wales in the second of their visits to their realms.

After a crowded week holding court at the palace of Holyrood House in Edinburgh, they will make brief but ceremonial stops in Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Aberystwyth and Carnarvon, and touch on the Welsh depressed areas.

Repeat Ancient Ceremony

The most colorful ceremony of the visit will be "the rulers' arrival at Carnarvon Castle, cradle of the principality, at whose portals Edward I showed the Welsh their first prince in the thirteenth century.

Promptly at 4:20 p. m. Thursday the King and Queen, accompanied by the "Queen's Messenger," will approach the castle.

Following the ritual of centuries, the messenger will knock loudly at the water gate, proclaiming that "the King demands admission to his castle."

David Lloyd George, governor of the castle and warlime Prime Minister, will announce from behind the gate his compliance with the royal order and open the portal.

Visit Depressed Areas

The royal party will travel by train to Newport at the outset of the tour to spend 65 minutes in meeting local leaders.

From there they will continue by automobile if the weather is good, for lunch in Cardiff before proceeding to Swansea.

The royal party probably will travel overnight by rail from Swansea to Aberystwyth where the King will open the new National Library of Wales Thursday morning before proceeding to Carnarvon.

Edinburgh honors Scottish Queen: page 8.

President Eyes World Crisis; Facilities of Nation Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Expert committees of the Government are investigating the emergency shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing facilities of the United States, with a view to possible rapid expansion.

At the same time, President Roosevelt feels he has no magic formula with which to reply to requests coming to him almost daily to take a hand in the grave European situation. The State Department, watching the North China crisis, is acting along parallel lines with Great Britain.

These developments, emerging strikingly in the last 24 hours, have served to notify Washington the Supreme Court fight or the labor struggles are far from being the

Reorganization of the State Department is being pressed to conclusion at the time when attention is beginning to be focussed more closely on foreign affairs.

Presidential Parable

Mr. Roosevelt's viewpoint on "calling a conference" or taking some other dramatic action toward the European or world situation has been explained strikingly to several callers in the last day or two. He is reported to have outlined matters in this fashion:

Most European statesmen, and most thoughtful people there, the President believes, feel they are up against a stone wall. Nobody in Europe, they think, can solve the present deadlock between the groups of powers. Individual national leaders are afraid to take up the problem lest others single them out for attack. Hence Europe is looking round for somebody outside of Europe with a hat and a rabbit in it. "Now I," the President is said to have told his friends, "haven't got that kind of a hat and there isn't a rabbit in it."

This parable puts in crisp Roosevelt language what informed observers have felt about the White House attitude for some time: that the President would not be averse to taking helpful action if he knew what action to take. But the European feeling of hopelessness in the face of an impasse is shared here with less despair, perhaps. Statesmen—many of whom regard the present drift as ominous—simply do not know what to do.

Different Approach

Another, and far different, approach to the world problem was outlined by Mr. Roosevelt to his press conference yesterday. He conferred with Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of Navy, and ordered a survey of the Government's navy yards at Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans, La., to determine their capacity to expand production. The Brooklyn navy yard already is busy to capacity.

It is just possible, said the President in carefully chosen language, that the nation is facing a big shipbuilding boom. Private yards, he considered, would be unable to meet needs.

Air Facilities Studied

Construction, he said, would be necessary not only for the merchant marine, toward which the maritime commission expects to expend some $150,000,000 in Government money in the next few years, but for actual fighting craft and auxiliary ships—the "train" of the navy. A bill for construction of six auxiliary ships at a cost of about $48,000,000 is in conference and may provide the first non-warship construction in navy yards.

In addition, the President indicated airplane construction facilities are being studied.

The boom in shipbuilding may not necessarily be based on war-scare talk. The parity-navy program, under way in the Vinson Act with additions for further battleships, constitutes a mighty nucleus of work in many yards. The new bill for $48,000,00 in auxiliary ships will take out another bite.

World Church Parley Urged To Thwart Pagan Secularism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, July 14—Voices of Scotland, China, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States were heard during yesterday's deliberations of the world conference of Christians, and each voice in turn called upon the churches of all lands to unite in a co-operative endeavor to overcome the pagan secularism of modern society.

In two plenary sessions presided over in turn by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. S. Germanos, Archbishop of Thyateira, the conference listened intently as the Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, in New York, denounced the idolatries of present day, and Dr. T. Z. Koo of China, pointed to the Christian Gospel as the only way out of the wilderness of war and economic disorder.

The conference during these preliminary days is pursuing the business of analyzing the problems with which it is to deal.

Dr. J. H. Oldham, of London, Chairman of the Research Commission of the Universal Christian Council of Life and Work, set the tempo of yesterday's discussion with his statement on the issues with which the Oxford conference is confronted. "This conference comes together," he said, "in a world in which multitudes of our fellow human-beings are suffering from the plague of unemployment in which manhood, womanhood and childhood suffer slow destruction from under-nourishment and the more serious decay of spiritual being through the loss of hope and a deepening sense of the aimlessness and meaninglessness of life.

"The conference confronts a world in which the piling up of armaments is proceeding on a scale never known before in human history and this armaments race holds over heads of all of us the peril of a spread over the whole world of fiendishness of war and the suppression of every impulse of compassion, and of the universal return to barbarism and savagery.

"These are the grim realities in the face of which this conference assembles."

Dr. H. Schoenfeld of Geneva, the Rev. Henry Pitney Van Dusen of New York, and Prof. Arvid Runestam of Upsala, Sweden, followed

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

More Steel Workers Return

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Connellsville, Penna.: Two strike-closed mines of the Republic Steel Corporation resumed operations today despite more than 200 pickets. J. C. Laick, superintendent of the Davidson and Trotter mines, said more than 200 of the normal pay roll of 549 returned to the pits after petitioning Gov. George H. Earle for protection. Only two minor displays of violence were reported.

Detroit—Charles Spare, prosecutor's investigator, identified Charles Goodman, Ford Motor Company employee, as one of the men who beat Richard Frankensteen, United Automobile Workers organizational director, at the Ford plant in Dearborn May 26.

Goodman, who has been arraigned on a state warrant charging assault, was pointed out by Spare in a photograph of the May 26 fighting, introduced in the National Labor Relations Board hearing on a complaint against the company.

Johnstown, Penna.: The Johnstown citizens committee, foe of the C. I. O., denied that it was supported by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for strike-breaking purposes.

The steel union complained yesterday to the National Labor Relations Board that the company "instigated, sponsored and financed" the formation of the citizens committee.

Chicago: Coroner Frank J. Walsh summoned more than 100 witnesses for an inquest today into the 10 fatalities in Chicago's Memorial Day steel strike battle.

Chief Deputy Coroner James J. Whalen said the possible verdicts were justifiable homicide, manslaughter, and murder.

Merida, Mexico: The whole peninsula of Yucatan, including Merida, its capital, lacked light and power today as the result of a utility employees strike for higher wages, better living conditions and a new collective labor contract.

Other labor news: Page 4.

Court Bill Suffers Serious Threat by Robinson's Passing

Sudden Decease of Majority Leader, and President's Mainstay in the Senate, Stuns Capital—Thought That Without His Support Plan Will Fade

Decision on Plan Is With White House But Many Expect Another Compromise

Democratic Feeling Is Apprehensive of Open War for New Deal Control and Split of Party By Rival Factions —Robinson Had Kept Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Seen in the perspective of Congressional developments in the past 24 hours, the sudden passing of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, Majority leader and mainstay of the President in the Senate, gives every indication of throwing the President's court reorganization program into full retreat. But this is not all.

With the passing of Senator Robinson, a struggle for Democratic leadership between warring factions is opened up; the absence of Vice-President Garner becomes particularly noticeable, and the unity of the famous New Deal majority which has thus far been able to operate almost at will, is seriously threatened.

These are some of the immediate effects of the new developments. Mr. Roosevelt, in brief, faces a party revolt on a major scale, which flared into open rebellion yesterday in the House, and now, at its most critical minute Senator Robinson who played an important part in holding the diverse elements together, is tragically removed.

President Roosevelt learned of Senator Robinson's passing by telephone, immediately wrote a long-hand note to Mrs. Robinson and began to concern himself with many arrangements and consultations touching the ensuing situation. He conferred with Senator Key Pittman, president pro-tem of the Senate, at lunch, and was in intermittent telephonic touch with many other party leaders.

In his statement on Senator Robinson, President Roosevelt—like many senators and other leaders—touched plainly on a political note when he said "A soldier has fallen with face to the battle." He stressed the Senate leader's "faithfulness in performance," and described him at the end as "with hope unfaltering."

On the other hand, many senatorial statements—both public and private—linked Senator Robinson's passing with the strain of the court fight.

Capital is Stunned

Washington was stunned by the announcement, which came at about 8 o'clock. For the moment all other thoughts were put aside beside the desire to pay honor to the well-loved leader, who was held in affectionate esteem by all parties and all factions. The suddenness of the event, and the key position held by Senator Robinson, produced an attitude of bewilderment in many political quarters.

Though Senator Robinson belonged definitely to the conservative wing of the Democratic Party, the fact that he and others like him went along with the New Deal was one of the strongest sources of its strength. Senator Robinson is known to have had little enthusiasm for the President's court reorganization plan from its inception, but he carried the brunt of the burden for the measure; made the first speech on the subject, and bore the responsibility for combating the filibuster which was just developing.

A Good Soldier

The filibuster came from conservative members of Senator Robinson's own party, many of whom were his good friends. He followed the motto of being "a good soldier" which he first expressed as far back as the Hoover-Smith election. In that campaign, as runing-mate to Alfred E. Smith, Senator Robinson had hard going in the South, but he put aside personal wishes and the prospect of defeat, to support his then leader.

It is known that Senator Robinson was making heroic efforts to prevent the party disagreement over the court plan from turning into a deep Democratic split. Naturally a man of impetuous temper, when once roused, Senator Robinson was noted time and again in the development of debate to make conciliatory gestures, and to efface any trace of personal bitterness before leaving the Senate floor.

The Administration had fully realised the danger of the situation. It is understood that the White House conference between President Roosevelt and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of the court plan opponents, just prior to the start of the fight, brought up this idea on the President's part.

The Jefferson Island conference had previously stressed party harmony. Senator Robinson was the key figure in this difficult parliamentary effort on the Senate floor, where the strain upon his energy and temper was obvious.

Danger of Split Increases

With his removal, the difficulty of preventing the Democratic Party from [illegible] factions is increased. In almost all quarters today the belief is expressed that the occasion will demand the sacrifice, sooner or later, of the President's court plan.

This is not primarily due to Senator Robinson's passing, though

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

House Overrides Roosevelt's Veto Of Farm Loan Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14 — The House put the farm vote ahead of economy yesterday and overrode President Roosevelt's veto of the Farm Loan Bill by a vote of 260 to 98.

The measure, repassed by the lower house in the face of a sharply worded protest from the President, would continue for another year the 3½ per cent rate on Federal Land Bank loans and fix a rate of 4 per cent from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939. It would also continue for two years a 4 per cent rate on Land Bank commissioners' loans.

President Roosevelt argued in his veto message that the income of farmers had so improved that treasury-subsidized low-interest loans were no longer necessary. Continuation of the low rate, he estimated, would cost the government $52,000,000 and delay balancing the budget.

Farm organizations, on the other hand, appealed to Congress to override the President's veto as a "matter of justice to agriculture." In letters sent to every member of Congress, Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National grange, said many farmers are still faced with loss of their farms through mortgage foreclosures and tax delinquencies. Continuation of

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

British Plan Port Observers To Displace Spanish Cordon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—A comprehensive plan for completely ending intervention in Spain in three stages was circulated today by the British Foreign Office to the 27 governments represented on the International Non-Intervention Committee.

Details of the plan are not to be published till tomorrow, but The Christian Science Monitor is able to give a brief outline.

The first step—provided a necessary agreement can be reached both in the non-intervention committee and with the two sides in Spain—is to discontinue the naval patrol system and to replace it by a system of observers in Spanish ports. Simultaneously land supervision would be restored both on the French and Portuguese frontiers and the system would be extended to cover certain air ports on both sides.

Unanimity Needed

The entry into force of this arrangement would be contingent on a unanimous resolution by the International Non-Intervention Committee in favor of withdrawing all foreign nationals whose evacuation was recommended by the sub-committee which investigated this question early this year. A special commission would be sent to Spain to supervise the withdrawal, and as soon as this body reported that plans for the evacuation were working satisfactorily and had made substantial progress, limited belligerent rights would be granted both to Insurgents and Loyalists.

The Non-Intervention Committee, which meets Friday, will therefore be invited to authorise the British Government to enter negotiations with the two parties in Spain: firstly on the subject of placing supervisors in Spanish ports and airdromes; secondly, with a view to establishing commissions for withdrawal of foreigners; thirdly, to discuss conditions under which belligerent rights would be granted.

Compromise Plan

It is proposed under this last head to restrict the list of contraband to articles already banned under the Non-Intervention Agreement, to continue the immunity at present claimed for ships carrying non-interventionist supervisors and to forbid interference with vessels merely passing Spain on their way to other countries.

This plan is admitedly a compromise between opposing viewpoints and it is expected that it will give rise to animated discussion in the non-intervention committee. Present indications are that the French may accept it, though with extreme reluctance. Russia evidently dislikes it whole-heartedly and Russian observers describe it as camouflaged aid to the Francoists. The position of Germany and Italy is not yet clarified.

One of the difficulties with which the scheme is faced from the outset is the fact that both Loyalists and Insurgents have hitherto strongly opposed admission of supervisory officers to Spanish territory. It is hoped here, however, that if the first hurdle can be surmounted—namely objections on the non-intervention committee, the scheme has a fair chance of success.

'Fly or Else—' Turns Mechanic Into Plane Pilot

CLARKSDALE, Miss., July 14 (AP)—Grady Catledge became a pilot on a "fly or else—" basis yesterday when he unintentionally took his first airplane ride. The young Sumner, Miss., mechanic said he never had been in a plane before he took off in an open cockpit ship yesterday, made several banks and turns and landed safely.

Mack McGinnis, operator of the plane, engaged in cotton dusting operations, said he had landed in a field near here and encountered difficulty in restarting the engine. Mr. Catledge came along and offered to help but refused to spin the propeller.

So Mr. McGinnis said he suggested that Mr. Catledge sit in the cockpit and work the throttle while he twisted the propeller. They tried it, the motor roared and the plane moved off the ground.

While the aviator waved frantically from the ground, the plane swung around the field a few times and then came down to a creditable landing with no damage to ship or involuntary pilot.

Comment on Page 1; personal reflections, Page 2.

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Majority Leader Was Loved By Friends and Foes Alike

By Edwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Little memories persist. This correspondent's most vivid and utterly insignificant recollection of Senator Robinson is of watching him sitting forward in an easy chair in a secluded corner of a trans-Pacific liner, trying to teach a rusty-black mynah bird to say "Joe."

"Joe . . . Joe . . . Joe . . ." the Senator would say over and over again. The mynah bird was less responsive than the Senate. It seemed to resist getting on personal terms with this large man bending over its cage. Ultimately, I believe, after Senator Robinson and the mynah bird had lived together for some time, it broke down and became more friendly.

But with the Senate and in diplomatic life there was never any such difficulty. Few Sentors have enjoyed the respect and general liking that was felt for Senator Robinson. One of the greatest tributes ever paid to a legislator came a few weeks ago, when the Senate almost unanimously "nominated" the majority leader for the place on the Supreme Court left by the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter.

Observed All the Rules

Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican leader, said that if the appointment came, he would move its immediate and unanimous acceptance. Senator Robinson's Democratic opponents on the court fight were equally willing to support him for the bench. He and Senator Wheeler were "Burt" and "Joe" to the end. Such immense regard for a man's character is infrequent in public life. It means that Senator Robinson, the "good soldier," played the political game exactly according to the very highest interpretation of its rules.

Nor did the traditionally reserved leaders of British public and social life have the mynah bird's trouble about Senator Robinson. During the London Naval Conference in 1930, he didn't have much to do with the naval details. But he had a lot to do with diplomacy. On Friday noons in the Ritz Hotel in London, you would generally see the burly tweed-clad Senator striding toward a waiting Rolls-Royce with Mrs. Robinson ahead and golf bags behind. He was off for a week end, and his week ends were spent in more important country houses than those of his socially more elevated colleagues on the American delegation.

Liked His Naturalness

The British, in a word, liked Senator Robinson's naturalness, and his broad and kindly glow—the crinkles around his eyes; they liked his slow Arkansas speech, and his golf game, and the stories he told. Contrasted with his three austere seniors on the American delegation—Secretary Henry L. Stimson, Secretary Charles Francis Adams, and Senator David Aiken Reed—Senator Robinson was a refreshing breeze from the Southwest, and that is precisely what the British liked.

It was much the same in 1935 on his trip to the Far East. I remember the very first dinner and speech-making that we had, in Victoria, B. C. Orators who had better be nameless had risen for the large American delegation and made speeches verging on the crude. Finally one of them, one hopes without realizing what he was doing, pointed out what an admirable idea it would have been if the United States had annexed Canada. When you say that in Canada, it isn't enough to smile. . . . You had better not say it at all.

Well, Senator Robinson got up next. His innate good sense told him what the matter was, and he set about putting things right. Never was delivered a more ringing eulogy of Canada's autonomy! Never a finer tribute to her independent spirit! The Victorians felt much better and so did those Americans who had been dismayed at the earlier oratory.

He Had a Way

But these are vignettes of Senator Robinson in off hours. In American political life he displayed these characteristics, and many more. People may remember his impetuousness, and the unfortunate affray of the Chevy Chase golf course back in 1928, and some of his roaring periods in the Senate. Certainly, Senator Robinson got "mad." But, with the exception of some off-duty incidents, like that at the golf club, he generally knew just about what he was doing.

Senator Robinson's wrath was fearful to behold, and it contributed greatly to his success as a battering-ram of a leader in the Senate. Swinging slowly into action, with cumulative pile-driver effect, he was one of the real orators of that chamber's history. Not in the silver-tongued vein, perhaps, nor with the lavish use of rich rhetoric. Nothing like the professional orators. But by sheer force, by repetition, by the irresistible might of simplicity set on strength, he would dominate the chamber.

Party government has meant much in American history. And it had few more loyal practitioners than Senator Robinson. His sense of discipline was immense. Some politicians march in many traces out of timidity or with only self-serving motives. Senator Robinson made of party loyalty what was to him a principle.

Senator Robinson had another great aptitude as leader. He frequently had to talk with newspaper reporters. And he held their confidence and affection. With most public men, reporters get jaded or disgruntled, and often they are deceived. Senator Robinson played the game with skill, but he played it on the level. A statement dictated by him in his office, or less formal explanations and give-and-take, could be counted on as dependable.

By a Staff Artist — Joseph T. Robinson
Democratic Senator of Arkansas and Majority Leader

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Senator Robinson Won Distinction In Public Service

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 14 (AP)—The passing of Joseph Taylor Robinson today shocked his native Arkansas, where he had become a sort of institution—a revered tradition.

Contemporaries in the little community of Lonoke, 24 miles east of Little Rock, where he was born and reared, recalled the stripling lawyer, just of age, who moved juries in courtroom debate in the same way he was to sway the Senate and shape the country's and the Democratic party's destinies 40 years later.

Eventually his powerful voice was heard outside the community. He became a state legislator at 22, a congress representative at 30, governor and senator at 40, Democratic vice-presidential nominee at 56.

Prominent in State Affairs

More than two score years in the political arena gave Mr. Robinson an unusual place in Arkansas public affairs. Necessarily absent from the State most of the time, he still dominated the scene back home through sheer power of prestige.

No professional glad-hander or back-slapper, Mr. Robinson again and again won re-election by smashing majorities, reflecting a public following which all leaders' public figures in this state recognized. Few cared to make long-term political plans without inquiring what "Joe T's" attitude would be.

Respected and Dignified

Reserve and dignity became his forte, and they sat well on his massive frame and broad, square face. Frequently a fallen in the Senate, he was among his constituents consistently quiet, gracious, thoughtful in speech and gesture. In a crowd, cane in hand, he moved slowly and with dignity, nodding to acquaintances.

Possessed Tireless Energy

Unremitting drive, tireless energy, a genius for dominating conference rooms were the instruments with which Mr. Robinson carved out his place. Except for his unsuccessful campaign with Alfred E. Smith in 1928, he never suffered a defeat at the polls.

Mr. Robinson held the distinction of having served as representative in Congress, governor of Arkansas and United States senator all within a space of 14 days. He resigned his seat in the House of Representatives Jan. 14, 1913, to take the oath of governor. Then the passing of one of Arkansas' senators resulted in the newly sworn chief executive being sent back to Washington.

Work came first with "Joe T." But he always found time to play. Fishing, hunting, golf were his chief recreations, in that order. For pure relaxation he turned to detective stories, of which he owned an impressive collection.

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Court Bill Suffers by Robinson's Passing

(Continued from Page 1)

popular emotion is likely to link the two things. The fact is that the Administration has been steadily slipping on the drive for a reorganized court. Beginning with a claim of 54 Senators favorable to a plan, the number has dropped to 50 or 51. Opponents are definitely known to have 46. Once a trend is established it is hard to stop. It is extremely doubtful if, in any case, in view of this slender majority, the revised court plan could be put across.

Then, yesterday, came a blow in the House which was by all odds the worst the Administration has received. This was the open rebellion led by Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in an hour long appeal from the floor to President Roosevelt to withdraw the court bill.

Hearing this appeal, and the enthusiastic response which it evoked from members who were present, many Washington correspondents reached the conclusion last night that the knell of the court proposal in its revised and second version, had sounded.

A face-saving third version, or the substitution of a constitutional amendment imposing compulsory retirement on Supreme Court judges at 75, was forecast in some quarters.

White House Still Decides

News of the tragic passing of Senator Robinson added strength to this view, though the ultimate decision still rests with the White House.

Senator Robinson's chief political significance in Congress was as a connecting bridge between the progressive New Dealers and the conservative Democrats, particularly from the South. His popularity with the "Gentlemen's Club" that composes the Senate was exemplified by his unanimous "nomination" by that body for the Van Devanter vacancy on the Supreme Court bench.

Whether he would have received that nomination has not been disclosed. In all probability if the present court bill had passed, creating a number of vacancies, he would have got one of them. But with only one vacancy, and with liberals and conservatives closely divided among the eight remaining justices, progressives would certainly have protested bitterly against giving it to a "conservative" like Senator Robinson.

The fact remains that Senator Robinson's influence with Southern Democrats depended to a considerable degree on his known, basic lack of sympathy to various Roosevelt New Deal policies.

Indication of Guif

Progressives frequently criticized the alliance and watched it with an eagle eye for alleged sabotage. This has been discussed most recently in connection with the relief bill.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, a close friend of Senator Robinson and a conservative, introduced an amendment requiring a 40 per cent contribution from cities and states, which came out of the Appropriation Committee as a rider.

The proposal faced certain defeat on the Senate floor, when Senator Robinson unexpectedly amended it to propose a 25 per cent contribution. The Administration did not accept this qualification, and after a week of cautious maneuvering the whole proposal was dropped.

Though indicating no party disloyalty, the incident was symbolic of the gulf which has existed between the President and his majority leader. Senator Robinson's energetic championship of the court bill fight was all the more remarkable. He had shown every indication of a last-ditch drive in its behalf.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, keynote speaker in the last Democratic convention, is expected to succeed Senator Robinson as majority leader. A movement to name Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi chairman of the Finance committee, also has supporters. Friends of James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, might have pushed him for the post until recently, but his differences with Mr. Roosevelt on the relief issue, and prior to that in his attempt to commit the party against the sit-down strike, are believed to have ruled him out.

The bold speech yesterday of "Judge" Sumners (D) of Texas, soldier-like figure from the plains country, was one of the sharpest blows against the court reorganization plan it has received.

Already Faced Rebellion

Outstanding among his statements was the declaration that additional Supreme Court justices will retire if the court plan is dropped. Mr. Sumners is close to a number of the justices and has made similar forecasts before, but always to newspaper men "off the record." This time his statement was on the record. He said:

Predicts Retirements

"As soon as we take the lash from above the heads of these judges over there, some of them will retire. I mean that as a fact. Everybody knows it is a fact. What is the excuse then for this bill being pressed any further? To save my life I cannot figure out!"

Mr. Roosevelt now has one vacancy to fill on a court which is closely balanced between so-called "conservatives" and "liberals." Retirement of Mr. Justice Brandeis, age 81, and possibly Mr. Justice Sutherland, 75, has been long rumored.

If Mr. Sumners' statement should prove to be correct, it would allow Mr. Roosevelt two more appointments. This would give a definite preponderance on the court to what might be termed the New Deal approach to economic and social matters.

Mr. Sumners' speech put a brand new complexion on court reorganization battle in a number of ways. Opponents were jubilant, and made optimistic forecasts of an early defeat for the whole scheme. Administration leaders dug in grimly for a hard combat. Senator Hugo Black (D) of Alabama, a strong New Dealer, was ready to pick up the Roosevelt pro-court argument in the Senate as soon as Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York finished his attack on the measure.

Copeland Continues Attack

Under other circumstances, the Copeland address would have attracted wide attention, though actually the plain-spoken Texan's homely admonishment completely overshadowed it. The feud between Senator Copeland and President Roosevelt, who are both New Yorkers, has gone on for years. In a partisan tone, completely absent from the Sumners speech, Senator Copeland accused the President yesterday of splitting the party. In effect this was the same direction in which Mr. Sumners pointed.

But while the latter calmly talked "horse sense—just plain, practical horse sense," and urged Democrats to "sit down and give this thing a little thinking," Senator Copeland threw a direct charge of party disloyalty against the President. He accused him of secret assistance to the liberal Republican Mayor of New York City, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in his re-election fight this fall, and thereby possibly throwing away the State's 47 electoral votes in the presidential race of 1940.

Tammany, incidentally, recently asked Senator Copeland to run against LaGuardia for Mayor.

After Senator Copeland delivered the first part of his address, which has been distributed in advance to the press gallery, he launched into a protracted continuation, with his desk heaped with books, and conveyed the strong impression that his purpose was to kill time. Observers marked the event as indicating the start of the first definitely dilatory tactics, preluding the much-threatened filibuster.

May Mean the End

The dramatic revolt of Mr. Sumners, in which he broke his grim five months' silence on the court issue, was set down immediately as the most important speech yet heard from a practical standpoint. A quick poll of the 25-man Judiciary Committee indicated that Mr. Sumners might well control it. Like Vice-President Garner, a fellow Texan, now quietly withdrawn from Mr. Roosevelt's unwelcome court battle, Mr. Sumners has never seen the sense of the engagement. But he was expected to remain silent, as Mr. Garner has done.

Now, however, the whole strategic field of New Deal operations in the House is set askew. If the House Judiciary Committee fails to report out the revised bill then it will take a petition, signed by 218 members, to discharge it. With many members hoping never to commit themselves on the issue, a motion to discharge appears definitely harder to obtain than a majority for the bill itself on a roll call.

On the other hand, unless the challenge implied in the Sumners' statement is accepted immediately by the New Deal, there will ensue such a loss of prestige as will make it very difficult to drive along the already balky Senate.

Prepared Days Ago

Mr. Sumners reserved an hour's time, some days ago, for a speech on "the state of the nation," but kept his topic secret. The presence of another court plan opponent Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, in the gallery, indicated a prearranged understanding. Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, the House majority leader, sat silent and somber with head bowed, most of the time. About half the House membership was on hand, and clapped and cheered as the unsmiling Texan proceeded.

He specifically refrained from forecasting evil consequences from the bill itself, but charged that the measure was working havoc on the solidarity of the nation at a time when democratic institutions are everywhere threatened by dictatorship. He compared the court bill to the use of dynamite in opening a clogged automobile gasoline line.

"If they force that bill into this House, when we are trying to preserve the solidarity of the nation, if they bring that bill into this House for consideration," cried the Texan, "I do not believe they will have hide enough left to be worth bothering about."

Blow at Confidence

The following are excerpts from the Sumners speech:

"I want to tell you that it is a pretty ticklish job when you begin to hit over the head indiscriminately people who operate the functioning machinery of your government. When you destroy the confidence of the people in the persons who are operating that machine, it is jut one step beyond until you have destroyed their confidence in their government."

Saying he wanted to appeal to the nation in this "time of hysteria," Mr. Sumners asked:

"Would it not be better under all circumstances to cease attempting to press through what I believe is an unnecessary piece of legislation?"

A great part of the membership rose and cheered.

"This is a thing the people are thinking about and they have very deep convictions about the matter," Mr. Sumners continued. "Even under the present Retirement Act, what does it mean? It means that the court as now constituted has upheld the program recently enacted.

"Since those decisions, one dissenting justice has quit. This gives the opportunity to appoint some one else. This would mean, unless they misjudge the man who is appointed, that these decisions that were rendered by a vote of five to four during the last session would have a vote of six to three.

Sees No Reason to Continue

"That is not all. When you examine into the situation you will find that as soon as we get this thing out of the way, as soon as we take the lash from above the heads of those judges over there, some more of them will retire. I mean that as a fact. Everybody knows it is a fact.

"What is the excuse for this bill to be pressed any further? To save my life, I cannot figure it out. There may be some reason, but I cannot figure it out."

Mr. Sumners declared the nation is at the crossroads and that one of the paths leads to dictatorship.

"Is it good sense," he demanded, "to split us from top to bottom when we need a united government and a united people to save this nation?"

Referring to the court bill as "this thing that is splitting the country wide open," the Texan declared:

"The Judiciary Committee has kept this thing out of the House and it makes no apologies for it."

Representative Colden (D) of California asked Mr. Sumners if he was advocating a "sit-down strike on this legislation?"

"It would be a good thing to sit down on this issue and get to work on other legislation," Mr. Sumners replied.

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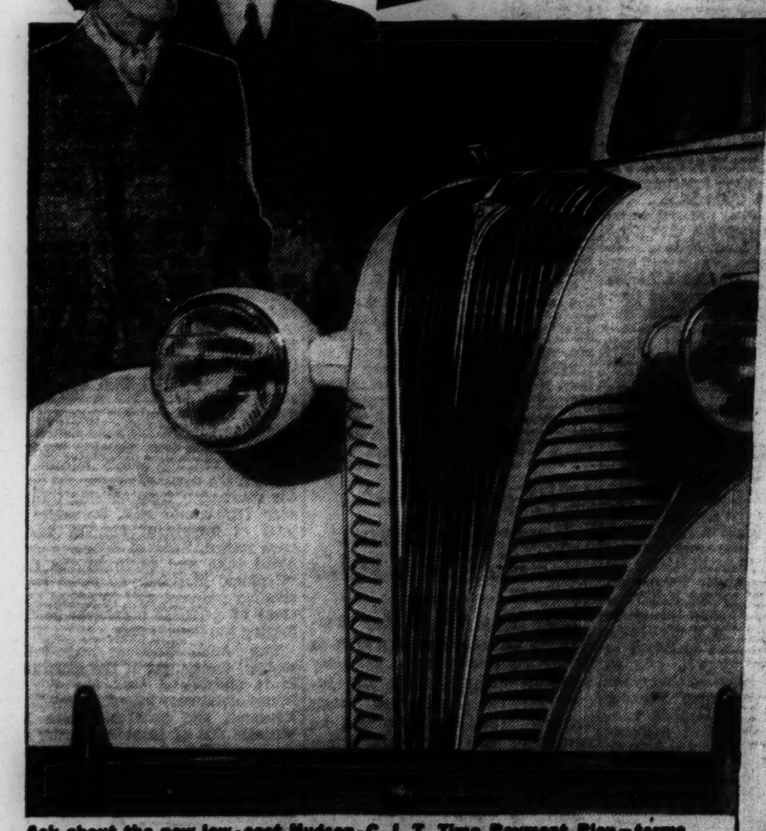
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Italy Mobilizes Syndicates In Corporative State Setup

Corporative Plan

Last of a Series of Four Special Articles on the Fascist Corporative Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The development of the corporative organization and the results that have been achieved since the issue of the Labor Charter in 1927 bear the imprint of three outstanding events. They are:

1. The publication of the Royal Decree of September 27, 1929, whereby with the dissolution of the Ministry of National Economy, new and highly important responsibilities were assigned to the Ministry of Corporations, more particularly as regards the guiding principles and general orientation of Italian economic policy.

2. The passing of the law of March 20, 1930, referring to the National Council of Corporations, to which body was entrusted, not merely advisory functions, but also a power to prescribe rules and regulations.

3. The passing of the law of February 5, 1934, whereby the 22 Corporations were constituted, the whole body covering, through each individual corporation, the principal branches of production or services.

During the periods intervening between these three stages in evolution, a number of measures were adopted with a view to the gradual building up of the corporative system, both as regards its functions and as regards the various bodies through which it works.

Thus the Corporative Inspectorate was founded, having as its main duty the supervision of the manner of giving effect to the laws dealing with questions affecting social interests and the terms of the collective labor contracts; the Sections and sub-Sections of the National Council of Corporations were vested with the powers provided for the Corporations before the latter came officially into existence; there was also set up, by means of provincial councils and offices of corporative economy, the corporative local organization.

The sections of the National Council of Corporations were busily engaged in activities of a corporative character even prior to the passing of the law of 1934 which created corporations. The Section for Agriculture, for instance, prepared measures providing for the safeguards of loans to farmers, the extension of schemes for co-partnership in produce, general rules governing partnership tenancies, etc. The Section for Industry in its turn dealt with such problems as the protection of the term "silk," the white glass industry, foreign exchanges, legislation on industrial property. The Section for Trade, Transport and Banks has likewise handled a number of questions pertaining to its special competence and formulated concrete recommendations and directions in this sense.

Many Questions

In the meetings of the National Council of Corporations a series of far-reaching problems came under consideration affecting the whole syndical organization. Among these questions may be mentioned the following: the reform of labor legislation, the establishment of a special Corporation for Public Entertainments, treaties relating to custom duties, improved organization of Chambers of Commerce abroad, the reduction of the hours of labor, and the like. Among legislative measures, passed prior to the creation of Corporations, and which have been characterized by their essential corporative nature, the following are the most important: the law on agricultural development, whereby encouragement is given and awards are allowed in favor of the manager of a farm undertaking, who makes a specific contribution to an increase in production; the law on the establishment of compulsory consortia of enterprises operating in the same branch of economic activity; the law regulating the hours of opening shops; the law prescribing the number of hours of work allowed in industrial firms; the decree whereby the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction was founded; and the law which requires that the establishment of new industrial plants shall receive special authorization.

Mobilizing Industry

In February, 1934, corporative activities entered upon the phase of their most conspicuous advance, for it was then that the 22 Corporations came into being. Notwithstanding the immense amount of work of organization required for such an extensive mobilization of the competent elements, the whole of the machinery was installed during the course of the year. It would take several columns to outline the various measures passed by each corporation. There is not one single problem relating to any aspect of the national life which has not been examined by some corporation. In the past three years every single economic problem has been studied and adapted to meet corporative needs.

Briefly it may be stated that the work of each corporation has been inspired by that integral and unitarian vision of the problems it handles, to which reference is made in the Labor Charter. Due account is taken of the legitimate interests of all categories which devote their manual, intellectual or financial talents to any particular branch of production. In safeguarding all the interests involved, corporations act with the ultimate view of co-ordinating and harmonizing these particular interests with the overriding national interest.

This review of corporative organization and achievements would not be complete if mention is not made of the mobilization of all the syndical bodies which occurred in the summer and the autumn of last year, with the object of increasing salaries and wages. In April, 1936, further increases in salaries and wages were adopted by the Central Corporative Committee. Some millions of workers in agriculture, trade, industry and credit benefited by these increases, which were accepted by the parties concerned in a spirit of collaboration.

As regards unemployment, the 10 years' work of the corporative regime has not been confined to improvements in the form and substance of the unemployment insurance itself, but, in addition to increasing the rate of the daily subsidy, has made persistent effort to eliminate or at any rate to diminish the causes underlying this distressing phenomenon.

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Softly the Moon Through a Misty Sky

Drawn by John Pratt Whitman — "Red Pine on New Hampshire Mountainside"

Artist Is Pilot of the Eye To Beauty Spots in Nature

When Pictures Speak
No. 3

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a picture talks it speaks in such a language that sound is brought to the ear via the eye. The eye must be satisfied first or our inner ear refuses to listen.

One who makes pictures must learn that light is more attractive than shadow. When we climb to the top of a mountain to see a sunrise our eyes watch expectantly for the coming glory in the sky. There may be interesting and poetic shadows but they serve largely to enhance the brilliant light. A white sail on the horizon, a blotch of moonlight in the darkness, a gleam of sunshine on the flaxen head of a child, such make us forget the dark places. Is it not so with a picture? When the artist wants to attract a spectator to some special point in his picture he learns the value of light. For here the eye will rest eventually.

One who understands the making of pictures will lead the eye on a joyous journey, up a path, through a hole in a wall, to the foot of a big tree, along the edge of a field, back up a hillside and then over a cloud to a sunset glow, the journey's goal. As the mind seeks for enlightenment so the eye hunts through dark places for the gleam that means hope.

And how is the eye then led along through a picture from one object to another? Here is a challenge to the subtle brush or pencil. A mountain climber first finds his way through skirting forests by means of tree blazes, and each blaze is so cut in relation to the next blaze that one has but to look ahead to discover where to go.

When the rocks are reached above the timber line blazes are replaced by piles of stones known as cairns. There may also be paint streaked on rocks to indicate the right direction.

So it is with the successful composer of a picture who is leading the eye. His path-finders are often so well hidden, so well disguised that the observer does not know he is being led. A tuft of grass in the foreground will be blown by the wind but the long blades will be giving the eye direction. As a matter of course the eye follows on to where the tuft directs and comes possibly to a large rock with a glint of sunshine on its surface.

Beyond the glint is a tree with one emphasized limb or twig pointing in a certain way for fear the tourist eye may lose its bearings. At last, before the human orb becomes weary the vision comes to some pleasing resting place on a mountain top, or to an opening of the wood, or to a glistening waterfall.

Here in the above picture the eye slowly climbs the old red pine, follows along its trunk and returns up the branch by one spiny cluster to another, stopping for a brief look at the distant moon, it comes on down a lower branch until the eliptical journey is completed. Watch for the eye-journey in your pictures.

Teeth Decay From Nagging and Worry, American Dental Association Hears

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14 (AP)—Nagging, worry and the modern ways of living may cause teeth to decay, Dr. I. L. McGonigle of Freehold, N. J., told the American Dental Society now in session here.

High emotions seem to upset the thyroid gland, he said, and consequently the teeth sometimes don't get the calcium needed to maintain their strength.

Children, nagged by parents, frequently develop tooth cavities, and sometimes the nervous irritability of the parents themselves is caused by lack of calcium.

"When the calcium and phosphorus ratio is out of proportion," said Dr. McGonigle, "changes take place not only in the teeth, but also in the soft tissues. May not emotional conditions throw this calcium out of balance?

"We often observe that when worry, fear and other similar conditions touch a man he is unable to sleep well or eat well—and sometimes unable to eat at all. If he tries to do so he will become nauseated. From this we have evidence that these conditions do upset the body, and cause the body to be thrown out of balance."

Dr. McGonigle cited as an example to prove his point—the case of a 27-year-old man who had "perfect teeth." Shortly afterward the subject's wife was in serious condition for three weeks. She finally recovered and six weeks later the man complained to Dr. McGonigle about his teeth. Examination showed nine cavities.

City Residence Rule Voted for N. Y. Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—The Board of Aldermen today had written the last word in the three-year controversy at City Hall over city residence for municipal employees. This came when they passed a bill making city residence compulsory over Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's veto.

The issue has been a burning one to Tammany Democrats ever since the Fusion Mayor discarded political precedent to go outside the city for a number of his commissioners. They were quick to label these as "carpet baggers," and have continually contested the action, both in aldermanic and board of estimate councils, as a reflection on local talent.

The vote for passage was overwhelming in the 65-member board, with only one dissenter, Alderman Newbold Morris, Republican. It was attended with much eloquence in denunciation of "importing brains or foreign commissioners," and of a situation which left "New Yorkers qualified for any city job standing idle around clubhouses, while morons from Kalamazoo and other distant points get on the city pay roll."

Alderman Morris defended the Mayor's veto with the assertion that efficiency and honesty were the important considerations on which the question of residence had no bearing.

Western Australia Needing Railway For Cattle Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The imperative need of better transport facilities for the meat industry was emphasized in the recent annual report to the West Australian Pastoralists Association of its president, A. L. B. Lefroy.

During the long droughts stock routes have become impassable, Mr. Lefroy reported, and the long distances over which cattle have to be driven lessens their value. Constant representations have been made to the Federal Government which controls navigation matters in Australia that the water approach to Derby, King Sound, was gradually silting up, had met with no redress, he said. The outlook is gloomy for the stock raiser who fears the loss of an outlet for his animals, whether for treatment at Wyndham and export either to Perth or overseas market, or whether for Perth market as livestock to be landed at Fremantle.

Mr. Lefroy outlined the action by the association executive toward getting the Federal Government to provide a trans-Northern Territory railway. Opportunity had been taken to present the case for the far northern growers to the newly-formed Australian managing authority, the Australian Meat Board. Support from the State Government had been rendered, but with a continued lack of action Mr. Lefroy contended that the meat industry was not getting the support which would enable a standard of beef to be raised which could compete in the markets of the world against the production of other countries.

Mr. Lefroy was directed by the representative meeting to continue the activities of the executive to get a railway sanctioned by the Federal Government.

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Convention Nears Suffrage Showdown

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Being committed at this point to representation in proportion to population and wealth, the convention has been struggling with two problems, first, how to apportion the number of representatives in the absence of any authentic census, and second, how to keep the disgruntled and small states in the Union. Today: Delegates faced showdown on question of suffrage in second branch of legislature where small states demand an equal vote.

Tomorrow: Delegates strive to find suffrage compromise and thus avert collapse of Union.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 13, 1787

Still smoothing out details of representation in the first branch of the Legislature, the Federal Convention works in the shadow of a showdown on the threatening question of suffrage in the second branch, where smaller states demand an equal vote.

This issue, though brought forward on the order of business today, was allowed to wait while the assembly underlined two implications of the decision taken yesterday to link taxation as well as representation with a periodic census, counting slaves at three-fifths their actual numbers.

The first is that all direct taxation of the states for the Federal Treasury before the first census is taken shall be levied in the proportion in which they have arbitrarily been assigned seats in the lower house.

Direct Poll Opposed

This was decided in the passage of a motion by Elbridge Gerry. He first lost his proposition in a tie vote when the initial wording of his resolution signified to some that a direct poll tax on individuals would be collected by the Federal Government, leaping over the authority of state governments.

He then restated his motion, to the effect that all monies for the Treasury "shall be raised from the several states" in the proportion indicated, not "assessed on the inhabitants" of the states. This change caused the vote of Pennsylvania to be evenly divided, so the motion prevailed, five to four.

Hugh Williamson objected at the outset that New Hampshire might have reason to complain. Three members had been allotted to her as a liberal allowance in order that, among other reasons, she might not suppose an advantage had been taken of her absence. But as she still was absent and might not wish to be taxed in that proportion, he suggested the number ought to be reduced to two.

Second Decision

The second decision arrived at in the day's business consisted of making clear that the convention intended to omit wealth as a standard of representation when it arrived at the three-fifths rule in connection with numbering population.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the mention of wealth from the resolution adopted last Monday in order to make it conform, as he understood it, with the vote of yesterday.

Mr. Morris, however, opposed the alteration, saying that since the Negroes were not being added in their entire number they were evidently being considered as property; hence the term wealth would still apply.

This led him to declare the turn the business had taken lately had caused him deep meditation. A distinction had been set up and urged between the northern and southern states, which he thought groundless. If the southern gentlemen will not be satisfied unless they see their way open to gain a majority in the public councils, he would be obliged to vote for the vicious rule of equality in the second branch in order to provide the northern states some defense against it, he said.

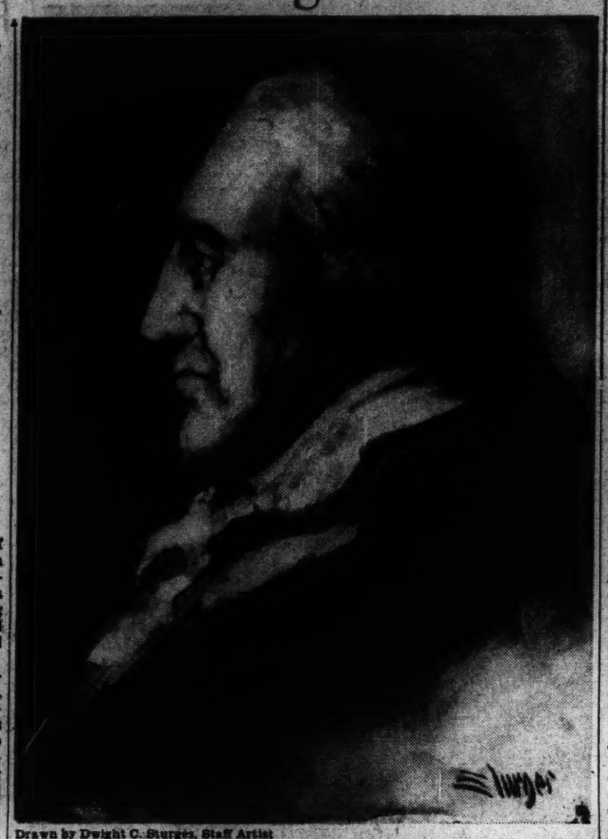
War With Spain Seen

"There can be no end of demands for security if every particular interest is to be entitled to it," he observed. "If the southern states get the power into their hands and be joined as they will be with the interior country, they will inevitably bring on a war with Spain for the Mississippi. The interior country, having no property nor interest, exposed on the sea, will be little affected by such a war. What security will the north and middle states have against this danger?"

Major Butler replied that, "The security the southern states want is that their Negroes may not be taken from them, which some gentlemen within or without doors, have a very good mind to do."

Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania endeavored to smooth things out by saying the majority of people wherever found ought to govern the minority. "If the interior country should acquire this majority, it will not only have the right, but will avail itself of it whether we will or no," he thought.

Further, he declared he could not agree that property was the sole or primary object of government and society. "The cultivation of the human mind is the most noble object," he said. "With respect to this object, as well as to other personal rights, numbers were surely the natural and precise measure of representation."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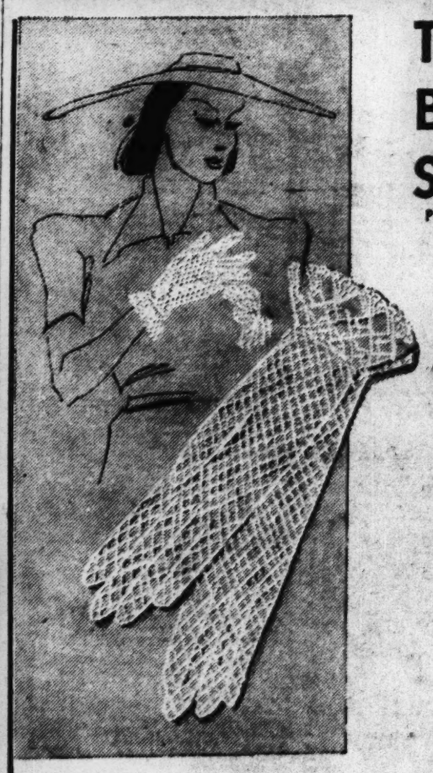
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Plastering Trial Acquittal Revives St. Louis Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With the amicable settlement of several industrial strikes and the recent acquittal of the nine defendants in the plastering conspiracy trial, labor conditions in St. Louis are showing a new stability. The relief load has been lightened, the police department is concentrating once more on its traffic safety campaign and sales and credit conditions are better.

Many observers feel the plastering trial has had a sobering effect on union leaders. The uncertainty that had been felt since the fall of 1935, when investigations in the plastering field got under way, has passed.

When indictments were returned on April 20, 1936, they had an adverse effect on business in the building field. The indictments charged the nine defendants, by obtaining control of the plasterers' and lathers' unions and setting up their own contractors' organizations, conspired to defraud the Federal Government on PWA contracts.

The defendants included five contractors and four labor-union leaders. The contractors, according to the true bill, set up a committee to inspect bids, thereby controlling disposal and price of plastering contracts.

All nine defendants took the stand. The defendant contractors testified and submitted other evidence to prove that only estimates and work sheets of prospective bidders were examined for possible errors by the committee. They all asserted the committee was set up merely as a cost-finding committee to help accountants make proper estimates. This was necessary, it was alleged, because some low bidders were losing money on contracts due to incorrect figuring.

Unions heads and several members of the Plasterers' Union testified the rule whereby contractors had to hire men supplied by business agents was necessary because some journeymen plasterers were working for wages below the scale while others were unable to find work. They denied the rule was invoked so labor leaders could punish contractors by sending them "wooden-legged" (incompetent) plasterers.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, stating it found no evidence of a scheme to defraud or obstruct the PWA.

Canadian Tribes In Treaty 'Strike'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—That the strike situation is reaching to settlements far removed from centers of population was shown recently when the treaty Indians of the Great Slave Lake area, over 500 miles beyond the end of the railway, refused to take their regular yearly treaty payment of $5 cash and issues of bacon, tea and flour when the Indian agent, Dr. J. E. Amyot, waited in his tent at Fort Resolution for the usual queue of Indians to line up for their gifts from the Canadian Government.

When no members of the Dog Rib and Yellowknife tribes appeared, Dr. Amyot dispatched Constable A. Rivet to the Indian tents in an effort to persuade them to come for their treaty money. But the Indians refused to budge from their "stay away" strike.

While Dr. Amyot awaited their coming, several Indian chiefs, among whom were Chief Alexi, Beaulieu, Chief Samuel Simoi and Chief Susee Abeli, held a pow-wow in a tepee and later met with Dr. Amyot to lay before him their cause of dissatisfaction. The chiefs asserted Dr. Amyot had imposed too severe restrictions upon them and that until they could present complaints before an impartial government official from outside Resolution, they would not accept the treaty gifts.

Until advice is received from Ottawa, the "strike" situation remains unchanged.

Flood in Illinois

PEORIA, Ill., July 14 (AP)—Heavy rain flooded the "Havana bottoms," lowland along the Illinois river, yesterday, washed away several houses, inundated highways and damaged wheat and corn crops. Bluff City called for Red Cross aid, reporting several homes destroyed and water five to six feet deep in the streets. The rain totaled 7.21 inches at Havana, which was virtually marooned.

Class Philosophy of C. I. O. Is Called Presage of Defeat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 14 — Already checked in its development by a rising tide of public opinion, the C. I. O. will have to change its philosophy and become more like the American Federation of Labor if it is to survive, an industrial relations expert of the University of Chicago declared in an address here.

Unless the C. I. O. gives up "class" philosophy, it will go down in the face of popular reaction against it, said Raleigh W. Stone, professor of industrial relations in the university's school of business. A merger with its rival may be necessary for survival, he declared.

"The fight between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. is not one between industrial and craft unionism," said Professor Stone. "It is primarily a clash between the philosophy which assumes a working class and working-class movement, and one that assumes the American workman is a member of the great middle class.

Class Protection

"The C. I. O. assumes the workman expects that he will always remain a workman, and that his children will keep the same status. Its remedy is to organize workers politically as a class group to protect their interests against impairment. John L. Lewis asserted that theory in 1935 when he said the future of unionism depended upon bargaining with the Government.

"In contrast with this caste conception, the A. F. of L. philosophy is that working men are middle class in the sense that they hope to get ahead, that they believe they can achieve positions of responsibility, that they can acquire property, and that they want to live in a country stably ordered. Even if they think improvement is unlikely for themselves, they hope their children will rise. In a word, the A. F. of L. has adopted the traditional American individualism.

"Our population is definitely middle class in its attitudes. What passed for collectivism in the past six years was simply a reaction to the desperate conditions produced by a depression unprecedented in its magnitude. As American business continues to rise that semblance of collectivism will melt rapidly.

"If C. I. O.ism survives, it will do so only by settling down and approximating more nearly the A. F. of L philosophy. Ultimately, the outcome will be merger in the direction of the A. F. of L. type of union."

Rear-guard Action

Decline of the C. I. O. does not mean, Professor Stone said, the immediate end of labor troubles and strikes. But he predicted industrial warfare by the C. I. O. will "shortly assume the form of rear-guard action as the retreat gets under way."

Professor Stone declared employers have failed to take advantage of their legal rights under federal law in industrial relations.

"Broadening of the definition of interstate commerce in the Wagner Act case has made all aspects of industrial relations of companies engaged in interstate commerce subject to federal law," he said. "For example, the law of picketing has been set forth in the well-known Tri-Cities case, which prohibits all kinds of mass action and force. Any substantial intereference whatsoever with the operation of an interstate business is illegal.

Interpretations Likely

"Extension of the concept of commerce calls for a new interpretation of the Sherman Act so any concerted interference with the employer's access to his market makes a union subject either to injunction proceedings or a suit for triple damages. The recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Apex Hosiery case established clearly some legal implications of responsibility set forth by Chief Justice Hughes in the labor relations decision.

"Employers have been slow to take full advantage of their rights under federal law, and in some respects that inaction is difficult to understand. But it is obvious the agitation of Senator Arthur Vandenberg and others for legislation imposing definite responsibility on unions is unnecessary. There is plenty of law right now. If the employers haven't recognized that fact, Matthew Woll and other A. F. of L. leaders are alert to it, and they are correct in thinking all this new legislation and the court interpretation sums up to a hamstringing of unions."

Johnson Offers Correction Plan To Silk Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., July 12—Manufacturers in the silk and rayon printing field here today have the offer of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to supervise a program of industrial correctives in the industry to remedy what he describes as its "critical condition, due to unbridled competition, shoe-string financing and an almost complete absence of ethics."

The General's proffer of services follows a three months' survey here, and is conditioned upon assurance by the manufacturers that his proposals will be accepted by 85 per cent of their productive capacity.

The facts underlying his report of demoralized conditions are that manufacturers lost one cent a yard on all goods turned out last year and had recorded consistent losses over the last five year period, with only six of more than 700 persons doing business at a profit in 1936. On the other hand, he found that neither the field nor its customer market was monopolized or substantially concentrated as to ownership, and that losses were not due to lack of business, since volume had increased in the interim.

In offering himself as administrator of a corrective plan, General Johnson included among the suggestions on which he will expect cooperation by the manufacturers, adoption of a distinctive label by the industry, with the support of labor, as a marketing guarantee of established production conditions.

Trinidad Seeks Oil Strike Accord; Government Laborers Granted Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Efforts to settle the strike which has halted work in the oilfields since June 19 continue with apparently greater hope of success since Sir Murchison Fletcher, Governor of the colony, appointed a committee of three members of his Executive Council to meet employers and workers' representatives.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the workers' point of view because of the scarcity of responsible leaders, but a number of grievances have been put forward, and the committee expects to reach the root of the trouble.

The oil companies are reported to be co-operating with the mediators as the Governor concentrates on getting strikers back to work on the premise their complaints will be investigated. So far this attempt has not been successful, either in the oilfields or among longshoremen, whose refusal to resume their posts has made it necessary for three liners from England to unload at Barbados cargo intended for this port. Several small groups of striking municipal and Government laborers have returned to work, in some cases at increased wages.

The government has increased wages of laborers in Port-of-Spain by 28.57 per cent and of those outside the city, exclusive of agricultural workers, by 20 per cent, with a reduction of the working day from nine to eight hours.

An official investigation has also been ordered of shootings at two oil centers, Rio Claro and Point Fortin, where there were several fatalities in clashes with police. News that inquiries are to be held immediately has helped the position of the government as regards the strikers.

The Trinidad Labor Party is not taking part in the strike. It has suggested a settlement which includes a wage increase of 33 per cent in the oil fields and 25 per cent elsewhere, an eight-hour day, two weeks' vacation annually with pay for workers, and a provident fund for permanent employees.

Chautauqua Speaker Sees New Dark Ages

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Dr. Edgar J. Fisher of the Carnegie Institute of International Education declared yesterday before a Chautauqua Institution audience that "the totalitarian state is world public enemy number one."

"We now have far less democracy per inch in the world than the world has ever seen," he said.

"If these liberty-destroying despotisms are not destroyed, it seems to me unquestionable we are headed for another dark ages alongside which the earlier is not dark at all."

Engine Won't Whistle, Then Toots Seven Miles

CHICAGO (AP)—The engineer of the Capitol Limited of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was a bit perplexed as the Washington bound train pulled away from the station.

The train's whistle was out of order, but he kept pulling the cord. Finally one pull brought a toot that lasted seven miles. The locomotive just wouldn't stop whistling. The engineer stopped on the far south side, called for another engine, and after a 20-minute delay the passengers were on their way.

Artists Leave for Canada

WYNNEWOOD, Penna., July 14 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Gill converted an automobile trailer into a studio and started today for Canada to paint scenes on the Gaspe peninsula. Both are widely known artists.

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Women Planning Widespread Part In New York Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 14—Woman's place in the 1939 New York World's Fair will be practically every place throughout the 1216 acres of exposition grounds, visualizing that "women today have graduated from all wish to be classified by gender instead of interests," Miss Monica Walsh, director of women's participation in the fair, told 1600 women attending Chautauqua Institute here today.

To make sure that the leading interests of the women of the nation would be incorporated in the exposition, Miss Walsh said, 10,000,000 of them throughout the United States are now being circularized for a fall referendum. Meanwhile women occupy executive positions in nearly every department of the Fair organization and can even be found bending over drafting boards and building models, she reported.

"The theme of the New York World's Fair—'Building the World of Tomorrow'—sounds the keynote of women's participation in the fair," Miss Walsh continued, "because the underlying thought of genuine woman leadership in America is to build toward the future.

"Forty-five million women are expected to attend this Fair, and we are expecting 45,000,000 women to help us plan it. There will be no physically separate woman's section and no classification of women's interests as such. Women will have a dominant part in practically every one of the major theme divisions of the fair.

"A key fact which the women of America will appreciate is that, for the first time in the history of world affairs, the consideration of women's participation was the first thought. It was neither an afterthought, nor was is a resigned acceptance of a necessary evil."

The advisory committee on women's participation, headed by Mrs. Vincent Astor, is sending out the questionnaires seeking 10,000,000 feminine consumer problems and needs. This body will have 5000 members when its nation-wide organization is completed, Miss Walsh said.

The speaker's description of the "Children's World" being designed for the Fair aroused special interest in her audience. This, Miss Walsh said, would emerge as a composite of foreign villages "where children of other nations will meet children of America on equal footing and learn neighborliness among nations."

A predominant woman's role already has been established for social welfare activities at the exposition, she stated, with Miss Henrietta Additon, recently a Deputy Police Commissioner in New York City, director and Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, chairman.

Stately Pageantry of the Ring at Dublin Show

© Frank O'Brien

A Picturesque Moment of the Program
Finest Horses From Far and Wide Seen at Royal Dublin Society's Annual Horse Fair. Glimpse of Part of the Jumping Competition of 1936

Dublin Fair Entries Increased By Removal of Tariff on Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Dublin has turned thankfully from politics to horses with the approach of the great annual Horse Show which is being held here this year, Aug. 3-7.

The Irish love a good election fight like the one which has just been concluded. But if there is one thing which can distract their attention from everything else it is a horse show—especially when that show is reasonably claimed to be the greatest of its kind in the world.

The Royal Dublin Society, organizers of the show, are in optimistic mood that the 1937 event will be the greatest ever held. They are encouraged in this view, first, by the removal of the tariffs on horses imported into Great Britain from the Irish Free State, and, second, by the immediate sequel to that removal of restrictions.

Tariffs Hurt Horse-Breeding

The tariffs were imposed as a retaliatory measure in the so-called "economic war" which arose out of the refusal of Eamon De Valera, President of the Executive Council, to pay the Land Annuities to the British Treasury. They had a most detrimental effect on the horse-breeding industry in this country and fears were entertained that, in time, the industry would become practically abandoned.

Under the regulations, English horses were unable to come to Ireland even temporarily for any purpose unless their owners were willing to pay the duty when they returned. In Ireland, sellers had to make allowance for the duty and low prices consequently prevailed. Such conditions tended to make the industry an uneconomic undertaking and, while the number of entries each year for the horse show continued to be high, the figures representing the sales fell lower and lower.

It helped very little that the British authorities accepted from English buyers a certificate issued by the Royal Dublin Society as to the price paid for each animal. This arrangement favored the buyer who thus escaped the duty which English valuation would have exacted. It was of no use to the seller who was obliged to sell cheap while he was fully aware that the animals sold would take on a new and much higher value as soon as they were landed in England.

English Horses Expected

Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the Royal Dublin Society is feeling cheerful. The new conditions absolve the Society of issuing certificates and the sellers will now get better prices. That means a very substantial increase in the number of entries for the show and it also means that the Irish breeding industry has received a new impetus.

Furthermore, the show will benefit very materially in other ways. Horses owned in England will once more be sent over to Dublin for exhibit purposes and for the jumping competitions and English horses will be represented in the great Inter-Hunt jumping competition. This is one of the spectacular events of the week and ranks in popularity next to the International Military competition for the Aga Khan cup, which is the pièce de résistance of the week's events in the jumping enclosure.

Advance booking of seats in the several grand stands in the jumping enclosure has been very heavy for the entire five days. It is interesting to note that a very large percentage of the reservations has been taken by Americans. The general indications are that a greater number than ever of Americans will visit Dublin this year specially for the Horse Show.

Reservations Pour In

This increased invasion has also taxed the resources of all the Dublin hotels and private houses are being called into service to meet the demand. In addition, inquiries from Great Britain suggest that the number of English visitors will also be very considerably increased.

Various explanations are offered as to the cause of this new popularity of the famous show. In the case of the English it is attributed to the new freedom with which horses can be transported back and forth between the two islands. The duties have been as irritating to the English as they have been costly to the Irish. Also, there is the fact that a British Army team has now once more become an annual participant in the International Military jumping. There was no British team for several years but it made its reappearance two years ago.

An added attraction, as far as Americans are concerned, is in all probability the fact that a team representing the United States Army will also be here and will take part in the military jumping each day. This means that the team will compete for the Aga Khan trophy on Friday and, on Saturday, for the Saorstat Cup presented by the Saorstat Government. The latter is open for competition to officers of every army and to members of every hunt club in the world.

Their appearance, next month, will be the second of any American Army team in Dublin since the Royal Dublin Society inaugurated the military jumping in 1925. The only previous occasion on which American officers have taken part in the jumping at Ballsbridge was in 1929.

Both officers and horses are the guests of the Irish Free State Army until toward the end of July, when the Royal Dublin Society becomes their host for the period of the show.

Eight horses accompany the team of four officers, but only six may be entered for the entire series of competitions. The jumping ground of the Saorstat Army has been at the disposal of the American visitors and they have been making full use of it in order to try out the horses and to make the required selection of six.

The names of the American officers are: Captain Milo H. Matteson, 9th Cavalry; 1st Lieutenant Harold S. Isaacson, 18th F. A.; 1st Lieutenant Franklin F. Wing, Jr., 9th Cavalry, and 1st Lieutenant James O. Curtis, Jr., 9th Cavalry. The following are the horses brought over: Dakota, Ugly, Joe Aleshire, Masquerader, Renzo, Dinger, Podhorski and Scamp's Boy.

In addition to the British and American teams, teams are also entered by France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and, of course, the Irish Free State, all of which are now appearing at shows on the Continent.

Phonograph Concerts Weekly Event For Islanders in South Atlantic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RADCLIFFE, Eng.—Minister on the lonely South Atlantic island of Tristan da Cunha for the last three years, the Rev. Harold Wilde is visiting his family here, and in a few months' time will return to Tristan to continue his five-year development plan there and on the neighboring islands of Inaccessible and Nightingale.

The island group is situated in the South Atlantic, midway between the Cape of Good Hope and South America.

The clergyman has been telling friends how, living in houses of loosely bound stone, with floors of box boards and thatched roofs, Tristan claims 41 families and a population of 183. The standard of education and sanitation, he says, equals that of the rural villages of England.

Living mainly on fish and potatoes, supplemented by stores and clothes from English friends overseas, these hardy islanders live a communal life. They distribute food supplies on a communal basis, all of them contributing to the common fund.

A simple scheme of taxation provides that a part of all potato crops must be put in store for seed. There is no such thing as currency, but there is an agreed scale of rates of exchange which enables the thriftless to work to regain prosperity and the thrifty to assist the poor.

Mostly, it is work from dawn to dusk for these islanders, although weekly concerts are staged with the phonograph given by King George V, and occasional dances take place with old-world dignity.

The little stone church serves as the center of the island's communal life, and following the Sunday service the chaplain reads important items from old newspapers, thus providing topics of conversation which last until the next service.

Because there is no means of keeping batteries charged, a radio set has been of no use on Tristan, but the Rev. Mr. Wilde hopes to see the island equipped with a proper radio receiving station before very long.

During the past few months the neighboring island Inaccessible has been inhabited by a party of Tristan men and boys, and on this island, two miles by three, they have made remarkable progress, growing potatoes and other vegetables, and tending livestock.

War Department Lets New Motor Contracts

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday the award of a contract for motorcars, ambulances and trucks totaling $650,421 to the General Motors Corporation, Chevrolet Division, Flint, Mich. Included in the contract are 306 1½-ton trucks; 172 passenger cars, and 191 ambulances.

A contract for 134 motorcycles was awarded to the Indian Motorcycle Company, Springfield, Mass., for $59,900.

Jobs and Pay Up For May Despite Labor Troubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Employment increased and wages rose during May despite widespread strike disturbances, the Department of Commerce reports in its July "survey of current business."

The number of man-days lost as a result of strikes during the month was only slightly below the total for April, the largest for any month since September, 1934 when textile workers were out, the business study showed. Yet, the general upward movement of wages, employment and retail sales continued upward.

In some communities, considerable loss of work was reported due to strikes. They also were found to have a deterrent effect on railroad car movements, though the volume of freight continued to be larger than a year ago.

In general, employment was on the increase in May. In manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor statistics the number at work in mid-May exceeded the total for the corresponding period a year ago by 1,450,000.

It was found that nearly 3,350,000 employees of manufacturing industries reporting regularly to the bureau of labor statistics had received wage increases since October, and in many instances more than one increase.

A substantial increase in retail sales so far in 1937 was reported.

During June, according to the survey, industrial activity "tended to slacken under the influence of seasonal factors and industrial disputes, but the volume of output in most lines remained relatively high.

A drop in the rate of ingot production from about 90 per cent of capacity in May to around 75 per cent in June was attributed to the midwestern steel strike.

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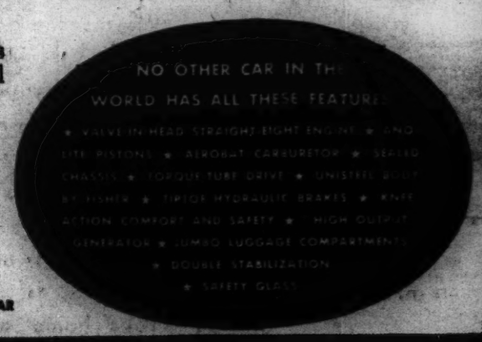

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Ocean 'Stunt' Flight Ban Forecast From Earhart Hunt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14 — Oceanic "stunt" flying may possibly be banned without exceptions by the United States as a result of Miss Amelia Earhart's incomplete round-the-world flight.

No edict has yet been drafted, but disclosures of inadequate radio preparation and insufficent coordination previous to the takeoff, coupled with the fact that it was not a "trail-blazing" flight, intended to serve any specific scientific purpose have made it probable that future flights of this character will be prohibited.

Steps had already been taken in this direction previous to Miss Earhart's journey. Plans for a trans-Atlantic air race to inaugurate the Paris Exposition were canceled by the Department of Commerce on the ground that there was no justification for the risk involved in a mere race. At present a question is raised whether a license will be granted for a trans-polar flight to Moscow to return that of the three Soviet fliers.

Long Disapproved

In fact the disapproval of the Department of Commerce of questionably valuable or excessively risky flights has existed for some time. The surprising thing in retrospect is that Miss Earhart was permitted to start her round-the-world flight. If standards applied in other instances had been applied in her case it would very probably have been forbidden, indications in official circles here show.

There is reason for believing that the Department of Commerce originally wished to prevent the flight. But granting of permission was stimulated by one or both of two considerations. The first was Miss Earhart's unusual public prominence. Had a request for a license been refused and this refusal made public the Department of Commerce would have been deluged with criticism. The second was the close personal relationship between Miss Earhart and the Roosevelt family.

It is not intended to be implied that any definite pressure was brought to bear on the Department of Commerce, nor is there any evidence that this happened. But these two considerations would have been inevitably in the thought of any government official who might otherwise have been inclined to refuse permission for the flight.

Expense to Government

A strong contributing factor to a future ban on such flights is the moral responsibility which does devolve—whether properly or not—on the Government to attempt a rescue when a plane is missing. In a brief exchange in the House last Friday several members of Congress conceded that, of course, the present rescue efforts should be continued, but insisted that in the future "stunt fliers should be on notice that they seek publicity at their own risk."

It also was suggested that $250,000 a day, a figure used in the debate without any explanation or authority, is a lot of money to expect the taxpayers to spend to rescue those taking heavy risks for sport or pleasure. There is a division on this point of cost. The Navy feels it is justified since the rescue effort is in effect a practice maneuver which would be undertaken under more artificial conditions at some other time if it were not done now. They look on it as a practice search for a theoretical enemy. It should also produce valuable information on location of reefs and islands in a large hitherto unexplored area of the Pacific.

The fact remains, however, that a great deal of money is being spent in an effort to locate an airplane with two occupants who were flying around the world for no immediately important reason. Pan American Airways has already spanned the Pacific to Australia as well as have several previous "trail-blazers." Commercial planes employing every conceivable safety device have already opened up routes which circle the globe. Unnecessary risk no longer is necessary as a prelude to commercial flying.

To Demand Absolute Safety

Officials considering the problem here do not intend to prohibit private flying. If a wealthy individual wishes to equip a plane and fly across the ocean he will have as much right to do so as Mr. J. P. Morgan has a right to sail across on his own yacht. But, and this is the point of emphasis, he must equip his plane for a margin of safety equivalent to that demanded in commercial flying.

Private fliers can probably go on flying around the world provided they don't take unnecessary risks with inadequate equipment. Mr. Morgan's yacht has to be theoretically as safe as the Queen Mary before it is allowed to sail across the ocean. This undoubtedly will mean in the future carrying a trained radio operator and equipment which will make communication possible with vessels at sea.

The disclosure about the Earhart flight which has most disturbed observers here was that the Coast Guard patrol boat Itasca did not know that the plane was not equipped for radio communication on the same channels.

Equipment Abandoned

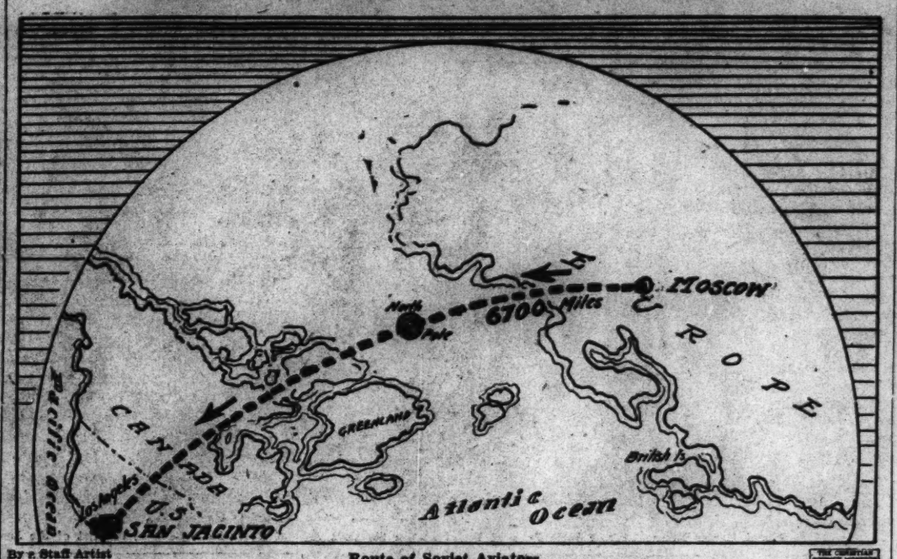
For some reason the fact that Miss Earhart had abandoned the part of her radio equipment which would have made possible communication with the Itasca and the use of a radio directional compass was not made known until after the plane was missing. Not only did the abandoning of this equipment surprise aviation experts, but the fact that this was not reported to the ships and stations with which she expected to communicate in the Pacific is considered evidence of unsatisfactory preparation for such a flight.

Experts here attribute the plane losing its course to this fact of the abandoned radio equipment. Had Miss Earhart carried her original equipment the Itasca would have been able to give the plane its position and aid it to find tiny Howland Island. Even if the plane's gas supply had given out before reaching the island proper radio communication would have given its approximate position so that rescue efforts could have been directed to one small area and not required to cover an area as large as the State of Texas.

Purpose as Test

Another test in the future is expected to be the purpose of the flight. Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper has pointed out that it is the statutory function of the department to encourage commercial aviation. He considers that this means aiding and encouraging necessary experimental and research flying, but that it certainly does not mean "stunt" flying. Some more detailed definition of the distinction between the two types of flying will have to be devised and rules and regulations perfected. But it seems clear as the result of Miss Earhart's flight and the resultant dramatic effort to rescue her that the Government may use its authority to the utmost to prevent flights in the future which are not justified and for which adequate safety provisions have not been fulfilled in advance.

Moscow to California via North Pole



By a Staff Artist — Route of Soviet Aviators

Landing Near San Jacinto, Calif., After 62 Hours in the Air on Their Flight Over the North Pole From Moscow, Three Russian Fliers Have Established a Distance Record of Approximately 6700 Miles for a Non-Stop Distance Flight

Clipper Hops to Ireland For Return to America

POYNES, Irish Free State, July 14 (AP)—The flying boat, Pan American Clipper III, landed here today shortly before 1 p. m. (7 a. m., E. S. T.), completing the first leg of her return flight from Southampton, Eng., to the United States. She was expected to take off for Botwood, Newfoundland, tomorrow.

Lexington Planes Search 21,000 Miles of Pacific

HONOLULU, July 14 (AP)—Naval authorities directing a vast aerial search along the equator for Amelia Earhart and her avigator, missing 12 days, reduced the number of searching planes today and indicated the hunt would be ended Saturday.

Caledonia at Botwood

BOTWOOD, Newfoundland, July 14 (CP)—The Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia completed the second leg of her return trip to England today, reaching here after a flight of seven hours and 27 minutes from Montreal. Mechanics set to work checking over the big craft in preparation for the ocean crossing. She flew to Montreal from Port Washington, N. Y.

Trans-Atlantic Airmail

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—A House post office subcommittee reported favorably yesterday a bill to establish trans-Atlantic airmail service.

Beer Drinking Restricted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—Specific prohibition of beer with lunch has been posted for customs officials who examine the baggage of incoming steamship passengers in the Port of New York. The new ruling is over the signature of William H. McReynolds, administrative secretary to the secretary of the treasury

Italy Plans Its World Fair: Exposition Area is 7 Miles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy, too, is planning a World Fair which will be the most imposing ever held in this country, and it is even claimed in Europe. An Universal Exposition will take place in Rome in 1941 with the twofold purpose of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Fascist regime and of drawing huge crowds of tourists to see for themselves the progress made by Italy in the first two decades of Fascist rule.

The exposition will be a milestone in the Italian capital's expansion toward the sea. It is being planned so that after the exposition is over its edifices and streets will serve as a backbone for a great new monumental quarter.

The buildings will be erected solidly, with marble and brick, according to the ancient Roman fashion, and by 1941 a new suburb will have been added to the capital, with brand-new squares, streets, monuments, fountains and residential houses.

Extend to Ostia

The exposition will rise on the green lowlands that extend from the Gates of St. Paul to the seaside resort of Ostia. One of the characteristics of the site chosen is that, differently from most other exhibitions, it is not placed on a flat ground, but on undulating territory. The "foundation stone" of the exposition has already been laid, but since the plans have not yet been definitely settled in all their details, no buildings will be erected just yet, and the ceremony consisted in the planting of a tree in what will eventually become the center of the fair.

The site where the main buildings will be erected is known as the Tre Fontane or Three Fountains. The three springs of water, about six feet from each other, offer one of the tourist attractions of Rome.

The exposition zone will extend approximately over a surface of 400 hectares (about 1000 acres), which will be covered with gardens and parks, wide boulevards and avenues, hotels, sports fields and swimming pools. Wide roads will connect the city with the exposition, which will have five principal entrances. An underground parking station will be built to hold some 20,000 automobiles.

The first building which the visitor will admire on reaching the exposition from the monumental entry will be the Palace of Receptions, which will contain huge halls for meetings, receptions and congresses. A little farther will be a square, which has already been named Piazza Aksum, because in its center will be placed the famous obelisk which the Italians captured as a war trophy in the ancient capital of Ethiopia.

"Italian Civilization"

On the right, on a small hill overlooking the River Tiber will rise the most important edifice of all, that dedicated to Italian civilization. Nearby will be found the Grand Imperial Square, adorned by three monumental fountains and flanked by the Museums of Science and of Art. The square will lead to a round terrace with a beautiful view of the Alban Hills and of the Roman Campagna.

In the vicinity will rise the Palace of Light, a triumph of engineering, made exclusively of glass on a steel frame. It will be like a refulgent lighthouse dominating the whole exposition.

Imposing buildings will also be erected devoted to aeronautics, the navy, geography and ethnography.

On the right and left of the monumental zone will be the Museum of Science, the vast edifices of technique and production, the buildings of applied arts, of social economy, of state and national institutions. The pavilions of foreign countries will rise here.

The exposition area will have a circumference of seven miles; its various squares and open spaces will occupy a surface of 222,000 square meters, the principal square alone capable of holding 250,000 persons.

Flier to Hawaii to Hold Decennial on Clipper Plane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., July 14—Here's a success story of the airlanes, and one only a few persons, including Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, can duplicate.

Ten years ago today, July 14, 1927, a single-engined monoplane shot down the long runway at the airport here, staggered precariously into the air, and disappeared westward into the haze covering the Golden Gate. About 24 hours later, the plane landed in a tree on the island of Molokai in the Hawaiian Islands, making aviation history. This flight by Emory Bronte and Ernie Smith, although short of the Honolulu goal, was the first successful non-stop flight across this span of the Pacific Ocean by civilian fliers.

Today, scheduled to leave on the regular weekly departure of the trans-Pacific clipper bound for Honolulu, Midway, Wake, Guam, Manila and Hong Kong, is the same Mr. Bronte who dropped out of that kiawe tree 10 years ago.

Aboard the 20-ton China Clipper, and accompanied by Mrs. Bronte, he plans to celebrate his anniversary of that first daring flight.

British Women See Threat to Suffrage If Democracy Is Rejected in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British women, members of the Six Point Group, are getting into direct touch with the women of Spain.

The action, they confess, is belated, but that comes of the fact that women have, in the main, regarded the Spanish struggle as of a purely political character and, on this ground, have been loath to "take sides."

It is beginning to be seen, however, that the threat of a fascist régime in Spain is also the threat of another serious setback to the emancipation of women in Europe, and action therefore seems desirable.

The ways and means of contact-making were discussed by a specialized group of women at a meeting here recently and four definite proposals were adopted.

In the first place, the group decided to make themselves known to a group of Spanish University women who, in Barcelona, are continuing to issue the feminist periodical "Mujeres Libres"—the Free Woman—which they once published in Madrid.

In the second place, they decided to set themselves the task of inviting the organized women of Great Britain to join in a mass meeting designed to educate British public opinion in regard to the threat to women's emancipation bound up with the Spanish struggle.

In the third place, they decided to invite Spain's leading women to visit Geneva during the Assembly of the League of Nations in September when the status of women will be under discussion and leading women from all over the world will be available for personal introduction.

As a fourth step, they decided to examine the possibilities of holding an international conference of women in Spain itself in order "to let the women of that troubled country understand that they have the support and good will of women the world over."

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WOMEN'S Fancy Types 10c — Prints, embroidered linens, plain and pastels with hemstitched edge.
WOMEN'S Linen Prints 12½c — Gay linen prints as well as plain white hemstitched and solid color pastels.
WOMEN'S White Initial 10c — Pure linen with choice of initial. Neatly hemstitched. Exceptional values.
WOMEN'S Hand Embroidered 18c — Pure linen kerchiefs with hand embroidery on white or solid pastels. Also prints.
WOMEN'S Sport Prints 25c — Gay, colorful prints made of pure linen with hand rolled edges. Also beautiful hand embroidery.
WOMEN'S White Embroidered 35c — Dainty kerchiefs made of fine linen with elaborate designing by hand.
WOMEN'S Hand Appliques 55c — A deluxe group at about half their worth. Pure linen with exquisite embroidery and appliqué work.
WOMEN'S Embroidered Initial 35c — Sheer linens with hand rolled hem and choice of initial embroidered by hand.
Hemstitched Linen 10c — Pure white linen with hemstitched hem. Men! Stock up!
MEN'S Pocket Kerchiefs 18c — Plain hemstitched linens, colored borders, and pongees with drawn threads and hand rolled hems.
MEN'S White Initial 18c — Sheer linens with corded borders and hand rolled hems. Choice of attractive initial.
MEN'S Hand Rolled Hems 25c — White Kerchiefs with attractive colored borders and hand rolled hems. Also all linen with hemstitched edging.
MEN'S Extra Large 35c — A real he-man handkerchief. Extra large size of pure white linen with hemstitched edge.
BOYS' Colored Borders 5c — Exceptional values! Small size kerchiefs especially for boys. White with colored border.
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The Rehearsal

"GENTLEMEN, we will rehearse," said I. "Beethoven's First Symphony. Strings, are you tuned? Mr. Oboe, will you give them an *A*, please? Now, Beethoven wants a good *forte pizzicato* from the strings. Please, not made with the nails, but with the soft part of the finger tip; then there will be no rattling of the strings. Wood instruments, please change to *mezzo-forte*, diminishing to *piano*, making a slight attack on the opening chord. This gives a better effect than a forced *forte* for wood. I will give you the eighth up-beat, as I will conduct in eight."

Tapping on the music stand with my baton, I counted eight full beats, lifted my stick, took a deep breath on the up-beat and came down on the *forte* chord which opens Beethoven's First Symphony.

♪ ♪ ♪

THERE WAS NO sound, but it didn't matter. I really hadn't expected any. I had only my practice orchestra before me; and, as it consists entirely of pieces of furniture, one can't expect too much. It's a good orchestra, nevertheless. I place it in my music room just as Toscanini, or Barbirolli, would dispose the New York Philharmonic on the stage of Carnegie Hall.

The first violins, to my immediate left, are two or three high Italian chairs from the dining-room. There should be at least eight of them, of course, but sometimes I am so eager to get started that I can't wait to have the entire set carried in from the next room. A large Oriental divan, immediately on my right, serves for a complete second violin section.

Front left are the violas, made up of an upholstered piano bench. When my imagination is working properly, I can see at least four viola players sitting on it. Kitchen chairs do very well for the 'cello section, although it does seem a pity that this beautiful instrument should be represented by anything so prosaic. (It's rather a shame Beethoven didn't use a harp in this score, for the French spinning wheel would serve as an excellent imitation.)

♪ ♪ ♪

AS FOR THE brass, well, the biggest brass things I can lay hands on are two altar candlesticks; when disposed so that I catch a glint of light across them, it is easy to think that they are trumpets. The horns, however, require separate representation, so some big eucalyptus logs from beside the fireplace are pressed into service; as the evening wears on, this section of the orchestra gradually diminishes as I take them one by one from their places and put them on the fire, where they flare up for a moment as if in protest at being reduced from musical instruments to mere pieces of firewood; but in the morning one or two of them will still be glowing with the memory of the service they have rendered in my orchestra.

The woodwinds, flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon, are mild-mannered, and apparently do not mind being represented by sofa cushions distributed along the floor. For bass viols, two big floor lamps do yeoman service. As for the *timpani*, I have found a good substitute in the form of a big library globe; if you opened it around the equator and turned the halves back like an opened orange, you'd be well on the way to having orchestral drums.

This assortment does very well for Beethoven; but, when I conduct the moderns, I have to press into service all manner of kitchen utensils to represent the percussion instruments indicated in the score.

♪ ♪ ♪

ALL MY LIFE I have wanted to conduct, and here I am, actually doing it. These evening rehearsals at home are a delight. I look out over the heads of the bass viol players (floor lamps, you know) into the star-lit night, across rolling hills and San Francisco Bay. Those occasional red flashes in mid-air are airplane beacons on the pylons of the Bay bridge, twenty miles away. Here there are no immediate neighbors to knock on the floor of the story above, or complain to the landlord below if I make some real music.

Yet I have an audience, even for the rehearsals of my silent orchestra. Out there on the hillside are rabbits and gophers. The rabbits have to be shooed away at times, to prevent them from spoiling those fresh shoots in our garden, of which we are so proud. Sometimes a deer steals down from the game preserve in the hills beyond for a cautious reconnaissance, and has to be sent back where he belongs before he nibbles too freely of the young trees on the garden slope. A family of squirrels is asleep in the attic; or maybe they have stayed up tonight to listen. A silent audience, this, listening to a silent concert. But an appreciative audience, I hope.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT TO RETURN to Beethoven's First. After the *molto adagio*, the rest of the first movement races through with great rhythm and fanfare. Perhaps my listeners hear nothing but the beating of my stick and the humming of the melodic line, but I hear every instrument and every part perfectly. A conductor scans a score as a motorist reads the road signs along a highway, noting every swiftly approaching hill, curve or grade and warning his musicians in advance of what is before them. They must not travel too fast, nor too slow. They must not cross any bridges before they come to them. They must not jam on the brakes too suddenly. Beethoven's signposts are clearly marked, and they must be observed.

Tonight, the rehearsal went on until midnight. Most of the lights in the town below blinked out. The whistle of the midnight express floated up from the valley. As I closed my score, a night bird in the deodar uttered a low cry. I stepped for a moment into the patio, and found it and the balcony above flooded with amber moonlight. The palm fronds whispered in the perfumed breeze. There was stillness in the air, but there were little night-sounds, too. Stillness, I thought, is a wonderful thing. My rehearsals are still, except when I begin to hum and shout and try to imitate all the instruments of the orchestra. Of course, the efficient thing to do would be to get a gramophone, put on a record of Beethoven's First, stand in front of the machine, and conduct. But would it be as much fun as my silent rehearsals? I doubt it. I may be driven to it. But, until I am, my orchestra of furniture will suffice.

SONYA MICHELL

Glad Hunger

MY BARNS were full,
there was nothing that I wanted
save hunger only;
I asked, and it was granted.
I knew again the keen glad hunger of morning,
sharpened by dew and by sunlight,
eager to summon
the earth to our age-old labor
yielding the harvest.
Never was hunger sweeter
than coming at midday upon me
down in the hot still fields;
it gently took me and set me
under a great oak's shade
by a reed-banked river.
At evening
hunger again I knew,
cool and kind in the dusk,
leading my long slow steps
homeward and friendward.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

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By Courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FIGUREHEAD BELIEVED TO BE OF AMERICAN WORKMANSHIP

INTEREST has grown in recent years in the native and folk art of America. The altered attitude towards native handicraft has been encouraged by the pronounced interest of modern artists and critics in primitive and folk art.

Conventional sculpture was handled unimaginatively by Americans, and little of importance was accomplished until the late nineteenth century. The simpler folk who naïvely carved gravestones and figureheads, weather vanes and wild-fowl decoys, seemed to possess the more authentic feeling for material and design. They were, unawares, the artists of their day. What they made in odd moments for a hobby, or for trade, possessed vitality in pattern, dynamics in surface, and plastic robustness.

In the period of ship building, figureheads were in demand. Most of them were made in the middle of the last century. Few have survived the inevitable rigors of exposure. American figureheads are notable for vigor in design and for moderate embellishment. This figurehead, in the Addison Gallery of American Art, is from the ship *Edinburgh*, built in Quebec in 1883. It is believed to be of American workmanship.

The careful drawing of the figurehead reproduced here was made for the Index of American Design, under the Federal Art Project, by Miss Elizabeth Moutal.

D. A.

Sailing South

THOSE whose experience of the sea consists solely in voyaging to and from Europe will find sailing south decidedly a different, and in many ways a more impressive, performance. To one's surprise, the undoubted fact of the earth's sphericity, usually taken on trust, becomes an intimate and interesting reality.

There is comparatively little realization of this fact to be gleaned from a mere east-and-west passage—always under familiar stars and roughly in the same general climate. One might pursue a consistently eastward course over sea and land, from New York to New York, and the only notable alterations would be in the daily gain of half an hour or so until one reached home again, after passing that mysterious point in mid-Pacific where it is always either day-before-yesterday or day-after-tomorrow (I have never been quite certain which, but know at least that it is never at that point what the rest of the world regards as to-day). The heavens as viewed from Naples are much the same as those observed from Boston, Yokohama, Petrograd, and London. It is sailing south that suddenly convinces you of the terrestrial rotundity—partly because of phenomena in the heavens above and no less notably because of climatic changes on the earth beneath.

One goes down over the rim of the horizon into different seas and different skies—so rapidly that the changes force themselves upon even the most casual notice. Surely the Dipper is curiously out of place! It is dipping—as no doubt a dipper should! As for that star low in the south and just above the prow—surely that is one you never saw before! It may be an outpost of the Southern Cross! Curiosity as to the Southern Cross is almost the first symptom of the acquisition of sea-legs on a south-bound liner. Passengers seem to expect it to dawn in full splendor upon them about the second night out. Obliging first-officers usually inform you that it can be seen if you care to come on deck at some outrageous hour like two in the morning—and the few who act upon this advice will invariably report that they saw this famous, but much overrated, constellation. Whether or not they did so in fact one may hardly dispute, since dispute in such a case is at once futile and unkind. I hasten to make confession that I have never yet seen the true Southern Cross and doubt that many of the thousands who claim to have viewed it ever really saw it without going much farther south than the City of Panama. I have been told by credible persons that in any case it is a disappointing galaxy—not to be compared with either the Dipper or Orion—which owes its fame largely to the principle of *"omne ignotum."*

By day, it is the abrupt change of climate that emphasizes the fact of the earth's globularity—a change for the better, due to the swift approach to latitudes where the sun of winter is more nearly overhead and therefore more concentrated in effect. You have left behind a miserable and half-frozen population, dwelling on the top of a sadly tilted planet and temporarily well out of the sun's path—but you yourself are crawling steadily down over the face of the terrestrial ball into a more genial condition of things. . . .

The third day ought to find people appearing in their summer gear. If three degrees of latitude will, as some wise man once remarked, "reverse all jurisprudence," they will work even greater wonders with the winter climate. New York, choked with snow, only increases the miracle of that third day—or at all events the fourth—when one is sailing a summer sea near shores begirt with palm, through school upon school of flying fish. The flannels and Palm Beach suits which seemed such absurdities in New York are absurdities no longer. . . .

By the expenditure of six days in time and a reasonable amount of money it is wholly possible to exchange the extreme rigors of the northern winter for the delights of a land where it is always a sort of summer afternoon, and where the conditions of living are so different as to produce that desirable effect upon habits, customs, architecture, language, and complexion which forms the great attraction in going anywhere "abroad." To get away from home for a space—away from home ways of doing things, home standards, home speech, home people—is of the essence of travel for many of us and is what chiefly militates against that otherwise meritorious slogan "See America first."—From "Sailing South," by PHILIP SANFORD MARDEN. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Azalea

BY our path danced
Daffodils and scilla
On that April day.
Deep we drank in
Country stillness
And the blossoming array
Till the lakeside became vocal
With its robin roundelay.

Where the pine and cedar
Darkly towered
At the water's brink,
Azalea, new-blown
Gave first hint—
Soft, ineffable—
Of its clear pink.

CLARA L. BAXTER

Squaring Accounts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE end of what is termed the fiscal year, many firms and organizations take inventory to determine assets and liabilities. They endeavor to collect outstanding debts, so that in turn they may meet their obligations. It is not good for a firm or an individual to incur too many debts. It should not be proverbial that we lose a friend by lending him money, yet from the human standpoint debt is debilitating, sometimes engendering cowardice and avoidance. There is something very satisfying about a willing ability to pay just accounts.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, reminds us that "the right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 232). In Article XXIV, Section 5, of the Church Manual, under the heading "God's Requirement," she also sets forth this rule for her followers: "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist."

Paul wrote to the Romans (13:8), "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another," which implies that we should not acquire debts; it also carries a further meaning, for one who truly loves makes righteous effort to reimburse another for services rendered. Love is neither extravagant nor penurious; love pays the price asked, or forgoes the service; love neither resents repayment, hugs a sense of injustice, nor seeks self-pitying excuses; love does not spend on itself while withholding from another. Love for our fellow man furnishes both means and incentive which enable us willingly to render full compensation. Love knows no covetousness. "Wisdom, economy, and brotherly love" are Godlike qualities. Expressing them humanly exalts one's present experience.

The word "credit" implies trust; character; repute; honor. Honest integrity is not one-sided in any transaction. Those who need to incur obligations should know that man is endowed with Godlike qualities, and that they can be cognizant of the ever-available, inexhaustible resources of God. As one gains a clearer understanding of his oneness with Love, one is lifted above want and anxiety and is able to meet requirements. This applies not merely to financial obligations; for while it is not always necessary to repay a favor to the donor, yet a grateful, generous heart will earnestly seek ways of serving others, so that gracious, simple expressions of love are kept in constant circulation. Students of Christian Science learn the spiritual nature of substance, and gain a true understanding of honesty, industry, supply; they gradually lose the erroneous traits of laziness, poverty, unemployment, parsimony, and greed, and the ill-nature which accompanies such beliefs. They are taught the law of Love, and learn the joy of reciprocity; they learn that the right way is not meager, scanty, or barren, but leads to sufficiency, abundance, for all.

A student of Christian Science once carried a debt with apparently no means to meet it. Her husband's salary was small, living expenses large. She longed to do something about it, but timidity and procrastination prevented her. One morning, quite unsought, she recalled the words of Elijah to the widow (I Kings 17:13), "Fear not; . . . make me thereof a little cake first." She turned to her Bible and read the familiar story. Then she immediately went to her purse and divided the contents into two equal parts, laying one part away toward payment of the debt. Mortal sense argued that what remained was insufficient to last till pay day, and that the amount laid aside was insignificant. However, a joyous realization of freedom took possession of her, and in a few days she received an unexpected check. The bill was paid, and abundance was left over. "The right way" indeed won "the right of way," which blessed everyone concerned.

A noted Englishman once said, "Some are unwisely liberal, and more delight to give presents than to pay debts." One who has become inured to long-standing debt needs to be alert to this subtle temptation. Pride, penury, self-pity, sometimes solace the individual with the argument that the creditor does not need the money. But we need to pay! Self-discipline, the sacrifice of material things, the refusal to withhold what rightly belongs to another, give one the satisfying consciousness of ever present supply. Active, sincere, spontaneous enthusiasm uncovers talents and gifts which convey a blessing and benefit, growth and reward, exceeding the mere expenditure of money. One person was overheard to say that she always repaid an unkindness with a special act of kindness, and that malice could always be repaid with love. Nothing so disarms as a liberal, good-natured forgiveness.

A true Christian Scientist is conscious of both giving and receiving; is steadfastly aware of the infinite resources of Soul; thanks God continually for every occasion to radiate the abundance and sufficiency He provides. One who trusts God never feels poor. Rather does he pray, in the words of Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 131), "May God give unto us all that loving sense of gratitude which delights in the opportunity to cancel accounts."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Schulden begleichen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AM SCHLUSS eines Rechnungsjahrs machen viele Geschäfte und Betriebe eine Bestandsaufnahme, um ihr Soll und Haben festzustellen. Sie sind bemüht, ausstehende Schulden einzuziehen, damit auch sie ihren Verpflichtungen nachkommen können. Es ist nicht gut, wenn ein Geschäft oder ein einzelner zu viele Schulden macht. Es sollte nicht sprichwörtlich sein, daß wir einen Freund verlieren, wenn wir ihm Geld leihen; dennoch ist Verschuldung vom menschlichen Standpunkte aus schwächend und führt oft zu Feigheit und Vermeidung, mit dem Gläubiger zusammenzutreffen. Bereitwilligkeit, berechtigte Schulden zu zahlen, hat etwas sehr Befriedigendes an sich.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, erinnert uns daran, daß „der rechte Weg das Wegerecht, den Weg der Wahrheit und der Liebe gewinnt, wodurch alle unsere Schulden bezahlt, die Menschheit gesegnet und Gott verherrlicht wird" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 232). In Artikel XXIV, Abschnitt 5 des Kirchenhandbuchs stellt sie für ihre Nachfolger unter der Überschrift „Forderung Gottes" auch die Vorschrift auf: „Gott fordert, daß Weisheit, Sparsamkeit und brüderliche Liebe alle Handlungen der Mitglieder Der Mutterkirche, Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, kennzeichne".

Paulus schrieb in seinem Briefe an die Römer (K. 13, 8): „Seid niemand nichts schuldig, denn daß ihr euch untereinander liebet", woraus folgt, daß wir keine Schulden machen sollen. Es enthält aber auch die weitere Bedeutung, daß, wer wahrhaft liebt, sich ehrlich anstrengt, einen andern für geleistete Dienste zu bezahlen. Liebe ist weder verschwenderisch noch geizig; Liebe zahlt den geforderten Preis oder verzichtet auf den Dienst. Liebe sträubt sich nicht gegen Rückzahlung, noch hegt sie ein Gefühl der Ungerechtigkeit oder sucht sich selbstbedauernd zu entschuldigen. Liebe gibt nicht für sich aus, was sie einem andern vorenthält. Liebe zu unseren Mitmenschen zeigt uns nicht nur den Weg, sondern macht uns auch willig, Mühe oder Arbeit voll zu vergüten. Liebe kennt keine Habsucht. „Weisheit, Sparsamkeit und brüderliche Liebe" sind göttliche Eigenschaften. Ihnen menschlich Ausdruck verleihen, macht unsere jetzige Erfahrung erhaben.

Das Wort „Kredit" schließt Vertrauen, Charakter, Ansehen, Ehre in sich. Ehrliche Rechtschaffenheit ist bei keinem Abkommen einseitig. Wer Verpflichtungen zu übernehmen hat, sollte wissen, daß dem Menschen gottähnliche Eigenschaften verliehen sind, und daß er sich der immer verfügbaren, unerschöpflichen Hilfsquellen Gottes bewußt sein kann. Lernt man sein Einssein mit der Liebe klarer verstehen, so erhebt man sich über Mangel und Sorge und ist imstande, seinen Verpflichtungen nachzukommen. Dies gilt nicht bloß für Geldverpflichtungen. Denn wenn es auch nicht immer nötig ist, eine einem erwiesene Gefälligkeit zu bezahlen, so wird doch ein dankbares, großmütiges Herz ernstlich Wege suchen, anderen zu dienen, so daß gütige, einfache Liebesdienste immer in Umlauf bleiben. Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen die geistige Art von Substanz verstehen und erlangen ein wahreres Verständnis von Ehrlichkeit, Fleiß und Versorgung. Sie werden allmählich frei von den irrigen Zügen Trägheit, Armut, Arbeitslosigkeit, Geiz und Habgier und der mit solchen Annahmen verknüpften Verdrießlichkeit. Sie lernen das Gesetz der Liebe und die Freude der Gegenseitigkeit kennen. Sie lernen verstehen, daß der rechte Weg nicht armselig, dürftig oder öde ist, sondern zu Genüge und Fülle für alle führt.

Eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft war einst eine Geldsumme schuldig, die sie anscheinend nicht bezahlen konnte. Ihr Mann verdiente wenig, der Lebensunterhalt war teuer. Sie sehnte sich, etwas in der Angelegenheit zu tun, aber Schüchternheit und Aufschub hinderten sie daran. Eines Morgens kam ihr ganz unwillkürlich in den Sinn, was Elia zu der Witwe sagte (1. Kön. 17, 13): „Fürchte dich nicht! . . . mache mir am ersten ein kleines Gebackenes davon". Sie schlug ihre Bibel auf und las die wohlbekannte Erzählung. Dann teilte sie den Inhalt ihrer Geldtasche sofort in zwei gleiche Teile und legte den einen Teil zur Abzahlung an der Schuld beiseite. Der sterbliche Sinn wandte ein, daß das, was übrig blieb, nicht bis zum nächsten Zahltag reiche, und daß der beiseite gelegte Betrag unbedeutend sei. Sie erfreute sich jedoch eines frohen Bewußtseins der Freiheit, und nach einigen Tagen erhielt sie eine unerwartete Zahlungsanweisung. Die Schuld wurde bezahlt, und ein ansehnlicher Betrag blieb übrig. „Der rechte Weg" gewann in der Tat „das Wegerecht" und segnete alle Beteiligten.

Ein bekannter Engländer sagte einmal: „Manche sind unvernünftig freigebig, und es bereitet ihnen mehr Freude, Geschenke zu geben als Schulden zu zahlen". Wer sich an langes Verschuldetsein gewöhnt hat, muß gegen diese heimtückische Versuchung wachsam sein. Hochmut, Armut, Selbstbedauern beruhigen den Schuldner manchmal mit dem Vorwand, daß der Gläubiger das Geld nicht brauche. Aber wir müssen bezahlen! Selbstsucht, das Aufgeben materieller Dinge, sich weigern zu behalten, was rechtmäßig einem andern gehört, gibt einem das befriedigende Bewußtsein immer gegenwärtiger Versorgung. Tätige, aufrichtige, spontane Begeisterung deckt Talente und Gaben auf, die Segen und Nutzen, Wachstum und Belohnung bringen, die das bloße Geldausgeben übersteigen. Eine Dame sagte einmal, sie bezahle eine Unfreundlichkeit immer mit einer besonders freundlichen Tat, und Bosheit könne immer mit Liebe erwidert werden. Nichts entwaffnet mehr als großzügige, gutmütige Versöhnlichkeit.

Ein wahrer Christlicher Wissenschafter ist sich sowohl des Gebens als auch des Empfangens bewußt, verläßt sich standhaft auf die unendlichen Hilfsquellen der Seele, dankt Gott beständig für jede Gelegenheit, die von Ihm vorgesehene Fülle und Genüge auszustrahlen. Wer Gott vertraut, fühlt sich nie arm, sondern betet mit den Worten Mrs. Eddys (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 131): „Möge Gott uns allen jenen liebevollen Sinn der Dankbarkeit geben, dem die Gelegenheit, Schulden zu tilgen, Freude bereitet."

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Little Boats

THE charm of little boats
That part their way
On the river's silver water
Creeps into the hearts of those who watch
From the sandy shore.
Some of the boats go skimming jauntily
With colored sails that race the wind
And some move to the liquid sound and rhythm
Of the pulling oar—
This is enchantment enough
For those who hear the water's lyric
Wherever little boats glide
On flowing water.

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Edinburgh Honors Scottish Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A great welcome was given King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the little princesses when they made their recent state entry into Edinburgh. The city was in festive mood and the welcome was from the heart of the Scottish people.

The Queen looked as if she enjoyed coming to her own people. Thousands of school children lined up on Princes Street gave a touch of shrill heartiness to the welcome. It is long since a Scottish Queen was received with such honor in Edinburgh. Princes Street lends itself to pageantry and the uniforms of all, from the Lyon King of Arms to the kilted ranks of the Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders gladdened the eye as well as the ear.

The King inspected his Bodyguard for Scotland, the Royal Archers. He was presented with a "pair" of barbed arrows ("pair" being three not two). These arrows represent a fee for the license granted the company under a charter of Queen Anne.

The Queen later received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Edinburgh University. A rally of Scottish youth was held at the Scottish Rugby Football Union ground at Murrayfield. Young people from all over Scotland, from Orkney to Wigtownshire, and from Aberdeen in the east to the isles of the west attended.

The Queen was also installed as Dame of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, the first woman since the order was founded in 787 to be so admitted. A special statute had to be made by the King for this purpose.

Chautemps Wins Confidence Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 14—The French Government successfully rounded a difficult corner today when the Socialist Congress at Marseilles approved a motion permitting Léon Blum and other Socialist ministers to continue their participation in the Chautemps Cabinet.

After a stormy session, which once degenerated into a free-for-all fight between the partisans and the opponents of M. Blum, the delegates finally backed the former Socialist Premier now Vice-Premier in the Chautemps Government, by a vote of 3484 to 1866 with 43 abstentions. This majority of less than two-thirds is significant of the strong extremist opposition within the Socialist Party. The general impression prevailing in political circles after the congress is that the cabinet is relatively secure till Parliament meets again in October, but that its position may become precarious then.

The Congress adopted a resolution demanding that the Valencia Government be allowed to buy arms and munitions, and went on record as opposing recognition of the belligerent rights to the Francoists in Spain. These decisions are significant in that they are likely to stiffen still further the French Government's already firm attitude in the Spanish crisis.

Rents Too High, Roosevelt Says; Seeking to Cut

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt says he is convinced Americans pay too much of their money to landlords. He has ordered the government's housing experts to seek a means of cutting down rents, declaring some families spend half their income for shelter.

Mr. Roosevelt talked with representatives of nine Federal agencies yesterday, especially concerning extension of the limited dividend corporation system.

This system, he told his press conference, might help by making possible the financing of homes and apartments for rent.

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that American families used to make it a rule to spend no more than 20 per cent of their income for rent, but now some have to pay 50 per cent.

He contrasted this with average rental expenditures in France of 7 per cent of total income and in most of Europe an average of 15 per cent.

In the 51 low-rent housing projects of the Public Works Administration, tenants are restricted to those whose income is not more than five times the established rental. This follows the old 20 per cent practice.

The PWA also has seven limited dividend projects. These corporations get financial help from the Government, which in return seeks to prohibit over-charging of renters.

The corporations are modeled somewhat along the lines of building and loan associations. The President suggested they might attract large numbers of small investors.

The Senate Labor Committee, meanwhile, has been considering the bill of Senator Wagner (D) of New York to provide a broad low-cost housing program.

Envoy to Roumania Named

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt has nominated Franklin Mott Gunther of Virginia, to be minister to Roumania. He will succeed Leland Harrison, who recently was made minister to Switzerland.

Radiocasting Emphasis Changing

Ted Husing sits down with interviewer to look back at his own career and consider the progress of sports announcing

News in Radio

It is all right to talk yourself out of jobs, if you can also talk yourself into jobs.

That's what Ted Husing found out in September, 1924, and the knowledge has been helpful to him ever since.

From adolescence to that time he had been—not to put too fine a point on it—rather blowing in the wind. The winds varied from the Stuyvesant and Commerce high schools in New York—which aspired to educate him, but found the odds great—to the baseball diamond and outdoor track of Columbia, where he occupied his time being water boy; to Kansas and Iowa wheat fields; the intelligence service during the war; and to Florida, selling, or trying to sell, real estate.

In a few months various things happened in Florida. Young Husing sold out to his partner for a good deal less than he should have, and went north.

At Washington, in the station, he bought a paper. Something leaped out of it at him: "Wanted—Radio Announcer—Male—must be young, married, conscientious, have knowledge of the terminology of music, and able to say the right thing at the right time . . ."

He leaped to a telegraph office and penned a picture of himself. When he got home there was a message to report the next morning at the Radio Corporation of America. Also 100 other bright young men who fancied themselves were there.

That was the beginning of Ted Husing as a radio announcer. He made his fame as a sports announcer. But sports announcing doesn't stand still. On Broadway one night recently he talked about it.

Period of Change

"If I'm going to stick to sports announcing," he said, "I have to accept it that we are in a period of change about radio, and change with it. At the bottom of it, good sports reporting is accuracy in simplicity, and dramatic enhancement. Nothing else can or will make a good broadcast. I have to fish to find out where the lines of demarcation begin and end. I don't guess at the jargon of all sports. I know it. The audience doesn't want the half of what I know, but it's got to be there.

"Well, the past in radio required play, in sports announcing, heightened by color. The play-reporting depended only on the actual occurrence, rather than the manner by which the play came into being, happened, and ended. Color was a valueless quantity really—except for space filling—but it appealed to a lot of people who were thrilled by excitement rather than understanding, and it helped make reporting a thing of sheer joy.

"But the change is here. Studious listeners have evolved. They want accuracy in every single play. Today's sport columnist of the air has got to tell the inside story of every sporting event, quickly, surely, smoothly. He's got to review, but after a game. He's got to think ahead, therefore, during and following each step. No lazy boys need apply. And he can get ready for criticism. It's a great job to keep the ego down to measure, sports announcing.

Must Be Embellishment

"There must be embellishment. But it can only be in the form of interpretation or analysis. There is never any excuse for jazzing up a broadcast, I don't care how dull the contest is, intrinsically. The first rule, of course, in any sports broadcast, is to tell the audience what is happening, but if it turns out to be dull, you can't just say it's dull, and let it go at that. American audiences aren't like English audiences. They are used to having the air filled with something, every second, and if it isn't, pop goes the weasel—and the radio is shut off. That's where the newspaper sports reporter has it over us. A contest gets the space it deserves, usually, but I have had events to do that had to be 75 per cent rubbish because the 25 per cent legitimate facts were just that—25 per cent of the whole. Well, I'm not playing the game, I'm just telling what's there; but when the complaints come in, you'd think Husing was running the goals before he played them into the mike.

"Six years ago we did the first broadcast of international yacht races. We knew not a great many people are vitally interested in yachting, yet this was an international event. We had a staggering pick-up, using Coast Guard cutters, blimps, everything but the kitchen sink. We had an 'expert' and a good one. But you can't make even America's Cup Race interesting when nothing happens for hours on end. As you remember, Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV took a sad beating in every race; Harold Vanderbilt got Enterprise off in the lead every time, and kept her there until the finish. But the long gaps! The expert was a one-man army, but even he got worn out. Last summer we knew better. We went on the air only when we had something fit to talk about.

Saturation Point

"Let's agree that the listener is about at the saturation point on the old stuff. Today he accepts what he wants to hear.

"But sports still do thrill. Sentimental old grads still cling to their colleges, the public listens with interest to Notre Dame and Ohio State, and Stanford and Princeton. But the future, as I see it for sports announcing, is an intermixing of sports spot news with sports editorializing for the network, without interference, and with rein to make sports occurrences a source of patterned entertainment and excitement to the listener who deserves the best in a new medium of reporting. Damon Runyon by word. Vocal television by fact."

Piccard Passes

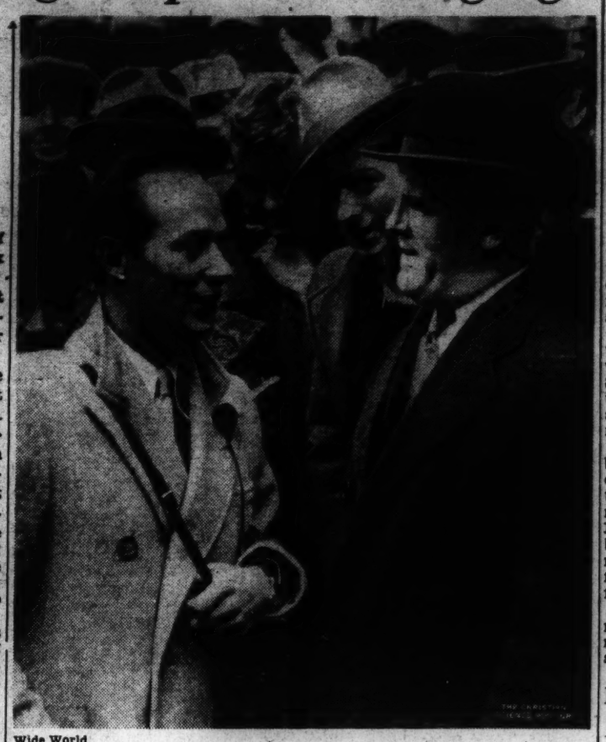
Dr. John Piccard has just passed his examination for a license to operate an ultra-short-wave radio in his multiple-balloon aircraft, the Associated Press reports.

The 7½-meter equipment would be used for the first time in a lighter-than-air craft when the stratosphere balloonist takes off from Rochester, Minn., this week, according to Mr. Loeber.

The Swiss professor took the examination from Robert M. Stillman, radio inspector, who designed the compact sending and receiving set.

The ultra-short wave is not affected by static, and the equipment is more compact and lighter than other radio sets, Mr. Loeb explained. Call letters W9XUH have been assigned the set in the balloon and W9XUG the ground station.

Dr. Piccard plans to use 84-foot balloons in an experimental flight.



Wide World

Edward B. Husing at Work

As He Interviewed Pedestrians During the 1932 Presidential Campaign

French Military Display Big Feature of Bastille Day

PARIS, July 14 (AP)—France put a cross-section of her military might on review today before the heads of her own Government, representatives of foreign powers and hundreds of thousands of Parisians in a celebration of the 148th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille—France's Fourth of July.

Many of the spectators who lined the Champs Elysées for hours while the procession passed, saluted the crack army units with the clenched fist of the People's Front or the outstretched arm of the Fascists.

President Lebrun stood in a reviewing stand in the Place de l'Etoile with King Carol of Roumania, the Sultan of Morocco, commanders of the Yugoslav and Roumanian armies and scores of foreign diplomats and military attachés.

Three hundred of the newest bombing and pursuit planes roared overhead in "V" formations while the columns of soldiers afoot and mounted, from every branch of France's fighting forces were paced by tanks of all sizes, from tiny two-man machines to great "rolling forts," and rumbling batteries of field, anti-aircraft and tank guns.

One of the land planes developed motor trouble and came down in the middle of the Seine river. The pilot swam ashore.

Rightists and Leftists Stage Riot at Marseilles

MARSEILLES, France, July 14 (AP)—Six persons were wounded by revolver bullets today in fighting among Rightists and Leftists during ceremonies of Bastille Day.

Many others were slightly injured in hand-to-hand fighting. Police charged the crowds to rescue the wounded from being trampled under foot.

The shooting occurred as a parade by People's Front adherents to the Government of Premier Camille Chautemps passed headquarters of the rightist Popular Party, which is led by Jacques Doriot.

Police quickly cleared the area, searched several buildings and detained 16 persons for questioning. Two of them were found on a rooftop.

De la Rocque Gets Paper

PARIS, July 14 (AP)—Col. François de la Rocque, head of the French Social Party and former leader of the outlawed Croix de Feu (Piery Cross) took over the newspaper Le Petit Journal today as the organ of his political movement.

29,954,821 on Rolls

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The number of persons registered for Federal old-age benefits reached 29,954,821 on July 1, the Social Security Board announced today. New York had the largest enrollment, 4,292,366. Pennsylvania was second with 2,781,098.

THE NEWS IN FOLDING CAMERAS

Kodak Senior Six-20 (f.6.3)

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This swank 1937 model has unusual new features—including extra shutter release on body to minimize camera movement, and one-finger bed release for quick closing. With its fast Kodak Anastigmat f.6.3 lens and variable speed Kodex shutter it performs brilliantly under all weather conditions; takes night snapshots under Photofloods. Has folding optical direct-view finder. Pictures, 2¼x3¼ inches. Price, $19.50. (Trade-in allowance considered on your old camera.)

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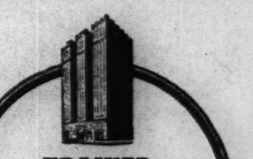

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1937

Employees Enter Worcester Factory With Police Guard

175 Defy Pickets When Steel Firm Moves to Break Strike

Greater Number Had Been Expected

Union Chief Defiant After Court Issued Writ to Halt Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 14—Under protection of Chief Thomas F. Foley and 40 members of the Worcester police department, some 175 men returned to work at the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company when the plant opened today.

Those returning to work ran the gantlet of about 500 persons, part of the contingent of 775 who have been on strike since May 25, but, except for a few shouts, no effort was made to keep the returning workers out of the plant.

The number of those returning to the steel plant was considered surprisingly low by observers here who had noted what appeared to be a break between the C. I. O. leadership and some of the men. First indication of this supposed break came yesterday when a petition bearing the names of 411 employees was presented to company officials stating the signers accepted the contract signed by the firm, June 2. This was the contract C. I. O. leaders had refused to sign at that time, and had ordered continuance of the strike in an effort to gain another contract.

Company Expects More

The effect of this action, however, was offset largely today by the relatively small number of workers who appeared at the gates. Company officials said they expected more would return to work after pickets around the gates dispersed.

The petition was regarded in some quarters as a repudiation of the C. I. O. On the other hand, Martin J. Walsh, chief organizer, informed company officers last night the petition had no legal standing.

He said the Reed & Prince Co. already is under a contract signed on March 19, 1937, with the employees in its plant, as represented by the Steel Workers Organization Committee. This contract, he asserted, is still in force and, according to the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the S. W. O. C. is the only collective bargaining agency for the company's employees. The company maintains the contract signed on the date mentioned by Mr. Walsh was broken when workers went on strike.

Injunction Issued

The employees' delegation followed issuance of a temporary injunction by Judge William A. Burns of the Superior Court last Monday, in which workers were restrained from proceeding with the strike, and was presented after company officials had announced the plant would resume operations today.

That the workers did not intend to repudiate the C. I. O. as their bargaining agency is indicated in the fact that before the petition was turned over to company officials, Mr. Walsh was asked by counsel retained by the signers to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Researchist

By a Staff Photographer

Sherman S. Sheppard

Leaving the Boston Municipal Research Bureau for a Post in New Orleans

Research Expert To Leave Boston For New Orleans

Resignation of S. S. Sheppard, assistant secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, was announced today. Mr. Sheppard will become chief of the New Orleans Bureau of Governmental Research on Aug. 1.

In announcing Mr. Sheppard's acceptance of larger responsibilities in the South, Herman C. Loeffler, head of the Boston bureau, praised his assistant's work for the city during the past eight years, a period in which he came to Boston from a small Colorado town, and found himself plunged into the complexities of urban politics almost without preparation.

His first job out of Colorado College and Syracuse University was with the old Boston Good Government Association. That was in 1930. One of his early tasks was to examine the activities of a certain promoter who sought to obligate the city in a venture.

A few inquiries led to the belief that the promoter was misrepresenting certain phases of his proposal. Confronted with evidence, the promoter, Mr. Sheppard says, jerked open a desk drawer revealing a revolver.

Mr. Sheppard says, however, that he persisted in pressing his questions with the result that the man left town and Boston avoided the scheme.

Ban on Strikes By Arbitration Called Unwise

Compulsory Mediation Is Held Unsatisfactory in Tests Elsewhere

Wellesley Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 14—Compulsory arbitration to avoid long-continued and sometimes violent strikes—which has been advocated lately in the United States—was strongly opposed at the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College this morning by Dr. Colston E. Warne, on the basis of his recent study of arbitration plans of this kind in Australia and New Zealond.

"Unfortunately," declared Dr. Warne, who is professor of economics at Amherst College and head of the Consumers Union, "the record of compulsory arbitration in the countries in which it has been adopted has not been such as to suggest that industrial unrest will be greatly lessened by it.

"Australia and New Zealand have after more than 30 years' experience with compulsory arbitration, abolished most of the penalties against striking, and, in those countries, judges have been unable to discover consistent and acceptable principles upon which to base their wage findings. The courts, too, have been subjected to political influences through the power of the administrations to alter the composition of the bench and to dictate many of the terms of the awards.

"The American procedure of encouraging direct bargaining between management and labor may give rise to considerable strife, but it has the merit of placing the basic responsibility upon the parties immediately concerned, instead of entrusting the complex problem of wage fixation to a governmental tribunal."

Labor Board Praised

A highly useful, but limited service is being performed by the National Labor Relations Board in protecting labor from discrimination and in encouraging collective bargaining relationships, according to Dr. Warne.

"If the work of this board is supplemented by that of the Labor Standards Board, as provided for in the Fair Labor Standards Bill," he declared, "we shall have made considerable strides toward a more satisfactory labor situation.

"The minimum wage and maximum hour standards provided for in this Fair Labor Standards Bill," he added, will afford protection for many workers whose economic insecurity is such as to limit the growth of trade unionism."

The degree of democracy in a country is indicated by the "independence and vigor of its trade union movement," Dr. Warne asserted, "and any efforts to employ Hitler techniques for destroying unionism will be bitterly opposed by those who realize the great contributions of organized labor to American life.

"The substantial extension of collective bargaining relationships in American industry in recent years, has laid the groundwork for greater democracy in our nation," he went on. "Although unionism has not as yet claimed the allegiance of more than a minority of American work-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Petitions to Be Ready On Primary Law Repeal

In Boston Today

Pre-Primary Law Repeal Up Again

Republican efforts to gain a publice referendum on the question of repealing the state pre-primary law gained a step today when Gov. Charles F. Hurley agreed through the Secretary of State's office that printing of the necessary blanks and their distribution should be carried on while the validity of a referendum is pending in the Supreme Court.

The pre-primary law was repealed and the bill signed by the Governor during the last legislative term. Certain political leaders, largely Republicans, objected and wanted the matter referred to the public in a referendum.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook refused to issue the necessary forms for the petitions, claiming that a referendum was not in order on a question already acted upon by the legislature.

Justice Fred T. Field of the Supreme Court presided over the conference today at which it was agreed to go ahead with the petitions.

Briefs in Murphy Case Are Ordered

Turning its legal eye upon the case of Howard Haines, Murphy ousted by Gov. Charles F. Hurley as Commissioner of Agriculture several months ago, the Massachusetts Supreme Court today told counsel for both the State and Mr. Murphy to have their briefs ready for examination by the court next Wednesday.

Thus did Mr. Murphy finally obtain the attention of the court after a dozen continued hearings due to his persistency and his daily attendance at the State House ever since William F. Casey was appointed by the incoming Governor to take the place of the Curley appointee.

Mr. Murphy's action today took the form of a petition for a writ of mandamus against the new commissioner, demanding that he refrain from acting as commissioner.

Mr. Murphy's petition was accompanied by a statement of facts revealing that the questions at point were whether or not the charges for his removal were sufficient and whether or not the removal hear-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Mercury Takes Drop to 55 Degrees

Justifying the hurried addition of blankets to bedclothes cast off during the sweltering nights of last week, the temperature in and around Boston dropped last night until it established a new July 14 low record of 55 degrees.

Immediately beginning its climb—the low was struck at 4:30 a. m.—the mercury shot to 74 at noon, the first time the temperature has been out of the 60's in 40 hours.

Boston and surrounding districts nearly ceased work under the sultry conditions of the past week when the temperature hovered in the 90's and reached a maximum of 99 degrees.

Drenched and cooled over the week end, the Hub's weather has presented a changing scene of falling temperatures. Around Boston last night some districts reported a temperature below 50.

The old record of 56 degrees for this date was set in 1896, with the thermometer again falling to 56 in 1926.

A humidity 25 below normal—35 per cent at noon—kept Boston collars on as citizens went about their business under a blue sky and increasing heat.

Outside Boston another low record for today is reported broken. In Lowell, the thermometer of the Locks and Canal office on the Merrimack River registered 51 degrees, displacing the record of 53 degrees established in 1893, and is the lowest temperature in the 81 years of which the office has record.

Liquor License Grants Protested

Charging there are more liquor licenses issued for South Boston today than before prohibition, Micheal J. O'Leary, attorney, clashed sharply with Judge Edward L. Logan of the South Boston District Court during a hearing before the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board at the State House today.

Mr. O'Leary, appearing as counsel for opponents to granting a liquor license to George Kalmy at 471 West Broadway, claimed that just before prohibition, at a time when South Boston had a population of 80,000, there were 74 licenses. Today, he said, while population in the area has declined to 58,000, there are 132 such licensed establishments.

Judge Logan, appearing as counsel for Kalmy, said that he served in the bench in South Boston almost daily, and that if anybody was familiar with conditions in that district it was himself. He denied that liquor conditions were serious.

In another hearing George L. Sleeper appeared for the Shawmut Realty Trust and objected to granting of a liquor license for a place at 173 Massachusetts Avenue, Back Bay. He said there are 16 such places already within the vicinity.

Governor Names Industrial Board

Five members of the newly re-established Masssachusetts Development and Industrial Commission were appointed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley today, subject to confirmation of the Executive Council—which expects to act on the matter next week.

The commission was abolished in 1930, but was re-established by the Legislature near the end of its session this year, as a result of a special message from the Governor. A sum of $75,000 was appropriated for its use in attracting new industry to the Commonwealth, in building up the tourist trade and in developing agricultural, industrial and recreational resources of Massachusetts.

On the list of appointments sent by the Governor to the Executive Council today were the following names:

Eugene M. McSweeney, former Boston Police Commissioner, who was appointed and later removed by former Gov. James M. Curley. He is to serve for one year.

Arthur L. Race, Boston hotel man. To serve two years.

John J. Kearney, business agent for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Local 34. To serve three years.

Joseph H. Burke of Newton, president of the J. H. Burke Company. To serve four years.

Edgar J. Artand, of the Air Compressor Equipment Company. To serve five years.

The Executive Council today rejected the Governor's nomination of Dr. John J. Kerrigan of Fall River as chairman of the Fall River Board of Police, by a vote of 6 to 3. It also postponed once more action on the Governor's appointment of Mayor Lawrence E. Crowley of Brockton as judge of probate and insolvency for Plymouth County.

Codman Company Hearing Goes Over

The Boston Finance Commission hearing on Codman Hill Construction Company contracts with the George Robert White Fund was postponed today to permit examination of witnesses.

In announcing resumption of his examination tomorrow at 11 a. m., Special Counsel George R. Farnum said John I. Fitzgerald, president of City Council, will not be recalled. He will summon to the stand John F. Hickey, former chairman of the board of examiners of the city building department; John Welch, foreman of the Codman Hill Construction Company; and possibly George Driscoll, secretary of the George Robert White fund.

Fresh Revolt Is Threatened By Nantucket

Strike Ridden Islanders Demand U. S. Supply Them With Food

President Warned

Gov. Charles F. Hurley has ordered the entire Twenty-Sixth Division Air Service to be ready to carry necessary food and other supplies to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard Islands, isolated by the strike of C. I. O. seamen on preponderantly A. F. of L. manned New England Steamship Company vessels. A preliminary survey of possible landing fields and other details is being made.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 14—With milk supplies and newspapers taking to the air to reach the sand-and-strike-bound coast of Nantucket, islanders who talked six months ago of seceding from Massachusetts because of high electric rates, are now proposing secession from the United States because of failure to supply them with food and other necessities as the shipping strike continues.

Marshall Gardiner, photographer and head of the secessionist bloc, announced today that he has telegraphed to President Roosevelt—the wires are still open to the mainland—to inform him that unless he intervened immediately to end the strike, there might be a determined move on the part of the rugged Yankee individualists on the island to secede and set up a protectorate "in much the same category as Bermuda is to Great Britain."

An Off-Shore Refuge

Other spokesmen for the "aroused citizenry" declared an autonomous republic should be set up which would make Nantucket a salty refuge for those seeking freedom from the strike and tax harrassed United States.

After dispatching his telegram to the President of the United States, Mr. Gardiner said: "We will not stand for another Youngstown, Ohio, situation here!"

The strike which has cut ordinary communications between Nantucket and the mainland, is due to a dispute between rival unions. The majority of seamen aboard the steamers of the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Line voted for the American Federation of Labor affiliate, the International Seaman's Union, as their bargaining agent, with the result that the minority—members of the Committee for Industrial Organization's affiliate, the National Maritime Union—decided to strike.

Strike Spreads

Later the strike spread to the Fall River Line, which is also owned by the New England Steamship Company—a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts labor commissioner, is in New Bedford seeking conferences with the C. I. O. leaders there.

The only way in which passengers can reach or leave the island since the strike began yesterday, is by plane, and a brisk air travel business has been carried on in spite of a forced landing at noon yesterday in the Quaise. A total of 150 passengers took the 50-mile air ferry yesterday.

Hotel and restaurant managers admitted today that they were faced by serious food shortage, with the island crowded with summer visitors, but the fishing vessels Anna of New Bedford and Bernice of Nantucket arrived last night with four tons of supplies for a chain grocery concern.

Milk By Plane

Seddon Legg, milk dealer, arranged to receive milk by airplane. Newspapers were arriving last night and this morning in the same way. Mail was being carried by a coast-guard cutter.

There are reported to be about 15,000 summer vacationists in addition to the 3500 year round residents on the island at present.

Boston to Offer Work Relief But At Half WPA Pay

By a Staff Photographer

Patrick J. Moynihan

Executive Director, Boston Department of Public Welfare

City Prepares to Care for 6000 Dropped From Federal Rolls

Thousand Already Boost Local Costs

Burden Expected to Grow With Coming of Winter —None to Suffer

Faced with one of the most acute situations since Federal relief removed much of its burden, the Boston Welfare Department extended every energy today to keep any one of the 6000 local WPA workers scheduled to be dropped tomorrow from going hungry. Its best offer, however, was prospects of work relief—similar to that done for the WPA—but at half the WPA pay.

Despite talk of better times and reports of jobs waiting in private industry, welfare officials say they expect nearly half of the workers dismissed to apply for local relief immediately, and the bulk of the remainder to apply in October after seasonal jobs vanish and winter sets in.

With the WPA cut not yet completed, Patrick J. Moynihan, executive director of the Boston Welfare Department, has already announced that more than 1000 ousted WPA workers have applied to the city for aid, boosting weekly relief costs approximately $6000. This weekly aid is roughly half of that given by the Federal Government.

WPA workers receive from $44 to $103 monthly, depending upon their training and the type of work they perform. Welfare recipients receive from $26 to $60 monthly, depending upon the number of dependents in each family.

Those Who Can, Work

The WPA is work relief. The local welfare is also work relief—providing the recipient can work. According to figures supplied by Mr. Moynihan nearly 4000 out of 14,000 persons receiving direct aid from the city are performing such work as mopping floors in public buildings, raking leaves on the Common or digging ditches for the public works department—jobs not unlike some of those supplied by the WPA.

The city dispenses three types of aid to citizens, mother's aid, aid to dependent children and dependent aid or regular welfare. The first two are almost entirely paid by the Federal Government under the social security program. Expense of the last, however, is borne entirely by the city.

It is the last category into which WPA workers will fall, Mr. Moynihan said. He revealed that aid is given according to the following scale:

Two dependents,	$8.65 per week
Three dependents	8.63 per week
Four dependents	10.21 per week
Five dependents	11.62 per week
Six dependents	13.90 per week
Seven dependents	15.05 per week

The director explained that besides actual grants of money, the city also gives medical treatment where needed and extra cash in extraordinary cases. In winter, he said, oil and coal are provided.

To Meet Advanced Costs

While these amounts may seem small, Mr. Moynihan contends they adequately provide necessaries of life. With the cost of living rising, however, he said, a new schedule is being made to conform with advanced costs. This schedule is expected to be reported to the Board of Overseers within a few weeks.

Mr. Moynihan, while in favor of giving relief recipients enough to subsist on, declared himself against paying them too much. With a too generous envelope from the city, and a supplementary envelope from agencies connected with community chests, he said, recipients might refuse to work altogether.

The director did assert, however, that welfare recipients should be better taken care of. He proposed the plan of providing for two classes—temporary cases and permanent.

Temporary cases, he said, would be those who find themselves temporarily without a job, and with no immediate prospects. These could be given a lesser amount weekly. The permanent group, he continued, would be composed of middle-aged persons thrown out of work by depressions or those who are no longer able to work. The latter would receive a weekly amount which would take care of more than just food and shelter. He proposed the Federal Government's assume part of this load.

Half in Permanent Class

Mr. Moynihan declared that more than 50 per cent of those on the city welfare rolls are in the latter class. And if reports that the WPA is basing its cut on a basis of efficiency rather than need are true it is probable that the percentage of unemployables on local welfare will rise sharply.

Previous to announcement of the WPA cut, Mr. Moynihan said, an average of 250 persons a week were leaving the welfare rolls. This, he said, was due in part to increasing openings in private employment, but principally to efforts of the department's contact man, who visited business houses and agencies in an effort to place welfare cases.

It is this reduction in the welfare list, which saw the rolls dwindle from 57,600 cases in February to 24,000 by July 1, and which some authorities claim added a powerful motive for the reduced WPA appropriation and consequent reduction of the rolls. They point

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Revenue for Year Jumped $5,000,000 In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14—Reflecting both improved business conditions and changes in the tax laws, five big revenue-producing taxes poured $20,500,000 into the Connecticut state treasury in the fiscal year that ended June 30. It was an increase of $5,000,000 over the revenue for the preceding year.

The importance of the gasoline tax in financing Connecticut's state government was brought out in year-end figures from the office of State Treasurer John S. Addis. The gasoline tax produced $9,250,577, by far the biggest source of revenue for Connecticut today. A year ago the tax brought in $7,191,846.80, but during part of that period the rate of taxation was two cents a gallon. For the past year and more it has been three cents, and motorists through this tax alone have paid one fifth the cost of running the state government, now $50,000,000 annually.

Go to Highways

Gasoline taxes, in spite of attempts to divert them, are still dedicated to highway uses. Other taxes support the general activities of the State.

Liquor, cigarettes, the corporation business tax and the inheritance tax are the four big sources of general income. Biggest of the four is the corporation business tax, paid on a basis of net income. In the last fiscal year, with reviving business helping the returns, corporations paid $3,485,690 for the privilege of doing business in the State. It was an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the $2,544,128 collected in 1935-36.

Relatively new, the cigarette tax has proved a money maker for Connecticut. Expected to produce $1,200,000 a year when it was drawn in 1935, the cigarette tax brought in $2,906,954.29 in the past fiscal year, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the year before. A rush of cigarette dealers to buy tax stamps in June before a new law that went into effect July 1 could cut their discount allowance from 10 to 5 per cent accounted for part of the increase.

C. I. O. Wins in First N. H. Labor Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 14—Last week saw the first C. I. O. victory in New Hampshire when the workers in the Nashua plant of the Johns Manville Products Corporation by a 238 to 193 vote named the local unit of the C. I. O. as their bargaining agency. This is the first election held among workers under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board. It is generally felt that the selection of the C. I. O. in this case will add new vigor to its move to organize workers in other New Hampshire plants. It gives the Lewis organization the publicity benefit of a victory in the State, a factor to which

The Week in New Hampshire

much of the success of the organization elsewhere has been attributed.

State House Annex

The State House annex desired by Gov. Francis P. Murphy and other state leaders as a means of economy and efficiency seems certain of receiving the approval of the Legislature this week. The measure to authorize its erection provides $600,000 which would be raised by a bond issue. This bond interest and principal would be paid in a few years, it is said, from funds now being used by various state departments for the hire of quarters. The state has made application for a federal grant and it is understood that the project has been placed on the approval list.

The measure now before the Legislature places practically all the authority for the carrying out of the project in the hands of the Governor and his council with an advisory building committee of three members. At the present time the state is spending about $40,000 annually for rent in Concord and the system is so clumsy that the state issued a directory to show where its various departments may be found. It is pointed out that much of the hired space is not particularly adapted for the departments now using it.

Budget and Relief

The state budget and the establishment of an organization to handle relief for the next two years remain to be acted upon by the Legislature, along with a number of other important measures. But action on these two problems must be taken before the session closes.

The House and Senate are at odds over the budget. The upper body gave the measure its approval after making changes increasing the total for the two-year period by about $50,000. But the House takes the attitude that it does not favor any increases. The Senate's stand is based on the contention that sufficient funds should be provided the various state departments so that they will not be required to resort to emergency funds or transfers from other departments, both of which have been done in former years. The budget matter must be settled within a few days as the first payroll day of the present fiscal year comes on July 15, with no appropriations provided.

So far as the relief situation is

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and not quite so cool tonight; Thursday cloudy and threatening, followed by showers; gentle to moderate southeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair, slightly warmer in the interior tonight; Thursday showers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer tonight, followed by showers Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight, followed by showers Thursday; slightly warmer tonight and in the interior Thursday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east and southeast winds over the south portion and gentle variable winds becoming moderate southeast or south over the north portion and partly overcast weather tonight; Thursday overcast, probably showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	88	Minneapolis	74	92
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	82	92
Chicago	74	82	New York	64	86
Denver	58	76	Norfolk	72	92
Helena	58	82	Philadelphia	68	90
Kansas City	72	96	St. Louis	80	92
Los Angeles	60	74	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	82	88	Washington	74	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 14.
B—Maximum, July 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:07 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 9:32 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Embarkment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30

Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream,".....Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 4, "Italian."
First Two Movements:
1. Allegro vivace
2. Andante con moto

Overture, "Fingal's Cave,".....Mendelssohn
Interval
Symphonic Poem, "Finlandia,".....Sibelius
Waltz, "Espana," ..... Waldteufel
Irish Reel, "Molly on the Shore,".....Grainger
"Ride of the Valkyries".....Wagner
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns), 2:30, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Blue Light," film taken in the Dolomites. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—

'Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

[illegible]—
"Slim," featuring Pat O'Brien and Stuart Erwin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:09, 6:58, 9:50. Also "Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 6:30, 9:26.

Radio Programs
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Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 11:46 a. m., 2:08, 6:30, 9:52. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30. Tomorrow: Special preview showings at 6:45 and 10 p. m. of "The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fasenda and others.

University—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also "The Princes Comes Across," starring Carol Lombard. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"We Have Our Moments," with James Dunn, Sally Eilers and Mischa Auer. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

South Station Theater—
"Throne of the Gods," Rudolph Friml Music, Smith and Dale, Florida Cowboys, Rhythm of the Dance, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Oh, Doctor," starring Edward Everett Horton. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Metropolitan—
"Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur, Ray Milland and Edward Arnold. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:48, 7:37, 10:06. Stage: Phil Spitalny and His Hour of Charm Girls. Tomorrow: "Singing Marine" with Dick Powell, Doris Weston and Doc. Rockwell. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his orchestra. Revue with Troy and Lynne.

Tremont—
"Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Simone Simon, Don Ameche, Paul Lukas and Tyrone Power. 2:45, 11:30 a. m., 2:29, 5:30, 8:29. Also "Flow and the Stars," with Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster. 10:18 a. m., 1:03, 4:18, 7:03, 10:19.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 2:10, 4:48, 7:30, 10:20. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:31, 4:08, 6:55, 9:43. Also "Wild Money," featuring Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:31, 4:08, 6:55, 9:43. Tomorrow: "Midnight Madonna," with Warren William, Mady Correll, Kitty Kelly and Edward Ellis. Also "She Had to Eat," with Jack Haley, Rochelle Hudson and Arthur Treacher.

Boston—
"Riding on Air," with Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:04, 2:30, 5:12, 7:46, 10:16. Also "Espionage," featuring Edmund Lowe, Madge Evans and Paul Lukas. 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 3:46, 6:30, 9.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Program—
"Julius Caesar" presentation by the South End Community Theater; South End Orchestra. Ellis Memorial, 30 Berkeley Street, 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Gothic Art by Miss Tanner, 11.

Hollywood Stars Resist Move To Make 'Reel' Names Illegal

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 14 (AP)—Lucille Le Sueur and Helen Williams and William Claude Dunkinfield . . . that isn't right.

Let's start again: Joan Crawford and Myrna Loy and W. C. Fields have become very attached to their names.

And so have Marlene Dietrich and Carole Lombard and Fredric March and Mary Astor and Paul Muni and just about anybody else in filmland you can think of.

And they intend to keep them, come what may in Massachusetts, it was indicated today as Hollywood heard that a state representative in Massachusetts is fathering a bill to make adopted names illegal. Representative Frances X. Coyne said, in announcing plans to introduce the measure, he couldn't understand why entertainers "feel they have a right to deceive the public" by using names other than their own.

On the whole, movieland doesn't take Representative Coyne's proposal very seriously. Some Hollywoodites, in fact, were kind of disrespectful. Joan Blondell, whose name is Joan Blondell, with a knowing wink said she once read about "a man in Boston who believed in witches."

Even Hog Has Screen Name

Dominic Amici, whose reel name is Don Ameche, concluded: "A rose by any other name in the picture business pays just as much income tax." Bob Burns brought his pig into the discussion. "Some folks call Wafford just plain hog," said Bob, "but somehow or other he's got a personality and he minds his own affairs."

"Now how," asked Groucho Marx, whose mother called him Julius, "could you get a name like 'Guadalupe Villa Lobos' on a marquee? Not that I care. I'm just wondering."

Guadalupe, etc., is Lupe Velez. Sylvia Krakow has become the alliterative Sylvia Sidney. Few can spell, or pronounce, Muni Weisenfreund, so it became simply Paul Muni. Jacques de Bujac, who had trouble getting folks to spell it, became Bruce Cabot.

Charles Locher, who recently adopted the name of Jon Hall, was the one player to give serious consideration to the Coyne proposal.

"Trade" Names Defended

"If people were trying to hide their identities for some criminal reason," he said, "such a law might be justified. A movie name is a trade name. I chose mine not only because it is a family name, but because it is easier to pronounce, spell and remember.

"Folks pick short screen names for the same reason that the Smith-Hammer-Doe-Mistletoe and Howe Company calls its product 'Ajax Pickles.'"

In chorus, Jane Peters and Frederick Bickel said, "It's too late now."

Jane has legally become Carole Lombard and Mr. Bickel's name has been changed to Fredric March. And so have dozens of others made their reel names real through the medium of the courts.

How New Englanders Voted In Congress in the Last Week

Votes by the delegations from the six New England states on major roll calls in Congress for the two weeks ended July 10, were as follows:

The House

On the motion to recommit the House Farm Tenancy Bill to the Committee on Agriculture with instructions to amend the bill in such a way as to make all appointments subject to Civil Service, rejected 232 to 102:

Yeas

Oliver (R), Maine. Bates (R), Mass.
Smith (R), Maine. Tinkham (R), Mass.
Brewster (R), Maine. Higgins (D), Mass.
Jenks (R), N. H. Wigglesworth (R), Mass.
Tobey (R), N. H. Martin (R), Mass.
Plumley (R), Vt. Smith (D), Conn.
Holmes (R), Mass.
Rodgers (R), Mass.

Paired For

Treadway (R), Mass. Luce (R), Mass.
Clason (R), Mass. Gifford (R), Mass.

Nays

Healey (D), Mass. Phillips (D), Conn.
Forand (D), R. I. Shanley (D), Conn.
O'Connell (D), R. I. L. Citron (D), Conn.
Fitzgerald (D), Conn.

Not Recorded

Casey (D), Mass. Koppleman (D), Conn.
McCormack (D), Mass.

On the bill which appropriated $85,000,000 to be lent directly to farmers for the purchase of lands in 1938, 1939, and 1940, and which appropriated $50,000,000 for the acquisition and retirement of submarginal farm lands in the same three-year period; passed by 308 to 26:

Yeas

Oliver (R), Maine. O'Connell (D), R. I.
Brewster (R), Maine. Fitzgerald (D), Conn.
Jenks (R), N. H. Shanley (D), Conn.
Tobey (R), N. H. Phillips (D), Conn.
Plumley (R), Vt. Smith (D), Conn.
Healey (D), Mass. L. Citron (D), Conn.
Forand (D), R. I.

Nays

Rodgers (R), Mass. Wigglesworth (R), Mass.
Bates (R), Mass. Martin (R), Mass.
Tinkham (R), Mass.
Higgins (D), Mass.

Not Recorded

Smith (R), Maine. McCormack (D), Mass.
Treadway (R), Mass.
Clason (R), Mass. Gifford (R), Mass.
Holmes (R), Mass. Koppleman (D), Conn.
Casey (D), Mass.
Luce (R), Mass.

On the proposed amendment to raise the appropriation for the work of the Constitutional Sesquicentennial Commission from $350,000 to $475,000, the additional $125,000 to enable each Congressman to distribute 2500 copies of "The Story of the Constitution" written by Representative Sol Bloom of New York, chairman of the commission, agreed to by 149 to 142:

Yeas

Casey (D), Mass. O'Connell (D), R. I.
McCormack (D), Mass. Shanley (D), Conn.
Forand (D), R. I. L. Citron (D), Conn.

Not Recorded

Oliver (R), Maine. Wigglesworth (R), Mass.
Brewster (R), Maine
Healey (D), Mass. Martin (R), Mass.
Higgins (D), Mass. Gifford (R), Mass.
Luce (R), Mass. Koppleman (D), Conn.
Tinkham (R), Mass.

Nays

Smith (R), Maine Holmes (R), Mass.
Jenks (R), N. H. Rodgers (R), Mass.
Tobey (R), N. H. Bates (R), Mass.
Plumley (R), Vt Fitzgerald (D), Conn.
Treadway (R), Mass Phillips (D), Conn.
Clason (R), Mass. Smith (D), Conn.

On the bill to repeal Section 213 of the Economy Act so as to allow both husband and wife to hold government jobs in or out of the classified Civil Service without regard to [illegible] status, passed 204 to 129:

Yeas

Jenks (R), N. H. Luce (R), Mass.
Toby (R), N. H. Forand (D), R. I.
Plumley (R), Vt. Shanley (D), Conn.
Treadway (R) Mass. Phillips (D), Conn.
Clason (R), Mass. L. Citron (D), Conn.
Holmes (R), Mass. Smith (D), Conn.
Rodgers (R), Mass.

Paired Against

Oliver (R), Maine

Nays

Casey (D) Mass. O'Connell (D) R. I.
Bates (R), Mass. McCormack (D), Mass.
Healey (D), Mass.
Tinkham (R), Mass. Koppelman (D), Conn.
Fitzgerald (D), Conn.

Not Recorded

Brewster (R), Maine Wigglesworth (R), Mass.
Smith (R), Maine
Martin (R), Mass. Higgins (D), Mass
Gifford (R), Mass.

There were no major rollcalls in the Senate.

Chains to Buy 'Co-op' Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 14—New Hampshire farmers have been assured of a large market for their potatoes this year through two large chain store organizations, the A. & P. and the First National Stores, which will follow the plan set up several years ago whereby the potatoes they sell in this state are bought from the local farmers through agricultural service, an organization established by the growers to handle the matter.

This system of handling New Hampshire grown potatoes was first established with one of the chains in 1929 and for the past two seasons both of these organizations have bought from the agricultural service.

For the season just ended the sale of potatoes by this method established a new record, with the business amounting to $115,975. This represented 89,861 bushels, a gain of 21,000 bushels over the previous year. The farmers co-operating in the movement during the past season received an average price of $1.29 a bushel for their potatoes.

Last season the co-operative agency took on the handling of squash grown by the New Hampshire farmers and the 185 tons sold brought $3658. Squash will again be sold this year. Officials of the agricultural service say that the chain stores have shown an interest in buying other farm products raised in the state, the First National Stores particularly inquiring of about fresh eggs.

Agricultural service was established when the farmers realized that the chain stores, with their large markets offered a potential market for such products as potatoes grown in the state but that the individual farmers were not in a position to solicit this business. So the service was set up to handle the business as a co-operative representative of the farmers.

Art Shops to Fight Sunday Closing Law

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 14 (AP)—Indignation mounted in this Cape Ann art colony today against a blue law forbidding Sunday business in art shops.

Meanwhile, seven persons summoned as keepers of art shops prepared to face court tomorrow for alleged violations.

Art shop proprietors gathered hastily to map plans to preserve their Sunday business, generally the best of the week, but no announcements of their decision were forthcoming immediately.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15:25mc
6:00	W1XK	9:57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Filene's BOSTON

July Sales

AIR-CONDITIONED MEN'S STORE

Wednesday The MEN'S WHITE SHIRT SALE

Quite unexpectedly, just when more men are wearing **WHITE SHIRTS** than at any other season, Mr. B—, the maker of many of the shirts Filene's sells, offered a limited quantity of **CRISP, NEW WHITE** SHIRTS AT $1.35. Why? Because he is no longer able to make this particular shirt to sell at his usual price because of increased material and labor costs. Hence he has taken a markdown to clear his shelves of his stock on hand. We feel that **GOOD SHIRTS** at this price (the lowest price at which we have offered shirts since 1932-33) is an unexpected opportunity for smart, **THRIFTY BOSTON** MEN to save.

Every one of these shirts is made of New England broadcloth and tailored right here in New England. We had our chemist test them for strength and weave of fabric. They passed with flying colors.

Every one of these shirts comes with the Hyde Park collar which Filene's designed and which most Boston men prefer. It is a new pointed collar — comfortable to wear—and very smart. $1.35

$1.35

White collar attached style ONLY—sizes 14 to 17, sleeves 33 to 35. If you can't come in write or phone HUBbard 4250 'til 9 P. M. (we suggest you get your orders in early). Filene's Cool Man's Store—Street Floor. Also on sale on the Street Floor—Main Store.

Training the Camera to Act

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"The Terminal" (1892)
By Alfred Stieglitz, New York. Dry Plate Process

Honoré Daumier (1861)
By Étienne Carjat, Paris. Wet Plate Process. Picture From Fogg Art Museum Collections

Museum Shows 100 Years of Photography

Nearly a hundred years of photography, in fact, the entire history of that technique, is represented in the current special exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts. Through July 21 a collection of some 400 items, gathered from 130 museums, societies and individuals, will remain on view.

From the earliest daguerreotype in existence, a still life by Daguerre, produced in 1837, the photographs displayed trace photography through its various stages—daguerreotypy, calotypy, paper positive, the collodion process, dry plate, and the Kodak system invented in 1888 by George Eastman, which brought photography within the reach of the layman.

Examples of the remarkable work achieved during the past decade, by such processes as the "shadowgraph" and the "solarization" are included. The "Bauhaus," a study in novel perspective by Moholy-Nagy, illustrates the former; while "Sleeping Woman" is among Man Ray's interesting productions by the latter method. Among the modern works are also photographs by Strand, Beaton and Steichen; news photographs, color work, infra-red, X-ray, aerial, high-speed, micro-photographs, astronomical and meteorological photography, and stills from motion pictures.

Boston was enthusiastic about photography in 1839, when Daguerre, collaborating with Niépce, the French scientists who must be credited with the first photographs made by a camera, made a public announcement in Paris of his invention. Here Gouraud, a pupil of Daguerre, found a ready attendance at his lectures. Among the "primitives," in addition to the Daguerre, are daguerreotypes by contemporaries of the inventor, a calotype by Talbot, "Cloisters of Lacock Abbey," two calotypes by Hill and Adamson, the greatest photographers known to have used that process, and a photograph called "Statues" from a paper positive by Bayard, in 1839.

Long before photography was invented, Leonardo da Vinci, Italian Renaissance painter, described the phenomenon of the dark room or "camera obscura," to use the Italian term, in his notebooks. From that time on constant experimentation was conducted with methods of making pictures, but not until the nineteenth century was any practicable system discovered. Thomas Wedgwood, son of the potter, is reported to have made the first experiment, but none of his work remains.

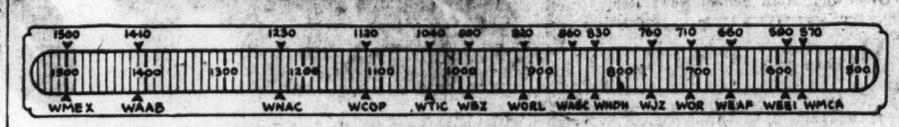
The early processes were gradually replaced by a wet plate process which, by its ability to produce unlimited numbers of copies in a short time, revolutionized portraiture. Gaspard Felix Tournachon, known as "Nadar," who achieved the most advanced development in this field as well as pioneering in flashlight and serial photography, is represented in the exhibition by a portrait of Théophile Gautier and by a flashlight photograph of the catacombs of Paris.

The next step was the invention in 1871 of the dry plate, by R. L. Maddox, enlarging the scope of photography by making prepared plates available to the public and by making it possible to photograph moving objects. This stage is represented by works such as Atget's "Marché du Temple, Paris," and by Stieglitz's "The Terminal."

Morgenthau Plans Trip

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced today that he would sail with his family from Los Angeles, July 24, for a vacation in Hawaii.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time-table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Elsie Thompson, or	Animal News Club	Program From Paris	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:15 Elsie Thompson	Doris Tirrel, organ	"Dari Day"; sketch	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	John Johnston, songs	Sports Revue; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport talk	News; music; sketch	"N. E. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John M. Lynch	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 "Song Time"	Talk, Mrs. Roosevelt	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; t'ks; mus.	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Lieut. Gov. F. E. Kelley	Wonder Strings
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Beatrice Lillie; Al Rick-	"One Man's Family";	Orchestra, chorus, so-	Camera Club
8:15 ica; sketch; orch.	ey's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	loists	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Ken Murray; Os-	Helen Menchen in "Her	Serenade; Wayne King	United States Marine	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 wald; Gluskin's O.	Second Husband"	and orchestra	Band concert	Popular variety
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	NBC String Symphony	"Town Hall Tonight";	Grant Park concert	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.	Orchestra concert	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	Henry Weber	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	NBC String Symphony	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Esplanade Concert, Ar-	Gershwin Memorial pro-
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Orchestra concert	den's Orchestra	thur Fiedler	gram
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Hawaiian vocal and in-	"Your Hit Parade";	"From the Ends of the	Community Sing
10:15 work drama	strument quartet	Salter's Orchestra; vo-	Earth"; drama	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Oogo DeLys; songs	NBC Minstrel Show	cal soloists	Melodies From the	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Osc'r Chapm'n, talk	NBC Minstrel Show	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Skies; soloists; concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondalay"	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30 B. Cummings Orch	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Barney Rapp's Orch	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:45 B. Cummings Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Day's End; organ

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 As You Like It	Breakfast Club; soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 As You Like It	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Song recital	"Hello, Peggy"	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speakers
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Music; comment	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Betty and Bob; sk.	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Home With Aunt Jane	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Hymns; B. Crocker	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 'Grimm's Daughter'	Viennese ensemble	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"The Marriage Clinc"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Who's Who in News	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Today's Children; sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Personal Column"	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Organ concert
11:15 Mr. Sunshine; talk	Pepper Young's Family	Backstage Wife; sketch	"School for Wives"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Fiddlers Three	Shopping talk	Song recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	News Service	New England News
12:00 Continental music	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Freudber's Orchestra	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	J. Dumond and Quartet	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Helen Behike, songs	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Jack Berch; orch.	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Elon Boys	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Midday service; talk;	In the Music Room
1:45 'Between Bookends'	Home Hour; soloist;	Marjorie Mills Hour	sacred music	In the Music Room
2:00 Rambles in Rhythm	orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Popular songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Farm and Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Studio orchestra	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	It's a Woman's World	Sport reports	"Old Songs and New"
2:45 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum; talk	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Old Songs and New"
3:00 Theater Matinee	"Southernaires"	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Federal Theater: "Por-
3:15 Theater Matinee	Continental Varieties;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	traits in Oil"
3:30 Do You Remember?	Josef Stopak; Terri	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Do You Remember?	Franconi, tenor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; Community	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:15 Radio Bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"Waltz Favorites"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	Local sports relay	Sport reports
5:00 Current Questions	Animal news	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Organ recital	Studio musicale	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 "The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport talk	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Grimm, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Doris Kerr	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Serenade; popular music	What Would You Do?
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Mario Cozzi, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Serenade; popular music	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Concert Hall; con-	Merry-Go-Round; Bea-	Vallee Hour; Robert Le-	International Salon; so-	"Wonder Strings"
8:15 cert orchestra	trice Lillie; orchestra	wis; Douglas Fairbanks	loist; chorus; orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Supreme Court	Guild; Helen Menchen in	Jr.; Adelaide Klein;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Supreme Court	"Second Husband"	Louis Armstrong; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Parade; Ray Perkins
9:00 Maj. Bowes's Hour	NBC String Symphony	Charles Winninger with	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jack Ward, pianist
9:15 Maj. Bowes's Hour	concert, Frank Black	Show Boat; soloists;	"Sidewalk Quiz"	Olympain Orchestra
9:30 Maj. Bowes's Hour	conductor	comedy sketch; Mod-	"Sidewalk Quiz"	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45 Maj. Bowes's Hour	NBC String Symph. con.	ern Choir; orchestra	"Music for Today"	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Your Adventure"	Hawaiian music	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Midweek Forum"
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	Carol Weyman, songs	Burns; Quartet; Cho-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Dramatized news	Minstrel Show; soloists	rus; Orchestra	"Musical Revue"; vo-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Dramatized news	and orchestra	Musical Hall	cal soloists; Henry	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Elder Horn Revival
11:15 Frank Dailey's Or.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	Elder Horn Revival
11:30 Xavier Cugat Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Xavier Cugat Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

concerned, the state Board of Welfare and Relief has been given an extension until the end of the month but in the emergency move it was not supplied with any money. The move was to provide an official state agency to receive federal assistance so that this source of income would not be shut off.

State Appointments

Last week was appointment week for Governor Murphy. Though it had been rumored that Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin would not be reappointed, the Governor with the approval of his council renamed the commissioner to the post he has held since 1922. Activities of this office have been somewhat reduced since the establishment of the state police department, which took over the highway patrol formerly operated under the motor vehicle department.

Many other less important appointments were made at the same time.

More Teaching Jobs

New Hampshire's two state normal schools, Keene and Plymouth, graduated 149 students this year, and 92 of this number have been placed in teaching positions, according to James N. Pringle, State Commissioner of Education. Keene had 93 graduates of whom 50 have been placed. Plymouth graduated 56 of whom all but 14 have been placed. Openings for teachers have increased during the past few years.

Aircraft Regulations

The State Public Service Commission last week issued regulations covering operation of civil aircraft in transportation. The new rules cover aircraft, operators of aircraft, and fields used for landing—all aimed at public safety. All future applications to fly planes commercially or to use any place for this purpose must be in the hands of the commission at least a week before such operations begin.

Such registrations as are issued by the State Public Service Commission will require adherance to rules and regulations of the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce, so long as the latter are not inconsistent with New Hampshire laws. Aviation has become an increasingly important factor in New Hampshire transportation during the last few years.

Workers in Demand

The New Hampshire State Employment Service has received requests from Vermont, Michigan and North Carolina for assistance in locating 25 watch repairmen, one mechanical engineer, and one assistant superintendent. The New Hampshire service has also been busy obtaining several thousand men to work in extensive logging operations for the Brown Company of Berlin, N. H. Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the service in this state, has reported for some time a shortage of domestic workers.

Quincy Collects Old Water Bills

Old water bills in the city of Quincy which last Jan. 1 had crept to a record of $69,336 and caused considerable worry to city officials have shrunk to less than $23,000, City Treasurer Harold P. Newell reported to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin today.

The city treasurer has sent out bills aggregating $214,940 since Jan. 1 of this year and at the same time included a little reminder quoting the law regarding action that would be taken against tardy citizens. When the appointed time had arrived a treasury collector, accompanied by a representative of the water department with equipment and authority to shut off water supplies, made a personal visit to homes of delinquents where in most cases the outstanding balance was forthcoming immediately.

Receivership Petitioned

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Officers of the Stafford Springs Agricultural Society, operator of the Stafford Fair, voted unamiously yesterday to petition for receivership in the Tolland county superior court. The Society which owns considerable property here, is headed by Walter Scott and had run "airs annually from shortly after the Civil War until 1936.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those who think this modern, fast moving world is just a bit too fast to take time out for the rediscovery of sentiment, should take a look at the very last word in fashion models as designed by Schiaparelli, and worn in a forthcoming motion picture. Because they're sentimental no end . . . and have a way of reminding you of all the old photographs in the family album.

Wearing Clothes of the 1900 Period

Now, of course, we don't expect that we're going to take them up immediately, and rush right into the idea. But the idea is there . . . and we haven't a doubt but that we'll start in in a very nice, quiet way, and begin wearing clothes that have just a vague suggestion of the 1900 period, and then we'll gradually acclimate ourselves to the idea. And the result will perhaps be that we'll not only wear, but enjoy wearing just such models as those shown by Schiaparelli.

Let's Start In With the Coiffure

They do call for a change all over, though. That is, they even require a decidedly different coiffure. In fact, they take the coiffure that has been having quite a play this past season . . . that of brushing the hair up and off the face. In fact we wouldn't be a bit surprised to see one of those good old-fashioned pugs appear right on the top of somebody's head. (It'll have to be somebody with a bit of courage; but when it comes to styles, there are always plenty of courageous people about, we've found!)

Sculptured Lines On Daytime Clothes

Anyhow all these fashions include such items as sculptured lines on daytime as well as evening clothes, waistlines on the hourglass idea, oodles of braid, trimming. Merry Widow hats all decked out with swooping curled ostrich, feather boas, ruffles by the mile. All of which demands a bit of languor, for just the right background.

White Tea Gown Catches the Eye

We never can resist lovely, frothy (or even tailored, for that matter) tea gowns, hostess gowns, negligees and housecoats. That's probably why we're often found in front of Mahanna's windows on Boylston Street (416, to be precise about the matter). Because they do have the best-looking things . . . and fix up the most attractive window displays. Yesterday we happened by, and in, and completely fell for a lovely white tea gown. Long and lithe in appearance, it's made of a rought crepe, belted at the waistline, with short puff sleeves. Plenty of color is added to it by means of the little bows that tie at the cuffs, and the long, skirt-length panel that starts at the back of the neck line, comes down the front, and follows the V, and then goes right on down. Plenty wide, and it's made up of three widths of accordion pleated chiffon. The two outside colors are vivid green, with a flaming shade of salmon pink in the middle. Different as can be. Incidentally—we found some awfully cute pincushions in there . . . for $1.50. Just the thing to have around where you need pins and don't want to see the average pincushion. They are made up of braided satin. In a lot of colors. The idea is that they look like little baskets of fruit. Handles and everything.

Dry Cleaning In the Home

There are times when one doesn't really need the services of a dry-cleaning establishment, but just the services of an efficient dry-cleaning powder. Jordan Marsh seems to think pretty much of a new dry powder cleanser called Jen. Which, though we haven't tried it out, is supposed to have a way of removing dirt, stains, and grime . . . without taking up too much of your valuable time. There's one thing that will probably appeal to you immediately, and that is the fact that it won't stick or cling. For it seems that the grains are rather coarse, and brush right out, rather than rubbing themselves right into the material. And no odor to remind you that you've just been "dry-cleaned." For 50 cents.

Something New Always Appearing

Here and there: Each season brings out something new that's supposed to pep up the old dresses in your wardrobe that you'd just as soon not see any more, but have to! And right now it's a long white wide panel at Slattery's. That slips on over your head, and comes right down the middle of the dress; lengthwise. All pleated in the tiniest of pleats. In chalk white crepe. For just a couple of dollars. Cunning little simulated silver bracelets at Plotkin Brothers for only $1.50. With charms that are slightly sentimental in flavor; hearts, wedding bells, telephones, hearts and arrows, engagement and wedding rings. All of which have been studded with rhinestones.

Janet Treat.

(A Regulary Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Security Numbers At 1,400,000 Mark In Massachusetts

Nearly 1,400,000 persons in Massachusetts—about 33 per cent of the state's population—applied to the Social Security Board for account numbers during the first half of 1937, Regional Director John Pearson announced today.

In New England, more than 30 per cent of the population has applied for numbers, and the six states include 9.2 per cent of the total number of applications, amounting to approximately 29,955,000, received from the 48 states, District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii, Mr. Pearson said.

Based on 1930 census figures, the percentage of applications from each New England state up to June 30 was as follows:

	Applications	Per cent of population
Connecticut	556,137	34.6
Maine	200,599	25.1
Massachusetts	1,396,290	32.8
New Hampshire	134,379	28.8
Rhode Island	248,421	38.1
Vermont	69,708	19.3

Prior to July 1, applications were filed with post offices, but this work has now been taken over by the Social Security Board. In New England account numbers are awarded from the main office at 120 Boylston street, Boston, and from the 27 field offices throughout the region. Applications must be filed with the nearest office in the same state as the principal place of employment.

Pinkie on Comeback Voyage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILLBRIDGE, Maine, July 14—In the presence of guests from Boston and Searsport, Maine, including many seafaring men, the first "pinkie" schooner to be built in a half century was launched at Millbridge, Monday. The craft was built in the Roger I. Sawyer yard for Howard L. Chapelle, naval architect and author of "The History of American Sailing Ships."

The launching reminded old timers of the glamorous era of sail when stately ships glided down the ways of the Sawyer yard for service in American merchant marine.

The pinkie was christened Glad Tidings by Mrs. Chapelle, wife of the owner. Standing beside her were her husband, Miss Anne Connelly, her daughter by a former marriage, and Robert Farlow of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Childs of Boston. Guests from Searsport included Lincoln Colcord, author, Mrs. Colcord and their children, Miss Edith Brooks of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Colcord's mother, Mrs. L. O. Colcord.

The Glad Tidings will be sailed by Mr. Chapelle and Mr. Colcord to Searsport where it will serve as living quarters and a studio for the Chapelles.

The Glad Tidings has a sharp stern which was the distinguishing feature of the original American pinkies. It is painted a bright yellow with a broad black stripe, according to the pinkie style of 100 years ago.

The word pinkie seems to have come into use in America about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The term seems to have been referred especially to the sharpness of the stern. "Pinkie"-sterned schooners were mentioned as early as 1760 and when the pinkie became the accepted type for offshore fishing vessels in the 1800's they were schooner rigged.

As far as known there is not a pinkie left afloat on the coast of Maine although a few may be found in Nova Scotia.

Prison Term Given On Former Charges

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14 (AP)—Victorio Albinano, 19, of Providence was sentenced to 20 years in state's prison yesterday by Judge Alexander L. Churchill in Superior Court, as a deferred sentence violator. Albinano was given the maximum sentence of 10 years on each of three year-old charges of breaking and entering, for which he was granted deferred sentences.

The youth sneered as he heard himself branded as a dangerous criminal by Assistant Attorney General John H. Nolan. He will face grand jury action later on four burglary charges.

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Forced Strike Arbitration Strongly Opposed at Institute

(Continued From Page 9)

ers, the influence of the movement cannot easily be overestimated. The bargaining strength of employer and employee has been made more equal, and grave industrial abuses have been eliminated. It is probable that unionism will continue its rapid growth.

"The heated conflicts which accompanied recent organizing efforts have given rise to many suggestions that governmental intervention should be employed to stop industrial disputes. Bills have been introduced into a number of legislatures to outlaw strikes and to introduce compulsory arbitration under government auspices, and other suggestions include the incorporation of trade unionism and the outlawing of sympathetic strikes."

But all these proposals, Dr. Warne explained, he viewed somewhat askance after his six months of observation of Australian and New Zealand experimhents in this direction.

Money and Credit

Tomorrow morning Dr. Warne and Claudius G. Pendhill of Newburyport, treasurer of the governing board of the institute, will discuss "The Present Situation With Regard to Money and Credit in the United States."

In a public lecture last night, in Billings Hall, Harold Loeb, director of the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity, declared that the "log-jam" of the present economic system, with the anomaly of need for goods and need for employment existing side by side with idle capacity for production, can be broken—without cataclysmic effect—by a plan of controlling production according to surveyed need rather than by maintenance of price levels through scarcity.

"Our system has got itself so tied up with contradictions and absurdities that it operates at between 50 and 75 per cent of efficiency," Mr. Loeb asserted.

The present price system, he declared, "functions ingeniously so that the production of the scarcer goods is fostered by higher prices and the production of plentiful goods is discouraged by prices which sometimes fall below cost.

"Prices are held above costs by the obvious device of not producing goods in the requisite or desired quantities—the theory on which 'plowing under' is based. In other words, business, in order to save itself, is compelled to maintain scarcity . . . America maintains poverty and lack in order that enterprise may continue. But it does not follow that enterprise must be bankrupted in order to provide abundance."

Production for Need

Mr. Loeb stated his conviction that the answer to the problem lies in the production and distribution of goods and services according to need—as in the case of municipal water systems, which by supplying the full demand at cost price, meet the consumer need and give maximum employment in that field. In the forum which followed the lecture Mr. Loeb answered a question as to the possibility of changing the economic system without changing the form of government.

There would be no need to change the form of government, he declared, but it would be essential to keep politics out of the boards of experts which would have to be appointed to prepare plans for production.

"It is all right to vote on the fixing of values," he said further, "but experts must be unhindered in determining actual facts and engineering plans for production."

Asked why lowered prices are a sufficient force to bring about increased production in the automobile and radio industries, Mr. Loeb stated that this is only the case in new industries in which the consumer field has not yet reached the saturation point. In other fields, careful surveys and production plans should be laid to gear supply to demand without waste.

On the gold sterilization question, he remarked, "We've got so much money that we haven't got enough to eat!" While on the possibility of inflation, he explained, "No inflation follows money issues today—as long as buying power balances production. No government again is going to have a credit crisis."

To a query as to the apparent economic success of the present German plan, Mr. Loeb pointed out that that plan is actually a system of production to meet need, but that this need is not only the ordinary need of the consumer—but the supposed need of a future war as well. Thus although German industry is running at full speed the final effect may not be so good as that of the two-third speed of industry in the United States now.

Welfare

(Continued from Page 9)

out that pressure was brought to bear on Congress by New Deal opponents and middle-class taxpayers to return part of the huge relief load to local cities and towns, thus doing away with the higher wages and tremendous administrative expenses.

May Find Jobs

In returning part of the relief burden to local communities, however, Washington has expressed the opinion that many discharged workers will find employment in private industry. In fact, they point to the WPA cut last year when as high as 40 per cent of the total of those discharged either found temporary summer jobs or else became permanently situated in business.

Announcing that he will attempt to find jobs for discharged WPA workers, James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son and White House Secretary, will arrive in Boston Friday. He has invited nearly 300 newspaper editors, politicians and relief officials to a meeting at the Parker House Friday afternoon, at which he is expected to disclose his plans.

Since the announcement Monday, speculation on the exact purposes of Mr. Roosevelt's visit has gripped the city. Officials, while not professing to discredit his announcement, nevertheless are looking behind the scenes in an effort to discover what they term the real reason for Mr. Roosevelt's coming to Boston.

Something Up His Sleeve?

They point out that during the last national campaign, the President's son toured the Commonwealth, ostensibly stumping for his father, they say, but undeniably laying the basis for his own political power. It was even whispered behind scenes in the Democratic camp last year that the next pre-primary would see the nomination for Governor handed to Mr. Roosevelt.

The Legislature, however, abolished the pre-primary convention system in this State, and, experts recalled, Mr. Roosevelt two days later came out flatly with an announcement that he would not be a canddiate for Governor in 1938. Experts still feel, however, that in coming to Boston this week, Mr. Roosevelt has something up his sleeve. If not aiming at the Governorship, they say, possibly he is counting on the lLeutenant-Governorship, or even a seat in local Boston politics.

Today Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley, who had not been invited to the Roosevelt conference, telegraphed the President's son, offering his assistance to whatever plan he may propose. The Lieutenant Governor has been active in demanding that something be done to prevent distress among those dropped.

If Mr. Roosevelt should succeed in finding jobs for discharged WPA workers, officials declare he will have added materially to the strength of his supposed party—besides earning the gratitude of several thousand workers who otherwise would go on relief at half-pay.

Connecticut High School Students Make Movie

News reel of activities during school term depicts actual class work, fire drill and football game —Greenwich Schools Photoplay Club was producer — Other schools use film as model for similar output

"Lights—Camera"—Greenwich, Conn., High School Movie Actors Ready to Shoot

GREENWICH, Conn., June 14—Students at the Greenwich High School who may happen to hanker during the summer for the activities of school time, can see some of these activities flash before their eyes again—if they borrow what is believed to be the first high school news reel ever made.

The film was produced toward the end of the school year by the Photoplay Club of the high school. Its sequences range from views of the machine shop, to a fire drill and a football game. Humor was introduced in the process of titling and cutting—as when a scene of boys and girls rushing out of the school at the end of the day, is preceded by the sub-title "Parting Is Such Sweet Sorrow."

The news reel not only provides an interesting record of high school life in the spring of 1937, but it also gives all those who had anything to do with its making a wholesome respect for the men who make professional news reels—and adds much interest to viewing the results of their work by encouraging speculation on the equipment they used to meet different circumstances.

Girl Rings the Alarm

The first scene to be filmed shows a girl ringing the fire alarm—a breach of the ordinary rules of the school which had been specially sanctioned by the principal. Everything went along with pre-arranged smoothness. The cameraman—a senior—and his assistants, took a light reading, set the lens on the 16-mm camera, planted the tripod at a strategic spot, and focused on the alarm box. Another group placed photofiood lamps in various reflectors directed according to carefully worked out plans.

At the professionally spoken "Camera!" one girl rushed up to the alarm and set it off. Immediately a stream of other students poured past on the way to stairs and fire escapes.

With helpers assigned to each detail of equipment, it was then quickly transferred from one part of the school to another—pausing long enough in the cafeteria to take shots of each of the three lunch period groups.

Some Shyness at First

The first of these groups were slightly camera-shy, but by the time the second period came around the news had spread, and the hungry boys and girls appeared on the scene enthusiastically prepared to be filmed. For the last period group, though, the novelty had worn off and—except for one girl who tried to handle a dish of spaghetti out of range of the camera—the students had assumed a nonchalant air.

Parents viewing the news reel later, were impressed by one conspicuous detail of these cafeteria scenes—the apparently universal longing for spinach, the supply of which was near the camera.

The professional atmosphere of the occasion was maintained even to the provision of a "stand-in" for the principal and other school officials—to preserve them from the heat and glare of the lights while focusing—and similar preparatory operations were in progress for scenes in which they were prominent.

Outdoor Shots Added

For several weeks after the big day of filming interior activities in the school, shots of outdoor games and other events were added before the final cutting and titling was finished.

Since the pictures were silent, a special running account to accompany each showing of them, was written. At the premiere—given to a capacity audience in the school auditorium—a commentator read this account before a microphone connected to the regular auditorium loud speakers.

Receipts from the showing not only covered all expenses connected with making the film, but left about $60 over. This is being used to help pay for a new motion picture screen for the school.

Among other showings of the film so far was one for the Parent Teachers Association of the school, and one at a conference in New York City held by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, by whom the news reel was awarded first prize in a contest for films made by amateurs in schools.

As a result of this award, the Greenwich High School News Reel became well known in educational circles and a number of other schools have borrowed it as an example of what might be done by groups of their own.

The Greenwich High School Photoplay Club meanwhile has completed another film for the local branch of the Red Cross, advertising the work which it carries on. The visiting nurse service has asked that a similar picture may be made for its use.

Other members of the club have filmed a fifth grade operetta staged at another Greenwich school.

A member of the club in reporting on the work of making the news reel, stated:

"The club members have received much worth-while experience from all this work. They have developed a lot of initiative and have had the satisfaction of planning, developing, and completing a project. Many have written letters or had interviews with various people. They have a far deeper and keener appreciation of the professional pictures they see, and they have learned something of actual movie making. It has also taught them how to work together to accomplish a common end.

Police Escort Men to Work

(Continued From Page 9)

affix his signature to the contract delivered him by the company.

Mr. Walsh was told that if he did not act before noon yesterday, the petition would be turned over to the company with the request it be annexed to the contract. Mr. Walsh neither signed the contract nor replied to the letter.

The two essential differences in the contract signed by the company and the one presented by the union relate to settlement of future grievances and seniority. Under the contract signed by the company, settlement of future grievances will be by the step-rate process—to the board of management in the plant, then to the labor board and ultimately to the courts. The union, through Mr. Walsh, held out for settlement by an umpire. Concerning seniority, the Company insisted on preference being given American citizens, while the union refused to differentiate between citizens and non-citizens.

The spokesman for the signers stated there was no dispute over working hours or wages and that because of Mr. Walsh's attitude on "minor issues" they have been kept out of work seven weeks and lost thousands of dollars in wages. He also stated that Mr. Walsh had been given evidence some weeks ago that a majority of the members of the union wished to have C. I. O. officials sign the contract offered by the company, but that by various subterfuges had kept them from going on record as to their desire in this matter.

Samuel E. Angoff, counsel for the S. W. O. C., who was in Worcester arranging for a conference with Judge Burns relative to the injunction, when informed labor leaders had announced the strike would be carried on in spite of the injunction, deplored this attitude and warned the leaders not to do anything that might bring them into contempt of court.

Mr. Angoff announced he intended to ask Judge Burns for a stay of proceedings until the case is heard on its merits.

"I realize," he said, "this is only a temporary injunction, but it is so sweeping that if carried out to the letter it will serve the purpose of the Reed & Prince people, and break the strike. I cannot get a hearing on the merits of the case before August or September, and by that time the strike will be settled. I will ask to have the case reported to the Supreme Court immediately, or try to have it removed to the federal court."

Judge Burns announced he would give Mr. Angoff and counsel for the company all day Thursday, if necessary, on the matter, and that he would give his decision immediately.

Briefs in Murphy Case Are Ordered

(Continued From Page 9)

ings should have been heard by the Executive Council instead of by the Governor alone.

The charges against Mr. Murphy were incompetence, neglect of duty and "for the good of the service." The Executive Council, instead of hearing witnesses, merely approved the Governor's action of removing Murphy.

Representing the retired Murphy today, Francis X. Hurley declared: "The removal action of the Governor is the most direct and disgraceful step toward personal government that ever took place. The Council should have granted Mr. Murphy a hearing."

Replied James J. Ronan of the Attorney General's office: "The Governor acted wholly within his rights. The Council simply serves in an advisory capacity to the Governor, and either rejects or approves the actions of the Chief Executive."

Ever since Mr. Murphy was relieved of his post, he has come regularly to the State House office of the commissioner. With him he brings the bunch of keys which he refused to turn over to the new commissioner. But the keys no longer fit the doors. The new commissioner has put in new locks.

Rhode Island Executive Moves to Settle Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 14—Acting as Governor's while the State's chief executive is in Europe, Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan today offered his services as conciliator in the present strike that has closed four department stores here.

Picketing continued in front of the stores today as workers protested against the alleged breaking of an agreement to close Saturday nights.

In the meantime, William Connolly, State president of the American Federation of Labor, threatened to declare a boycott against the stores.

Quincy City Hall Plans Approved

Plans to build a new $500,000 city hall in Quincy have been recommended by a special unpaid commission of 11 members, it was announced today by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin. The commission representing civic and industrial groups in Quincy was appointed last February to study the need of new government facilities for the city and a location.

The committee recommended the money needed be secured on a bond issue and be paid back at the rate of approximately $25,000 a year on principal and $15,000 on interest which would make an addition to the tax rate of about 33 cents a thousand.

The commission also recommended that the new building be "erected" on the present site, increasing the floor space by 10,000 square feet. By erecting a new city hall on the same site, the commission expressed the opinion that a city law which requires a matter of this sort being placed on the ballot could be avoided if a small part of the present building be retained in the new structure so that the work, no matter how extensive, could be classed as an alteration.

David A. Cutler, president of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association, was the only dissenting member of the commission regarding the location. He said the new City Hall should be erected on a site where property values would be increased by the new structure in order that the costs of the building would be met, at least in part, by revenue received as the result of such increased valuation.

Workers Cast Ballots In Two Maine Plants

LEWISTON, Maine, July 14 (AP)—Employees of two more Auburn shoe factories—the Somerset and Ault-Williamson plants—marched to the ballot boxes today to choose a bargaining agent.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, which ordered the voting, said no results would be announced until workers in all 12 shops covered by the order had voted. He expected that would be late this week.

The elections grew out of the now-ended 96-day Lewiston-Auburn shoe strike, called by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Workers could choose between that labor group and a local union, but the latter refused to participate, saying refusal of the board to make workers hired subsequent to the March 24 strike call eligible, was unfair.

Question of Sole Title of U. S. To Navy Yard Site Is Revived

The question pertaining to the Government's sole title rights to the area now used for the Charlestown Navy Yard is in the air again, following very consistent rumors that if the yard should be abandoned the land would revert to original heirs.

Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, through his aide, has declared that, in his opinion, a survey made in 1914, when the matter was a popular subject, had proven beyond possible doubt that the Navy Department can rest assured that the land is government-owned and would not have to be surrendered to any other parties.

A speech in Somerville by a refrigeration expert discussing natural ice quite unexpectedly tossed the matter into the limelight again when the speaker stated that the area now used for the Navy Yard was once a successful model farm owned by a man named Tudor, who had accumulated considerable wealth in the exportation of natural ice which at that time was in its novel age. Mr. Tudor's descendants now live in Sandwich on Cape Cod and whenever the proposal of closing the Charlestown yard is discussed, he says, "the Tudor descendants get down on their knees and pray that Congress will go through with it."

He stated that Mr. Tudor offered the site of his farm to the Navy without cost when it was seeking a location on the harbor shores, with the stipulation that if the yard was ever abandoned by the Government, the title to the area would revert to his family.

The site is now an ideal place for rail and water transportation and would, it is estimated, be worth millions in a commercial market, but Navy men merely smiled wanly this morning when the subject was discussed by reporters and felt there was not the remotest chance the Navy would ever give up its base here; and, even if it did, that former owners would have a hard time proving title to the land which the Government has used as a Navy yard since 1800.

WPA Workers Storm City Hall

While Mayor Mansfield was occupied this forenoon placing a wreath on the tablet to Lafayette on Boston Common, marking France's Bastille Day, about 50 of the 146 workers discharged from the Federal Library Project last week staged their own Bastille Day in a march on the City Hall in an effort to get their jobs back.

A committee headed by Miss Olga Matta made an attempt to place the workers' case before the Mayor, but Mayor Mansfield had left his office for the exercises on the Common.

The former librarians met the Mayor returning from the Common, but were unable to obtain an audience. They called at the State House this afternoon, but could not make an appointment with the Governor.

The action today followed a hearing last week before William H. O'Brien, personnel director for the Boston WPA and William L. Roblyer, head of the project. The workers charged discrimination and also that discharge was not based upon need.

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Moonlight Melody Cruises with continuous dancing every Wednesday—Friday nite. 9 to 12. $2 per couple. Cape Cod Steamship Co., Long Wharf, foot of State Street, Boston. HUB. 2650.

A DOUBLE ORDER OF SUNSHINE, *Please!*

Sunshine is in such demand these days that we think every woman should know of two easy ways to get more of it.

First, *Mr. Sunshine!* He's a bright, cheerful fellow you'd like. His brand of sunshine is the heart-felt kind. And his philosophy is genial. You'll find him every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 11:15 on WEEI. Don't miss him!

And then there's the other kind of sunshine, the outdoor kind, that you can enjoy in greater abundance if you will let electrical servants help to lighten your housework and give you more leisure. They cost so little to buy and use . . . see them when next you go shopping.

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Says MRS. ARTHUR L. GRIFFIN
of 22 Euclid Avenue, Winchester

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* * *

And Mrs. Griffin enthusiastically agrees. "I never have to wait for water to heat," she says. "It's always there, at just the right temperature, ready on the instant for sudden illness, baths, wash day. What a help it is, too, in speeding up dish washing and drying."

Ask any of the hundreds of women in greater Boston why they heat water electrically, and they will give you these six reasons:

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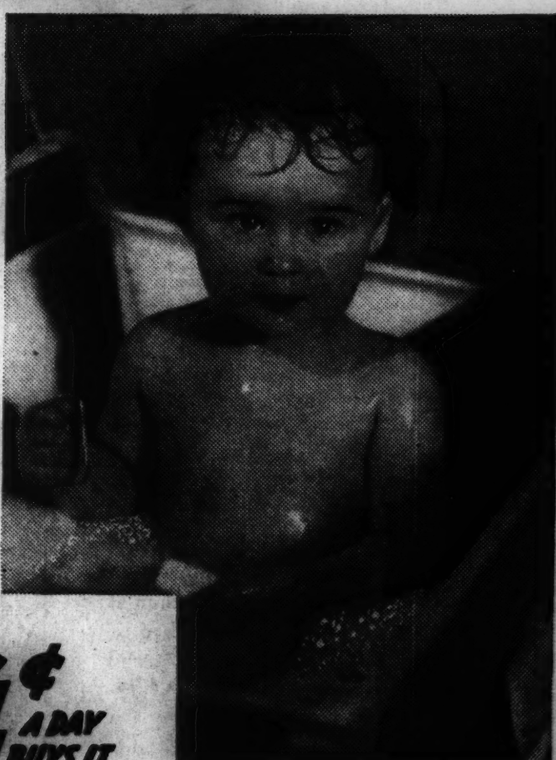
6. Economical to use.

But get all the facts for yourself. Come in now, and see these beautiful new heaters, without obligation.



Pretty Miss Lee Griffin just loves her baths when she knows that there's plenty of hot water on hand

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Speed Sewing—To Run Up Easy Vacation Extras

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Summer Dressmaking With Cool Fabrics, Easy Patterns

Extra Beach Clothes and Vacation Frocks Can Be Made by the Schoolgirl in a Few Hours

By Helena Judson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that home dressmaking is being made so interesting and so simple, it is regarded in many households, not as work, but as a fascinating hobby! College girls home for the summer vacation, as well as their high-school sisters, are finding it great fun to commence a dress after breakfast and wear it the same afternoon or evening, the identical pattern with variations, serving as a model suited to different fabrics for many occasions. Summer is the ideal time for the beginner to get acquainted with this pleasurable home work, as warm weather fabrics are lovely to look at, easy to handle even by an amateur, and, perhaps best of all, easy on the family dress budget.

Outstanding as a speed-sewing model for the inexperienced seamstress is the type of pattern cut in only two pieces, with long seams from shoulder to hem, dart-fitted on each side of the center, back and front, and with extended shoulders that form their own brief cap sleeves. With the belt adjusted to the wearer's height, and a flower, a bow or a clip as a finish to the V-shaped neck, the dress is ready for immediate wear without hurry or tiresome work. Even the directions are so explicitly printed and the explanatory diagrams so clearly marked that the beginner feels she is having the advantage of a teacher actually at her elbow, advising just what to do and how to do it, thus avoiding chance of mistakes on the way or disappointment at the end.

The All-Purpose Pattern

A clever beginner, who already has to her credit several smart summer frocks, quickly though well made, advises the careful selection of what she calls an "all-purpose" pattern. In her own case, this method has resulted in concentration on the particular model of her choice until she works without hesitation, assured of success whether the finished product is at one time an airy "formal," and, again, with changes, appears as a smart daytime ensemble.

This course obviously eliminates confusion of patterns and yet without limiting the amateur needlewoman too definitely. When she feels she has made the most of one model and all its variations, she can then follow the same method with another pattern, equally well selected for its versatility. Even the most easily made model, with the minimum of seams, can be adapted to different fabrics and occasions, and the beginner will do well to have her first dressmaking adventure as simple as modern pattern designers have made possible.

Distinctly new fashion points are embodied in many of the new patterns, even those that are the easiest to handle and that may be classed in the "speed-work" category. These novel details should be looked for when a pattern is under consideration and the description of the model, as printed on the envelope, should be carefully read. For instance, what may appear to be a difficult pattern to use, may be explained as actually consisting of only three full length pieces!

This is due to the work of expert designers whose job it is to make things easy for the inexperienced home dressmaker. The curved line, where skirt and blouse appear to be joined, is ingeniously simulated by a shaped dart at the center front high waistline, a slight projection in the pattern just above this dart, allowing sufficient blouse fullness brought down from the softly shirred shoulders. These, by the way, are so cut as to extend beyond the shoulder and form short, graceful wing sleeves. This takes away that sometimes unbecoming "bare" look at the shoulders and still is no more trouble than absolute sleevelessness. Such a model can be carried out in any material and with almost unlimited variations: long or short of skirt; high or low of neck; fullness shirred, or pleated and stitched flat; waistline primly belted or softly girdled with long ends—each version a different dress!

Another bit of vacation speed-sewing is an airy tie-on skirt with a wisp of sleeveless bolero, to be worn over any appropriate slip the wearer may already have. This is one of the so-called "peasant" models, with straight, full skirt gathered at the waist with fabric or ribbon ties. It is left open from waist to hem, so that the fronts fly back on each side when the wearer moves, showing the slip beneath. Four short seams make the bolero, cut with extension shoulders to form cap sleeves, thus saving extra work. The top of the slip forms the lower boundary of the square neck, with the widely separated fronts of the bolero outlining the sides. If the gathered skirt seems "bunchy" the fullness may be closely shirred to hip depth, or pleated and stitched to form a yoke. Sometimes the fronts are closed part way, and tied with quaint ribbon bows.

Try the Curtain Department

Cotton nets, marquisettes, laces and fancy weaves are often found in the curtain section of department shops, and make delightfully inexpensive summer evening dresses of the peasant type. Brief jackets, sleeveless or with short puffs, may be of pastel pique, crepe or taffeta. Carried out in dark or medium toned dotted swiss, the same model answers for street wear, and, in gayly striped percale with partly closed skirt, it is just the thing to wear over sports or bathing togs.

An ingenious amateur seamstress has even devised a straight, full beach skirt that can also serve as a cape! The fullness of the skirt conceals two slits through which the wearer's arms pass, so that her book or knitting can be comfortably held while lying on the sand. The skirt is gathered with a heading, which gives a becoming ruffled neckline, when worn as a cape.

An all-purpose dress pattern that includes an extra jacket or cape, a slip or a different sleeve, is always a good "buy," as with such a pattern at hand one often finds a use for bits of pretty material from the family piece-bag. With a little ingenuity, summer dressmaking in the home can be made simple as to sewing, economical as to materials and satisfactory as to results, so that it proves really enjoyable play-work, well suited to vacation days.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the Secrets of Clever Home Dressmaking Is the Choice of a Simple Pattern That Is Suited to Different Fabrics for Many Occasions. For Instance, the Same Pattern Served as a Model Both for This Charming Evening Frock and for the Golf Dress Also Shown on This Page

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Careful Selection of an "All-Purpose" Pattern Is a Valuable Aid to the Amateur Dressmaker. For Instance, With Slight Variations in Detail and the Use of Different Fabrics, a Single Pattern Served for This Chic Little Sports Dress as Well as for the Evening Frock Shown Elsewhere on This Page

Mint for Flavor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let mint, which grows as rank as the humblest weed, add aristocratic flavor to your meals. It will make summer foods even more delectable than they are. And the cook who enjoys serving distinguished dishes will find that mint is worth a "whole mint" when it comes to subtle flavor.

Minted Melon Cocktail

Fill sherbet glasses with balls of cantaloupe, honeydew or watermelon. Cover melon balls with orange or pineapple juice. Add a mint leaf to each cocktail. Chill.

Mint and Lemon Ice

Combine
2 cups sugar
1 quart water
½ cup minced mint leaves, grated rind of
½ lemon. Boil 5 minutes. Chill. Put through strainer. Add
⅔ cup lemon juice, a dash of salt. Freeze in crank freezer in proportions of 3 parts of cracked ice to one part rock salt.

Pineapple Sherbet With Mint

Mix
1 cup pineapple juice
½ cup water
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon chopped mint. Boil 5 minutes, strain. Add
1 teaspoon gelatin which has been soaked in
1 tablespoon cold water. Dissolve and cool. Add
1 cup crushed pineapple
2 tablespoons lemon juice. Freeze for 1 hour. Turn into bowl, add
2 unbeaten egg whites, and beat until very light. Freeze in chilling unit of automatic refrigerator 2 to 3 hours. Serves 6.

Minted Glazed Carrots

Melt
3 tablespoons fat in frying pan. Add
2 cups diced cooked carrots and brown slightly. Add
1 tablespoon chopped mint
2 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper. Lower fire and cook five minutes. Stir frequently. Arrange at ends of platter upon which broiled lamb chops have been placed. Garnish with parsley and serve.

Salad Dressing With Mint

Scald
¼ cup lemon juice, pour over
2 tablespoons minced mint, allow to stand until cold, then strain. Add cold lemon juice to
⅓ cup salad oil and beat until emulsified. Add
1½ tablespoons powdered sugar
¼ teaspoon salt, dash of paprika and beat well. Serve with crisp lettuce and fruit salads or with cold lamb salad.

Mint Sauce to Serve With Meat

Scald
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
⅔ cup mild vinegar. Pour over
4 tablespoons finely chopped mint. Chill sauce before serving.

Mint Butter for Lamb Sandwiches

Blend
¼ cup mildly salted butter
½ cup chopped mint leaves. Add
½ teaspoon lemon juice. Spread on bread.

An English Book On Fashion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Fashion," writes Alison Settle in her book, "Clothes Line," (Methuen, London, 7s. 6d.), "is the expression of the world we live in. Women," she says, "are realists, and they use the expression of the times in which they live as a personal adornment. History is fashion and fashion is history. . . . Think of yourself as a part of history."

Mrs. Settle, for some years an editor of Vogue, has a wide background of fashion knowledge. In this, the first book of this type published in England, she has covered every aspect of the subject of fashion in a delightfully readable way. It is a thought-provoking book.

Mrs. Settle seeks to make women more awake to the question of good grooming, and with this aim in view, she goes straight to the point. The Englishwoman, she says, is so busy thinking and living that she is apt to forget her personal appearance, telling herself that it doesn't matter what she looks like.

However, the Englishwoman is learning to fit her clothes to her needs. She is developing common sense and balance with regard to her wardrobe that she did not possess 50 years ago. She may not be as chic as the Parisienne or as "fashion-right" as the American; but she is a keen individualist, and this very individuality, Mrs. Settle maintains, produces a more characteristic effect than can be obtained by other countries. "One of the reasons why London has become a new center of dress designing," she writes, "is because of the sharp difference in character, outlook, and attitude between the Englishwoman and either the Frenchwoman or the American."

A Gay Knitting Bag to Crochet

Bright With Roman Stripes in Latest Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Roman stripe is always a prime favorite because of its brilliant colorings and clean-cut lines. This year it seems to rank first in popularity and is widely used in materials and accessories. Why not have your knitting bag fall in line with this popular trend? It can easily be accomplished by getting out your accumulated odds and ends of mercerized cotton threads, the ones you have used to crochet around wash rags or children's dresses, luncheon sets and the like.

Select for your central shade the one you have the most of, preferably a darker shade in blue or brown. This should be used often to neutralize the lighter shades and keep a more subdued tone to the work. After you have assembled the threads—a number three mercerized cotton is about the right weight—the work is very simple and will offer nice pick-up work for the summer porch or garden hours.

To Begin

Begin by making a chain of 156 stitches or enough to make 26 inches with the dark brown or whatever color you want to dominate in the bag. Use a number four steel crochet hook. Then go carefully with a single crochet stitch in every stitch of the chain, keeping the work loose enough not to pull. When you come to the end, chain one, turn and come back with a single crochet into every stitch of the preceding row. Continue back and forth for three or four rows with the brown. Then tie another color and proceed in the same way.

The entire bag is worked in the single crochet stitch and the variety is gauged by the introduction and blending of the colors. The work is done lengthwise, so to determine the size of the bag, fold in the middle as soon as you have enough finished. When you have done three rows of the orange, which you have tied to the brown, introduce blue or green and then begin to vary the design by doing two rows of a deeper blue and two of peach, then perhaps a little wider stripe of the brown again. Varying the size of the stripe in this manner, makes a much more effective design than the same width of stripe. Do not be concerned if the thread will not reach to the end of the row, simply tie on your next color and proceed in hit or miss design. The only thing to remember is to keep the bag toned down by your central color, sometimes by a small stripe and again by the four rows, that is, four times across the bag.

A Riot of Colors

In one bag the colors were confined to brown, tan, orange, yellow, two shades of green, three shades of blue and flesh, but the more colors used the more effective the contrasts. The rich, lustrous, silky appearance of the bag in its riot of vivid colorings will delight you.

Continue until the work measures 14 inches across. Fold over in center. Mount each side on a 12-inch wooden frame, holding the fullness in carefully. Sew up either side from the bottom, leaving an opening of three inches on the sides. Line with a neutral shade of sateen. Make the lining the full 14 inches to fit bottom of bag and fold in four small pleats to take care of the fullness at the top.

If the threads for the entire bag have to be purchased, even at that, it will prove most inexpensive. One large ball of say three colors will be needed and it may be crocheted in stripes of the same width and alternating the colors, or three shades of the same color will be very effective.

EDNA GUGENHEIM.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Gay With Its Roman Stripes, This Knitting Bag Is Easy to Crochet. Directions for the Making Are Given in an Article on This Page

Said to Be First Woman G. P. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

The story of how Honey Lou Hansen earned the right to carry a business card printed, "Miss H. Hansen, General Passenger Agent, Northland Transportation Company," may encourage other business girls.

Said to be the first woman general passenger agent for a transportation company in the United States, Miss Hansen's job is largely selling trips by Northland boats to and from Alaska. Alaska is big and Miss Hansen is diminutive of stature, but she packs her great territory into a brief case, glaciers, mountains and all, and goes forth, once each year, to sell the idea of Alaska vacations to travel agencies and railroad executives. Last spring she covered 12,000 miles.

When Miss Hansen, not long out of business college, entered the employ of the Northland 10 years ago, the company was small and handled only freight. While her work was nominally stenography she was general handy girl and so learned the business from the ground up. She and the company have grown together, the latter to include both freight and passenger service and she to become G. P. A.

Finger in the Pie

The days and months were filled with interesting things for a young person to do who enjoyed having her finger in the pie—letters, inquiries, claims, baggage, tickets, freight, and then passengers. When the need for a definite passenger department was filled, Miss Hansen was a part of it and was sent out to contact agents in Washington and Oregon. California was added and now states east, middlewest and south, with Miss Hansen sometimes explaining to agents, as she sells them Alaska, that "Honey" is her real name, given to her by her parents who were Southerners.

As she grew with the business Miss Hansen was preparing to become the first woman general passenger agent. Not that she dreamed of such an honor—but because she felt the need of always keeping ahead of her job she attended night school. Some of the subjects she took were just "brush-ups" such as more and better typing and shorthand and others included commercial law, rapid calculation, English, letter-writing, public-speaking, debating and marine extension courses.

Continued Schooling

Altogether she took seven years of night school work. Miss Hansen explains that continued schooling helps one to retain the "feel" of education, keeps one young, and gives one the new ideas which are constantly being presented to the business world. In addition to academic subjects she studied Alaska, made many trips there, encouraged traffic southbound, and became familiar with the beauties and wonders she was to praise.

All that she ever learned in night school or in doing her stint at the office comes in good stead now. For most of her work is not taking trips. At her desk at Pier 5 it means a multiplicity of detail and a "sea" of routine work. All in all Miss Hansen was thoroughly prepared to become just what she has recently become—the first woman G. P. A.

A Secret

I have a little laughter mint
Of bright and shining hue
Where I am coining cheery words
To make a song for you.

And some dark day when you are sad
My song, in flowery dress
Will come to you on dancing feet
And bring you happiness.

HELEN McMAHAN.

We Made a Rug for the Cottage Fireplace

Fashioned of Soft Fleece That Hung on English Hedgerows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ely, Cambridgeshire

We wanted a rug for the cottage fireplace, but we did not want to buy one, not even the materials except, perhaps, the canvas foundation. We were going to make the rug ourselves. These points settled, the only problem that remained was how it should be made.

The cottage women in the district round about evolved beautiful rugs from shreds of many colored rags pegged on hessian. The outer edges were usually black, then came a line of bright red and then a center of multi-colored scraps, all of which made a gay and cozy finish to the hearth. On looking into our rag-bag, however, we found the odds—to say nothing of the ends—heavily against us, so the idea of a rag rug was abandoned.

A few weeks later as we were walking about the farm one day, we saw hedgerows and low bushes here and there hung with miniature fleeces. As we felt the softness and lightness of the fleece, the idea came: why not a rug of sheep's wool for the cottage! From that day forward our walks consisted of wool-gathering in both senses of the word, for while collecting the fluffy scraps our thoughts were busily engaged with improbable color designs executed by means of home-made dyes.

Never did sheep so obligingly shed their wool as did our flock that spring, and soon we judged we had sufficient material to start the work.

First of all the wool was washed, then washed again, rinsed thoroughly and laid out on newspapers in the sun to dry. On going out a few hours later to see how it was progressing, it was a shock to find no wool. But a glance round soon discovered the pieces decking various shrubs and rosebushes whence passing zephyrs had wafted them. They were retrieved, white and dry, and made a lovely fluffy mass when heaped together.

As we wished this rug to be made as nearly as possible by local industry, we then seriously considered the question of home-made dyes. Ivy, we knew, produced yellow, and rock lichen, brown, and these were the colors we wanted. Baskets full of the leaves and lichen were gathered, and boiled separately, and each brew was thoroughly strained. The wool was divided and one half was boiled in the ivy liquid; the other, in the lichen. The color proved most satisfactory.

A not too ambitious design was chosen for this first attempt, simply a broad band of yellow, then one of brown, and a center oblong of yellow. Making the rug itself was easy—twirling wisps of wool between finger and thumb, and looping them through the canvas by means of a hook.

It was gratifying to note how steadily the mounds of wool diminished and how quickly the canvas was covered. Everybody, visitors and members of the household alike, seemed eager to add their quota to such a congenial task, and as it was work which could be taken up at any odd moment, it got on faster perhaps than a more exacting task might have done.

When the last shred had been inserted, and the wool brushed and cut till the pile was quite even, we had just the right rug to lay before the fire. It was so very pretty in its two contrasting colors and so cozy in its thick fleeciness, and it represented so much pleasure in its manufacture that all the members of the household voted it an entire success. Even the family cat demonstrated her approval by curling up and immediately going to sleep on the oblong in the center.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Fragrant Sheets and Linen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Have you ever considered how delightfully fresh sheets with a faint, lingering odor of flowers can be? A friend of mine, with a taste for the dainty, picks bunches of sweet clover and lays them among her linen. Her beds and sleeping rooms are always redolent of them, and the scent lasts, she tells me, from one laundry day to the next. I use "sweet grass," which grows in our West Coast woods, and find it one of the most pleasing of linen perfumes, with a surprisingly permanent quality. Its blades have been known, I am told, to retain their odor for as much as 30 years after drying.

Herb mixtures, tied in small cloth bags, are precious interlarding for linens and intimate apparel. Some of the most pleasing combinations for this purpose are:

Rosemary and lavender
Lemon verbena and rose geranium
Thyme, mint and lavender
Lemon verbena, costmary and lavender
Sweet marjoram, mint and rose geranium
Rosemary, sweet marjoram, sage and lemon verbena
Costmary, lemon verbena, sweet marjoram, rosemary and thyme

Other herbs suitable for linens are balsam, southernwood, laurel, hyssop, wild marjoram, apple mint, orange mint, and orange or lemon thyme.—I. G. M.

Through the Editor's Window

Neither Masculine Nor Feminine

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Conclusions based on a survey of preferences expressed by large groups of people have proved at times unreliable enough, yet an interest in them persists. So it is, that when a friend loaned me recently a last year's copy of a magazine called Advertising Agency because it contained a report of a survey of women's traits, I read it carefully. However, what interested me most was not the contrasting lists of so-called feminine and masculine preferences, but the fact that there were no 100 per cent "masculine" nor 100 per cent "feminine" persons. To a greater or less degree everyone is a commingling of the two. Indeed, the discussion of the survey indicated to me that through the laborious process of lists and deductions, a point was revealed which many of us already believe to be a fact: namely, that there are no "masculine" nor "feminine" qualities. There are, simply, qualities; and these are expressed in varying degrees by men and by women.

The method of charting the preferences is one used rather successfully by Dr. Edward K. Strong of Leland Stanford University to search out vocational proclivities. While a single interest, such as preferring inside to outside work, indicates nothing; the combining of several hundred interests of men in all walks of life, and comparing them with a similar survey taken from women, is at the very least interesting, and may just prove illuminating.

For example, consistently among the "feminine" preferences are expressed interests in music, art, social work, language study, conversation, people in need, children, shopping. And these are found in far less degree among preferences expressed by men. On the other hand, among the "masculine" preferences are found hunting, fishing, political campaigns, engineering, repairing machinery, vaudeville, sleight-of-hand tricks, and working for one's self instead of for an employer.

Among the types of women who have preferences in both lists to an outstanding degree are office executives, and heads of their own businesses. Among the men who likewise are outstandingly in both lists are ministers and men teachers, especially men high school teachers. (The writer of the magazine article remarks that the fact that men high school teachers to a marked degree express interests in both lists might give our Boards of Education pause, as well as raise the question: "Why, since men and women teachers are not far apart on femininity-masculinity, are women still paid less?")

The charting distinctly indicates what to my mind is an important and encouraging point. This is that on the average the more highly educated the man, the more interests in the so-called "feminine" list does he have. The man who has not gone beyond the eighth grade is likely to fall almost entirely within the "masculine" list. The college graduate, especially one from a college rated highly along cultural lines, has his interests in the so-called "feminine" list highly developed.

Of course, this might easily mean that men who are better balanced in their tastes, who are not so interested in competitions, hunting and physical prowess, but who care for such things as art, music and service to others, are the only men who take voluntarily to further education. But I hope, and hold the conviction, that it means even more that innately men as well as women have the capacity of expressing to the full such cultural and compassionate interests as are now often counted exclusively "feminine," and, as such, are too often avoided by men.

There is as yet too little available data on what higher education might do to women's interests; but judging from personal knowledge of a few hundred well-educated women, I should say that we might expect women's tastes to broaden with education into such so-called "masculine" fields as an interest in machinery, chemistry, politics, mathematics, labor arbitration, exploration, tools and managing their own businesses.

In other words, both men and women, as they become better trained and enjoy more advantages, can hope to be freed more and more from arbitrary, handed-down prejudices concerning what is "masculine" and what is "feminine," and to be mutually enriched in their natures through having more commonly shared interests. Might they hope, too, that strengthened through this sharing, they may come to care decreasingly for the less worthy interests at present found in their respective lists? This I count genuine sex progress: that we all grow beyond classifying interests and qualities by sex, and that both men and women become more fully an expression of all good interests and qualities—whether they be a sign of strength, initiative and intelligence, or gentleness, compassion and appreciation of beauty.

A regular Wednesday column

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
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Business and Industry

11 Months Cotton Consumption Breaks All Previous Records

Commerce and Finance

Steady Business Rise Is Seen For Last Half of '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business will get better rather than worse over the next six months barring an unexpected catastrophe such as a war, or crop failure or nationwide strike in a key industry, according to Business Week, after making a mid-year analysis of key factors in the industrial picture.

"When the last page of the calendar is turned," continued the report, "and '1938' replaces 1937, industry as a whole will have recorded at least a 10 per cent gain over 1936; and considering that 1936 was a year of brisk recovery, that improvement will be a cause for cheers, not jeers.

Lull This Month

"The pattern will be something like this: continued lull during July and early August, followed by a steady and persistent expansion coincident with buying of steel by the automobile companies in August and September.

"The present recession in industry as a whole is seasonal. Business was very, very good in the first quarter. Strikes were in the offing and purchasing agents stocked up. Added to that were war scares and armament buying, which put metals, particularly copper, up to fancy prices. The recession came—accelerated no doubt by the partial tie-up of four independent steel producers. Now for the next six months, instead of an uninterrupted upswing, the business man ought to expect more measured and more moderate cadences in the industrial rhythm.

"For years, the Independence Day relief from summer exertions has been a rough-and-ready indicator of what's ahead for business during the rest of the year. And July 4, 1937, will go down in the record books as the best since 1929.

Peak Auto Output

"High sign for business will be what the automobile industry does along toward fall when buying of steel for new models commences. A recession after 1937's 5,000,000-car year would be anything but extraordinary, but the outlook points toward another peak-raiser for 1938—except for one thing. Raw material prices (steel, lumber, textiles, rubber) have gone up. And if prices rise, there will be a test—an important test—of consumer resistance.

"So far, retail business has shown only seasonal influences on the decline. Department store sales, during the first five months, were running at 11 per cent ahead of last year, and that rate of gain is likely to hold for the rest of the year.

"What is characteristic of the present business period," Business Week concludes, "is its steadiness rather than its rapidity of improvement. Instead of the brisk upswings at the year-ends of 1935 and 1936, the pace has become less hot, but more sure; hence there isn't the ever-present fear of a sharp relapse."

Boston Bank Debits Increase Over May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Indicative of the improvement of business conditions in Boston in June, debits to individual accounts reported by the banks of that city for last month registered a gain over May. The Standard Statistics Company index of bank debits for June is computed at 92, against 89 for the preceding month.

Comparisons of the index for the first five months of this year with those of the similar months of 1936 are also favorable, the year-to-year gains ranging from 1 per cent to 15 per cent.

Lumber Orders Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Mengel Company, lumber dealers, with plants in Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina, reports June bookings of $960,000, compared with $802,406 in June, 1936, an increase of 19.6 per cent. Six months' bookings gained 23.4 per cent to $5,706,047, compared with $4,624,148 in the similar period last year. Unfilled orders as of June 30 were 18.1 per cent ahead of last year.

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June Gold Imports Make New Record

By the Canadian Press

Washington

The Commerce Department reports June imports of gold into the United States, totaling $262,102,813, were the largest for any month since the gold sterilization program was started last December.

May imports totaled $155,366,073 and in June, 1936, $277,851,371 worth of the metal was brought into the country.

Exports of gold during June totalled $80,744.

June imports of silver aggregated $6,024,741, compared with $3,164,513 in May and $23,980,565 in June 1936. Exports of silver in June were $244,066.

Douglas Aircraft Net in Six Months Equals 92c Share

LOS ANGELES—Consolidated net profit of $525,822 is reported by Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., for the six months ended May 31, 1937, after charges, including depreciation, provision for normal federal income tax, and including credit of $29,735 for adjustment of minority interest in subsidiary (now 100 per cent owned). This is equivalent to 92 cents a share on 570,683 capital shares now outstanding, against net profit of $194,612 a year before or 42 cents a share on 467,400 shares then outstanding. No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed profits.

Report for first six months of last fiscal year did not include Northrop Corp. then 51 per cent owned but since wholly-owned and consolidated with the parent company. Entire minority interest in the Northrop Corp. was acquired by Douglas on April 5, 1937, through issuance of 9800 shares of stock.

Indicated net profit for quarter ended May 31, 1937 (based on reports for first quarter of fiscal year and six months report) was $272,242 or 48 cents a share on 570,683 shares, against $353,580 for preceding quarter, or 45 cents a share on 560,883 shares. For three months ended May 31, 1936, indicated net profit was $176,427 or 38 cents a share on 467,400 shares then outstanding.

Consolidated net sales for six months ended May 31, 1937, were $8,501,760, against $1,902,842 for first half of preceding fiscal year, excluding Northrop sales.

Both Northrop division at Inglewood and Douglas plant at Santa Monica are operating at practical capacity, with total employment 8000. It is anticipated total deliveries the current fiscal year will approximate $18,000,000.

Consolidated backlog now approximates $36,600,000 and consists of 64.4 per cent Army orders, 15.1 per cent Navy, 8.4 per cent domestic transport and 11.4 per cent foreign transport. As of May 31, 1937, consolidated backlog was $26,800,000, but since then an additional Army bombardment plant order added $11,651,948.

Oil Production Lower Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in the United States last week had a daily gross average of 3,520,750 barrels, compared with 3,525,650 in the previous week, a decline of 4900, according to the American Petroleum Institute. An increase of 11,800 barrels in the output of California was offset by declines of 6900 and 6200, respectively, in Louisiana and Texas. Production was 96,950 barrels more than the calculation of 3,423,800 daily by the Bureau of Mines for July.

Motor fuel stocks, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, in the United States at the close of last week, amounted to 73,976,000 barrels, compared with 75,330,000 a week earlier, a decline of 1,354,000. On July 10, 1936, motor fuel stocks were 65,786,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries declined 997,000 barrels to 42,813,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 404,000 to 23,766,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks were up 47,000 barrels to 7,397,000.

Crude oil runs to stills last week averaged 2,325,000 barrels daily, against 3,270,000 in the preceding week. The reporting refineries, representing 88.8 per cent of the refining capacity of this country, operated at 83.7 per cent of capacity, against 83 per cent. The production of cracked gasoline increased 25,000 barrels daily to an average of 740,000.

Gas and fuel oil stocks at the close of last week amounted to 103,537,000 barrels, against 101,564,000 a week earlier and 105,996,000 a year ago.

General Tire to Pay Off Back Preferred Dividends

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The General Tire & Rubber Company announced it would pay accumulated back dividends of $7.50 per share to preferred stockholders in advance of the regular preferred dividend of July 31, which will be paid to stockholders of record July 20.

There are 27,075 preferred shares outstanding.

Preferred dividends have been paid regularly since Sept. 30, 1933, but unpaid dividends of $9 a share accumulated from June 30, 1932, to the 1933 date. One payment of $1.50 a share already has been made.

Cuba Sugar Exports Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuba sugar exports from Jan. 1 to July 10, 1937, increased 5.9 per cent to 1,632,394 long tons, compared with 1,541,926 tons in the like 1936 period, Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers, reports. Shipments to the United States totaled 1,236,000, compared with 1,183,650 last year, a gain of 13.1 per cent.

All-Time Cotton Consumption Peak Made This Season

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported today the domestic cotton industry had established all-time consumption record, although this season has a month to run.

In the eleven months, August through June, the bureau said, 7,361,737 bales of cotton had been consumed by domestic mills. The previous all-time peak was 7,189,585 bales for the twelve months of the 1926-27 season.

The Commerce Department reported exports of 5,316,000 bales, valued at $364,296,000, in eleven months of this season, compared with 5,817,000 bales, valued at $373,364,000, in the same period last season.

Cotton consumed during June totaled 681,394 bales of lint and 66,618 of linters, compared with 669,460 and 70,480 for May this year, and 555,449 and 64,891 for June last year.

Cotton on hand June 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,550,540 bales of lint and 269,169 of linters, compared with 1,815,035 and 281,926 on May 31 this year, and 989,426 and 208,712 on June 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 3,091,797 bales of lint and 62,710 of linters, compared with 3,587,788 and 73,353 on May 31 this year, and 4,524,371 and 46,030 on June 30 last year.

Imports during June totaled 35,593 bales, compared with 30,984 in May this year, and 12,462 in June last year.

Exports during June totaled 229,639 bales of lint and 18,664 of linters, compared with 323,736 and 22,419 during May this year, and 297,500 and 19,128 during June last year.

Cotton spindles active during June numbered 24,555,716, compared with 24,659,296 during May this year, and 23,021,042 during June last year.

New Life Insurance First 6 Months 1937 8.9 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New life insurance written during June was 7.4 per cent greater than for the like month of 1936, while the total for the first six months of this year rose 8.9 per cent above the corresponding period of 1936, according to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce.

The survey contained a summary of new paid-for business, exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions, of 40 companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

New business written in June totaled $825,386,000, against $768,076,000 in June, 1936. New ordinary insurance amounted to $513,314,000, against $492,648,000, an increase of 4.2 per cent.

Industrial insurance was $224,113,000, against $233,333,000, a decrease of 4 per cent. Group insurance totaling $87,861,000, compared with $42,095,000, a gain of 108.7 per cent.

For the first half of 1937, the total new business was $4,762,225,000, against $4,373,287,000. New ordinary insurance for this period was $3,006,164,000, an increase of 9.4 per cent. Group insurance rose 43.3 per cent to $379,908,000, from $266,130,000.

Electricity Output 7.2 P. C. Above '36

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended July 10, was 2,096,266,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 6.4 per cent from the previous week but an increase of 7.2 per cent over the same week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The institute noted the following per cent increases in major geographic regions: New England 1.5, Middle Atlantic 5.8, Central Industrial 8.3, West Central 0.7, Southern States 10.0, Rocky Mountain 22.2, Pacific Coast 7.8.

Transamerica Corp. to Distribute Bank Shares

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of Transamerica Corporation at a special meeting approved the distribution of approximately 58 per cent of the stock of Bank of America N. T. & S. A., and the reclassification of the corporation's 50,000,000 shares without par value, both issued and unissued, into 25,000,000 shares of the par value of $2 each, of which there will be 11,590,784 shares outstanding. The corporation owns 99.65 per cent of the bank's 4,000,000 shares of the par value of $12.50 each.

The distribution on the basis of one share of the bank's stock for each five new shares of Transamerica stock will be made with the cash dividend on July 31 to stockholders of record July 15, 1937.

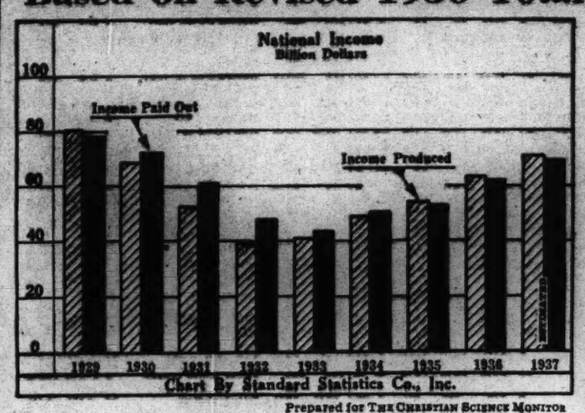
First National Bank of N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Condition statement of the First National Bank of New York indicated earnings for the quarter ended June 30 were $31.63 a share of capital stock against $25.16 in the preceding quarter and $32.14 in the corresponding period last year. Indicated earnings for the first half were $56.81 a share against $51.78 in the first half last year.

Acceptances Total Smaller

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports bankers' acceptances outstanding as of June 30, last, total $364,203,843, a decrease of $21,503,124 from May 30 but an increase of $47,772,111 over the similar month last year. Bills held by accepting banks totaled $272,705,863, a decrease of $23,777,508 for the month.

Higher 1937 National Income Based on Revised 1936 Total



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Official estimates of the national income for 1936 have been made public and the statistics are considerably more favorable than had been generally expected. Whereas Government officials earlier had indicated that the national income paid out last year was close to $60,000,000,000, the total, as compiled, was $62,056,000,000. This compares with $54,645,000,000 in 1935, $44,907,000,000 in 1933 (the low), and $78,174,000,000 in 1929.

The higher-than-expected national income for 1936 naturally calls for a revision of the prospective 1937 total. This had been unofficially estimated at $68,000,000,000, but is now placed at approximately $70,000,000,000.

Realization of this estimate would mean an increase of 55 per cent from the low income of 1933 and would be only about 10 per cent below the record high in 1929.

Steel Operations Seen Advancing To 85 P. C. or Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All the major steel units that were affected by strikes are again operating with the resumption of work at the Indiana Harbor works of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, says Iron Age.

This, together with the starting up of mills that were closed for vacations last week, brings the average operating rate for the industry up to 83 per cent, and it will be 85 per cent or higher by the end of the week, when Sheet & Tube's Chicago district plant will be turning out steel and some units of Republic Steel Corp. will be on a better operating basis, says the survey.

The Chicago average rate is 79½ per cent, but it will be 86 per cent by Friday, compared with 94 per cent just prior to the strike, but equal to the best rates that prevailed during April and the early part of May. Republic Steel Corp. is now averaging better than 80 per cent in its plants. Its operations in the Youngstown district, at 62 per cent, will be increased this week. All of its blast furnaces in that area have resumed production. Its Cleveland plant has 12 of its 14 open hearth furnaces in operation and 85 per cent of its employees there have returned to work. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. is on a normal operating basis in Youngstown.

The effect of holiday and vacation shutdowns last week was most noticeable in the Pittsburgh-Wheeling area. The Pittsburgh rate has rebounded 17 points to 86 per cent of capacity and the Wheeling rate is also up 17 points to 98 per cent.

Indications are that the industry will hold to an average rate of 85 per cent during the remainder of July. Present operations in some products are possible through August and even longer, but the continued decline in new business, unless arrested, may reduce rollings of other products by next month. Large backlogs exist in tin plate, sheets and heavy plates, but orders are needed for bars, strip steel, rails and some other items.

Sheet backlogs are so extended that some buyers are now making reservations as far ahead as December at whatever price is in effect at shipping time. In view of this situation, there is a possibility that fourth quarter prices may be announced within the next week or two so that consumers may make their plans for the fourth quarter. It is generally believed there will be no price advances except possibly on tin plate and pig iron.

Phoenix Securities Pays Cash and Stock Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Phoenix Securities Corp. have declared a dividend of 25 cents and one seventieth of a share of Certain-teed Products Corp. 6 per cent cumulative prior preferred on each share of Phoenix Securities Corp. common stock, payable Aug. 2 to stock of record July 22. At the current market value of Certain-teed Products Corp., the stock dividend amounts to a trifle over $1 a share. This is the first dividend paid on the common stock of Phoenix since 1930.

Operations of Certain-teed Products Corp., in the first half of this year were probably the best since the first six months of 1927, Walter S. Mack Jr., president, said.

Western Union's Profits On Slightly Lower Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Western Union Telegraph Company, for five months ended May 31 last, displays a net income of $1,830,972 after all deductions, equivalent to $1.75 each on 1,045,278 shares of $100-par capital stock, compared with $2,229,599, or $2.13 a share, in the corresponding period of 1936.

Gross revenues for the five months were $42,217,131, against $38,772,782 last year. For May the gross was $8,541,968, compared with $8,087,219 last year, while net income was $120,942, against $570,717.

Cuban-American Manganese

NEW YORK—The Cuban-American Manganese Co., subsidiary of the Freeport Sulphur Company, has expanded the facilities of its Santiago plant and is now producing 12,000 tons of high-grade manganese a month, thus insuring American industry of a close-to-home supply of this necessary element which "puts the starch" in steel.

Candy and Beverage Earnings and Sales Show Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Most beverage and confectionery companies are showing increased sales and earnings as a result of increased consumer purchasing power, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Sales of confectionery and competitive chocolate products totaled $84,500,000 in the first four months of this year, a 10.4 per cent increase over the corresponding 1936 period. Manufacturing confectioners selling through wholesale channels alone more than accounted for this increase and reported sales of approximately $67,000,000, a gain of 17 per cent over sales in the first four months of 1936.

"Inasmuch as the bulk of the nation's candy, chewing gum, and beverage output is packaged to retail at five cents, wholesale prices are relatively inelastic, and profit margins are quite sensitive to changes in labor and material costs," continues the report. "Thus far this year, manufacturers have been favored with low refined sugar prices, but cocoa prices have been unsteady.

"The long-term outlook is clouded by indications of higher costs. Nut meats, flavoring, corn syrups and milk have already advanced; and higher prices for sugar may be expected. Moreover, the field is open to severe competition.

"Nevertheless, both beverage and candy manufacturers are now entering their best season of the year. Favored by expanding consumer puchasing power sales volumes should improve. Manufacturers of specialty beverage products, candies, and chewing gums which are aggressively advertised should continue to report gains in earnings."

Barclays Bank Deposits Make £15,000,000 Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Barclays Bank, Ltd., one of the "Big Five" English banks, shows a further increase in deposits, as of June 30, last. Deposits are £429,583,854, a gain of more than £15,000,000 over £414,236,680 12 months ago.

Other items as shown in the statement are: cash in hand and with the Bank of England, £50,593,375; balances with other British banks and checks in course of collection, £14,603,166; money at call and short notice, £26,023,650, and bills discounted, £43,604,134.

The bank's investment account figures are £107,771,007, consisting almost exclusively of securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government, totaling £100,098,531.

Recovery in British trade conditions requiring freer use of bank credit is reflected in the totals for advances and acceptances and endorsements for customers, which are £198,592,984 and £8,796,047, respectively, the former total having increased by £23,000,000 since June, 1936.

The bank recently declared dividends for the first half year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the "A" shares and 14 per cent per annum on the "B" and "C" shares, these rates of dividends being the same as those maintained for many years past.

Union Oil (Cal.) Earns 30c a Share in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — Union Oil of California, for the June quarter, reported estimated net income of $3,000,000 after charges, but before undistributed profits surtax, equal to 30 cents a common share, against $2,200,000, or 30 cents, in the preceding quarter and $1,600,000 or 36 cents in the like 1936 quarter.

For the first six 1937 months, estimated net profit was $5,200,000 or $1.11 a common share, against $3,000,000 or 45 cents in the first half of the last year.

Duggan on Statler Board

NEW YORK—Mrs. E. M. Statler, chairman of the board of directors of Hotels Statler Co., Inc., announced that Frank A. Duggan had been elected a member of the board and executive vice-president in charge of hotel operations. Other changes in the official staff were announced as part of the program called for by business expansion and by the extensive improvement program now being carried on throughout the hotel properties.

Baxter Is Listed As Highest Paid Hollywood Actor

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Hollywood listed Warner Baxter, Gary Cooper and George Raft among its highest paid actors.

A report from the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation to the Securities Commission disclosed Warner Baxter topped its pay roll with $384,384 last year.

Paramount reported $265,454 for Cooper and $202,666 for Raft. Baxter's salary is the highest listed from Hollywood so far for 1936, but some of the large companies have not reported.

The reports, which give only the three highest salaries of each corporation, showed Twentieth Century paid Director Darryl F. Zanuck $260,000 and Director Roy Del Ruth $238,333. Paramount paid Producer Wesley Ruggles $188,808.

Actors Top Executives

Comparative salaries for the previous year were available only for Baxter. In 1935 he earned $206,000. The late cowboy philosopher, Will Rogers, then was top man in the Twentieth Century cast at $258,000.

The business world, where salaries over $200,000 are comparatively rare, reported these 1936 pay rates (including salaries, fees and bonuses but not dividends) in the last few days:

Federated Department Stores, New York, Simon Lazarus, director, $100,680; Fred Lazarus, Jr., director, $100,075; Edward J. Frost, treasurer, $80,420; all virtually same in 1935.

International Mercantile Marine Company, New York, Chairman P. A. S. Franklin, $69,150; $74,682 in 1935.

Coty, Inc., and subsidiaries, New York, Chairman Benjamin E. Levy, $50,635 in U. S. dollars plus 20,957 francs and 2,860 English pounds: virtually same in 1935.

More Executives' Salaries

American Snuff Company, Memphis, President Martin J. Condon, $51,070; $54,080 in 1935.

General Outdoor Advertising Company, Chicago, President B. W. Robbins, $75,827; $55,308 in 1935.

International Utilities Corporation, New York, President P. M. Chandler, $56,000.

Northern States Power Company, Minneapolis, President R. F. Pack, $50,140.

Raybestos - Manhattan Incorporated, Passaic, N. J., President S. Simpson, $40,611

West Virginia Coal & Coke Corporation, New York, President John C. Cosgrove, $36,850; same in 1935.

Fairmont Creamery Company, Omaha, President E. F. Howe, $30,455.

International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company, Boston, President John Reese, $26,125, same in 1935.

Dixie-Vortex Company, Chicago, Chairman Hugh Moore, $27,263.

Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., President Paul G. Blazer, $25,925.

First National Stores Incorporated, Somerville, Mass., Bernard McGoldrick, director, $35,040 plus 500 shares of common stock; received $25,300 and 500 shares common stock in 1935.

Canadian Business First Half of 1937 Highest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Canadian business during the first half of this year reached the highest level since 1929 and was well above the 1936 normal, according to the first issue of the Canadian Monthly Review, prepared and distributed by Dominion Securities Corporation.

"The upward trend of recovery," continues the report, "has steadily gained momentum since the Spring of 1933 although somewhat tempered from time to time by certain circumstances of a temporary nature. At the present time domestic conditions in the Dominion, on the whole, are healthy and should continue to improve during the balance of the year.

"The sentiment of inactivity and caution which has characterized security markets during the past two months at last appears to be receding. Labor conditions both in Canada and the United States show signs of an ultimate settlement; the gold question is no longer immediately alarming and European affairs appear to have taken a better turn."

Nova Scotia Bounty Hits Newfoundland Fishers

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CP)—Newfoundland fishermen are waiting to see if Nova Scotia's allowance of $1 a quintal on cod is going to take another market away from them or whether a countervailing duty would keep them in competition.

The Government of Nova Scotia has started payments of $1 a quintal to its cod fishermen and 66 2-3 cents a quintal on cusk, hake and certain other fish. It is the cod payment that affects Newfoundland most, for a possibility is seen the West Indies market will be lost to Newfoundlanders as a result.

Under trade agreements between Canada, Newfoundland and certain West Indies governments, a bonus to Canadian fishermen by the Dominion Government would call for counter-vailing duties by the importing countries to give Newfoundland an equal chance in the market. But the present payments are being made by the provincial rather than the federal government and may not come under terms of the trade agreements.

Bulova Capital Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Bulova Watch Co., Inc., has notified the New York Stock Exchange of proposed changes in authorized capital stock by elimination of 50,000 shares of $3.50 convertible preferred stock and an increase in common stock from 250,000 shares to 500,000 shares; also a reduction in capital represented by outstanding common from $3,000,621 to $2,531,122.

Finance Minister

© Harris and Ewing

Walter Nash

Finance Minister of New Zealand.

U. S.-New Zealand Reciprocal Pact Expected by Nash

WASHINGTON (AP)—Walter Nash, Finance Minister of New Zealand, said after a call on President Roosevelt Wednesday that he believed a reciprocal trade agreement would be negotiated between his country and the United States.

He was accompanied to the White House by the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay. After a 20-minute talk with the President, he went to the State Department to continue his trade conversations began yesterday with Secretary Hull.

Mr. Nash said the main purpose of his visit with the President was to "see the man who has put the United States on the map in a correct way."

"Of course," he added, "the United States has always been on the map. But wasn't it in 1933 that you burned something like 6,000,000 pigs?"

Building Permits For June 16 P. C. Below 1936 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—June volume of building permits, after three successive monthly declines, dropped below that of June, 1936, according to a report by Dun & Bradstreet. It is necessary to go back two and a half years, or to December, 1934, in order to find a decrease in building from the same month of the preceding year, says the report. At that time the drop was 15.2 per cent.

Building permit values for 215 cities of the United States, continues the survey, amounted to $94,640,306, a loss of 3.7 per cent from the May figure of $98,304,779. There is no change for the normal seasonal movement for this period. The June total compared with $113,640,106 for the same month last year, or a decrease of 16.0 per cent, most of which was due to the sharp decline to permit values at New York.

Permits for New York aggregated $11,941,054 during June, the smallest since February, 1936, and compared with $19,346,563 in May, and $40,011,404 in June a year ago. This represented decreases, respectively, of 38.3 and 70.2 per cent.

Outside of New York the building volume totalled $82,699,252 last month, a gain of 4.7 per cent over the May figure of $78,958,216, and an increase of 13.9 per cent as compared with the 1936 comparative of $72,628,702.

The group totals of building permit values for the 215 cities for June, this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

Groups:	June, 1937	June, 1936	Change Pct.
New England	$8,177,445	$4,596,784	+12.6
Middle Atlantic	21,744,373	50,844,133	—57.2
South Atlantic	9,863,490	9,722,123	+ 1.7
East Central	27,513,163	18,580,398	+48.1
South Central	4,918,073	8,468,786	+ 4.9
West Central	4,425,363	3,900,565	+13.5
Mountain	1,999,995	1,772,228	+12.9
Pacific	14,898,598	14,654,130	+ 1.7
Total U. S.	$94,640,306	$113,640,106	—16.0
New York City	$11,941,054	$40,011,404	—70.2
Outside N.Y.C.	$82,699,252	$72,628,702	+13.9

The six months' record of building permit values by geographical groups for 1937 and 1936, for the 215 cities, as compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., is given herewith:

Groups:	Six Months 1937	1936	Change Pct.
New England	$41,994,807	$24,252,267	+73.2
Mid. Atlantic	196,548,288	158,251,063	+24.2
South Atlantic	58,948,575	49,635,789	+18.8
East Central	111,375,174	78,768,019	+41.4
South Central	54,390,289	52,546,822	+ 3.5
West Central	34,843,642	30,096,860	+15.6
Mountain	11,913,011	8,985,329	+32.6
Pacific	85,476,469	71,107,505	+20.2
Total U. S.	$595,895,255	$463,643,585	+28.4
N. Y. City	$137,515,583	$111,261,820	+23.6
Outside N.Y.C.	$448,389,672	$352,381,765	+27.2

$525,768 in Cash and Securities Returned to Victimized Investors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York City Bureau of Securities succeeded during the first six months of this year in returning $525,768 in cash and securities to persons who had been victimized by stock swindlers, according to an announcement by John J. Bennett Jr., New York State Attorney General, today. The bureau, which is in charge of Ambrose V. McCall, Assistant Attorney General, almost doubled for the period the total recoveries of the whole of last year, which were placed at $264,706.

Successful criminal prosecutions arising out of the investigations conducted by the bureau also were almost double the number for the first six months of 1936, Mr. Bennett said.

"So far this year," he continued, "the Bureau of Securities has obtained 109 injunctions against firms and individuals engaged in the fraudulent sale of securities. For the first six months, the record showed the institution of 128 criminal proceedings, against a total of 88 for the same period last year, with 38 arrests, as compared with 30."

Mr. McCall, commenting on the work of the bureau, said the investing public had become wary of alluring pamphlets and publicity that formerly helped to dispose of stock in unsound companies and schemes.

The cost of conducting the bureau thus far this year amounted to no more than a third of the value of the recoveries it has made, he added.

General Public Service Net Asset Value Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As of June 30, last, General Public Service Corporation reports a net asset value of $9,022,657, equal to $180.45 per $100 of debentures, to $175.66 a share of preferred stock and to $2.59 a share of common stock, compared with $10,244,727 or $204.89 per $100 of debentures, $210.46 a share of preferred and $3.55 a common share at Dec. 31.

On June 30, 1936, asset value was $9,284,296, or $185.69 per $100 of debentures, $171.92 a share of preferred and $1.86 a common share.

Net profit on sale of securities was $867,867 for the six months, ended June 30, compared with $336,648 a year ago, and for the 12 months ended June 30 was $1,568,734. Earned surplus at June 30 was $1,662,034, against $773,819 a year before, and capital surplus was $29,045, against nil a year before.

Investments at book value were $4,112,746 on June 30, against $3,531,341 a year before, and had a market value of $3,656,070, against $3,066,975. Cash was $5,476,349, against $188,545.

Fireproofing's Sales Record

NEW YORK (AP)—George G. Brainard, president of General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, Ohio, says that June sales were the largest in the company's history for any one month. He also says that the first half year has been successful.

Nine miles of waterfront, nine convenient freight depots plus direct highways help Bayonne industries cut distribution costs
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day 930,000
1937 vol. to date 227,500,000
1936 vol. to date 272,700,000

Modest Forward Move in Stocks Is Led by Steels

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Stocks jogged into a moderate rally today but near the final hour profit selling shaved some of the gains. Steels were in the forefront, with oils and utilities trailing along. The pace was fairly active most of the morning, but slowed as realizing appeared. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

Grains were laggard and cotton was lower. Bonds were mixed.

U. S. Steel led with a rise of more than 2 points. Others active on the upside most of the day were Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Pure Oil, Socony-Vacuum, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Deere, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, American Smelting, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Loew's and General Electric.

Unchanged or narrow were General Motors, Chrysler, Studebaker, American Can, Douglas Aircraft, Baltimore & Ohio, and Goodyear.

A firm federal list and slightly lower tone in domestic corporate issues marked bond dealings today.

Western Union 5s and International Telephone 5s worked fractionally higher. Youngstown 3½s held the spotlight in the industrial group, climbing over a point. International Hydro 6s and Pacific Gas 3¾s were better while Consolidated Edison 3¼s slid off a minor fraction.

Rails were generally lower. Slipping were Great Northern 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, B. & O. 4¼s, New York Central 5s and St. Paul 5s.

Foreign dollar loans were quiet and mixed. Polish, Japanese and Italian obligations were lower while Cubans and Brazilians improved a trifle. German 5½s inched up.

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Oils came forward in quiet curb market trading today.

Creole Petroleum climbed ½ and Gulf Oil, Humble, and Pantepec worked up fractions. Sunray was unchanged while Cosden and International Petroleum slipped back a little.

Utilities followed mixed trends. Electric Bond & Share scored a slight gain and American Light & Traction lost ground. American Gas & Electric improved while American Superpower kept even.

Tilting forward were Technicolor, American Cyanamid "B" and Consolidated Steel. Fairchild Aviation, Cities Service and Eagle Picher drifted lower.

Earnings' Increase For Granger Roads Expected for 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is expected that during the coming months many of the granger roads will report excellent earnings, at least such a fact is indicated by current evidence, according to Poor's Bond Advisory Service.

"While unfavorable weather conditions during the next few weeks could dim present bright crop prospects," continues the survey, "it seems certain that the 1937 wheat crop will be substantially in excess of the 1936 crop and that relatively good prices will be received for it. A large total farm income, with farm purchasing power relatively high, should result. This indicates that most of the granger roads should obtain increased revenues, not only from the transportation of the larger crops, but from the inflow of merchandise and manufactured goods which the farmers will be able to buy.

"Winter wheat, one of the principal sources of farm cash income and upon which many railroads depend for a great deal of traffic, is now being harvested in areas as far north as southern Illinois and the eastern half of Kansas," continues the analysis. "Harvesting is well under way in Oklahoma, and about completed in Texas, except in the Panhandle section of that State. In some sections of the wheat belt the crop is not yet made, and can still be affected by poor weather conditions and blight."

Boston First National Bank Deposits Stable

The statement of condition of the First National Bank of Boston as of June 30 last shows total deposits of $638,227,466, and total assets of $740,-731,272, compared, respectively, with $639,830,621 and $744,264,217, as of March 31 last. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $186,-770,939, against $235,186,134; United States Government securities were $195,830,722, against $152,291,973, and loans, discounts and investments to $285,111,787, against $276,-409,434.

Capital was unchanged from three months before at $27,812,500 and surplus and undivided profits compared to $50,109,276, against $49,-825,336.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Industrial stocks moved irregularly in today's stock market with international favorites in fair demand. Oils and gilt-edged securities were dull while mines sold lower.

Paris—The Bourse and all banking institutions remained closed today, Bastille Day.

Liverpool — Wheat futures advanced 1¾d. to 2¼d. today on the sharp rise in yesterday's prices at Winnipeg and Chicago. Cotton business was held to a minimum with traders unineined to operate pending crop and international political developments. The market closed 5 to 6 points net lower.

French Exchanges Closed

PARIS, July 14 (AP)—All banks and exchanges in France were closed today for Bastille Day.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56	44½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	46	46	46	
94½	65¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	70	70	70	
25⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	10	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24	23¾	23¾	Jul 7
36	22	Addressog (1.40)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
4⅝	2	Advance Rumo	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 10
80⅛	64⅛	Air Reduc (1a)	9	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Air-Way El Ap	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	7	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Allegheny	43	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
58½	35	Alleg pf xw	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 12
56¾	34¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	40¾	40	40	— ½
59	36	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	40⅜	40	40½	Jul 12
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	4	43	41½	41½	Jul 9
45⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	4	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅝
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	2	17⅛	17¼	17¼	Jul 9
258½	216	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	230	227	230	+3
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	10	23½	23	23½	
21¾	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	23	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ½
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	77	77	77	Jul 13
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	40	69½	68¾	68¾	+ ½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	26	25	25	
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	8	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
52¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Jun 29
114⅞	80	Amerada (3)	*8	95	92	95	+3½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	2	94	93½	94	Jul 13
41¾	30½	Am Bk Note (½g)	17	28½	25½	26	+ ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	14	64	63½	64	+1
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	14	104¾	103½	104	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	155	155	155	—1
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	7	54	53½	53½	—1¾
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	82	82	82	— ¾
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	22	31⅞	31	31½	+ ⅛
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¾
23¾	13⅝	Am Colortype	8	16	15¾	15¾	
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	7	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ½
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	5	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	Am Encaus Til	10	9¾	9⅛	9¼	
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
58⅞	37	Am & For Pow	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
68⅞	45	Am & FP $6 pf	1	44	44	44	+1¾
38½	18½	Am & FP $7 pf	6	53⅛	52½	52½	— ⅛
21	14¾	Am & FP 2pf	6	34¾	34½	34¼	+ ⅜
11½	8⅞	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	
55⅜	36¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	40⅜	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Home P (2.40)	1	43	43	43	
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	5	23½	23	23	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am Loco	7	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	8	43½	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
29¾	18⅝	Am M&Pdy (¾g)	3	108½	108½	108½	+1
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	7	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 12
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	51⅝	51⅜	51½	Jul 13
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
87½	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	58	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	40½	40⅜	40⅜	Jul 12
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	5	53⅞	52	52	— ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	47	21	20½	20½	— ½
36	26¾	Am Saf Ras (2)	98	37⅞	37	37½	+ ⅛
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	32	28½	28	28¼	+1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	34	92⅜	90¾	91½	— ½
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	140½	140½	140½	— ½
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	21	58¾	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	6	18⅛	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	5	46⅞	46½	46½	—1⅛
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	127	126¼	126¼	— ¾
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	9	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	170	169¼	169½	+ ¼
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	9	75	75	75	— ½
99¾	74½	Am Tob B (5)	12	77¼	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	138	138	138	Jul 12
20½	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	16	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.80)	39	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Jun 25
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	4	64½	64	64½	— ½
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	35	14¾	14	14½	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18⅜	185	185	Apr —
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	12	91	50¾	50¾	Jun 25
69⅛	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	90	56¼	55½	55¾	
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	80	80	80	Jul 12
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	24	24	24	Jul 9
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 13
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	3	43½	42½	43	
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	+ ½
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	213	12¾	12¼	12½	
126	96	Arm Ill pf pf (6)	1	91½	91½	91½	+1½
70½	54⅝	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
16¼	11	Armstrong Ck (1g)	33	56	52	55¼	—1¼
17⅜	8¾	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Artloom	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
101	87	Assd Dry Gds	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
125	112	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
57½	49⅝	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Assoc Inv (3)	1	52	52	52	+2
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	20	82¾	80½	80½	—1
55½	44½	Atl Coast Line	5	98	97¾	97¾	— ¼
29	17½	Atl G & W In	6	51½	50¾	50¾	—1½
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	19	19	19	—1
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+1½
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	14	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	15½	15½	15½	
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	71	71	71	Jul 13
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	12	11⅞	12	Jul 6
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	2	17½	17	17½	Jul 13
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	10	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	4	33	32	32	—1
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	5	32¾	32	32	— ½
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	5	26	26	26	
32	22	Barker Bros	20	28	27½	27½	
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	5	24½	24½	24½	
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	103⅞	103½	103¾	Jul 13
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	114¾	114¾	111¾	+4¼
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 13
15⅝	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ½
87	64	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	13	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	*6	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
23⅜	20⅝	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	52½	52½	52½	Jul 12
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	93	93⅝	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
105½	72	Beth Stl (1g)	4	18¾	18¼	18¼	
20	17	Beth Stl 5%pf (1)	3	119	118½	118½	+ ½
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	Jul 12
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	4	27	27	27	— ¼
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	10	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅛
29¾	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	43	33⅞	32⅝	33	— ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	6	43	43	43	+ ¾
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	12	23½	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	21	46¼	45	45	— ⅝
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	1	10	10	10	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 13
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	93	18⅜	18	18⅛	
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	19	42⅝	41⅜	41⅞	— ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	47	39⅝	38½	38½	— ⅜
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	40	40	40	—1
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	38½	15½	15	15½	— ⅛
13⅝	6¼	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17⅜	1.⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	35	21¼	19¾	19¾	—1⅝
19½	9¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	.68	67	67	—1
7	2	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	1	28½	28½	28½	
18⅛	8⅝	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	10	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ¼
14⅝	7½	Budd Mfg	21	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	80	76	76	+1
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	4	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	2	34¾	34½	34½	+ ⅛
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	10	56⅝	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅝
18¼	17⅝	Burlington Mills (1)	28	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	41	26½	25½	26	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Term	11	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	19	19	19	Jul 13
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
34½	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	Jul 13
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	26	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
33⅜	17½	Byers Co	10	22¼	22½	22¾	— ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29½	29	29	Jul 13
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	38¾	35½	35½	— ½
51	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Jul 13
6½	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	37	4½	3⅞	4	
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	16	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	14	31	30¼	30½	— ⅛
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	35	27¼	26	26	— ⅛
17½	11¾	Canad Pac	32	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (3g)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
18½	13⅝	Cap Adm A (.50g)	4	34	34	34	— ¼
35⅞	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	34	34	34	— ¼
9½	6¾	Carrier Cp (.10g)	8	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (.50)	20	176	170	173	+4
100	85	Caterpil Tract (3)	10	97½	93½	97	+1½
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (8)	2	103¾	103½	103½	+ ⅞
41¼	28⅝	Celanese (1½g)	17	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 12
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	42	42	42	
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	33	33	33	—1½
13⅜	8½	Cent Fdy	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
41⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
14½	8½	Centy Brk Pf (3.20g)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 6
88⅝	80	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	71½	70½	71	+1¾
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	11	15	14	14½	Jul 13
63¼	38½	Champ P & F (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 6
68⅛	50½	Ches & Ohio (3.80a)	10	56¼	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	95	95	Jul 9
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	7	78¼	78	78	— ½
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅞	3½	3½	Jul 8
13⅝	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 10
6¾	3	Chi & NW	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	12	12	12	
3	2	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅝	Chi Gt W pf	3	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
33	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi M StP & P	15	2	2	2	
7½	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	15	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
23	21	Chi Pneu T	13	38½	36	36	—1
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	40½	40	40½	— ⅛
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8¾	3½	Chi RI & P 6%pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 13
16⅝	4½	Chi RI & P 7%pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
27½	14	Chi Tel Tab (3)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
32½	15⅝	Chick Cos Oil	4	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
16⅝	9¼	Childs Co	2	11	11	11	
135½	94	Chrysler (3½g)	70	104⅝	101	101½	—1½
31⅜	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	2	18½	18½	18½	
10⅜	6¾	City Stores	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
46¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	43	40⅞	39	40	+1
44¾	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	6	43½	42	42	+ ¾
29½	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	70	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
170½	123½	Coca-Cola (3)	5	161⅝	160	160	— ½
185	144¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88⅝	88½	88½	Jul 12
25¾	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	21	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jul 12
69¾	47⅛	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
51⅝	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	4	39¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
20⅛	10	Colum G&E (.20g)	46	13⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	87½	87	87½	+1
39½	28⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	30	30	30	
46⅜	38⅛	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	42	43	43	Jul 8
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	4	123	121¾	121½	—2¼
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	31	63	62	62	+ ⅛
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104½	104½	104⅜	Jul 13
80⅛	63¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	41	67	65	67	+2⅝
130	103	Comi I T ev pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jun 30
21¾	13	Comi Solv (.60)	32	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	37	3⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwith S pf (3)	5	53	52	53	
19½	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	13⅝	13½	13½	Jul 13
45½	14	Congoleum-Na (3)	19½	12¾	12¾	12¾	
19½	12¾	Congress Cig	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
23¾	19⅜	Cons Air Corp	20	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Cigar	4	12⅛	12½	12½	+ ⅛
13¼	8½	Cons Coal	5	10¼	10	10½	+ ⅜
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	43	38⅛	35½	36¾	+ ⅞
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	7	103	102½	102⅝	
5¾	3½	Cons Film	5	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	16	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ⅛
13½	9½	Cons Laundries	6	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	*50	16¼	15⅞	16	— ¼
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10⅝	4⅛	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	6½	6	6	— ½
1¾	⅝	Cons Text	23	⅞	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	35	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ⅛
37⅜	18½	Cont Bak A	2	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93½	93½	93½	Jul 9
69½	50	Cont Can (2)	10	56½	55⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	3	20	20	20	Jul 13
42¾	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Cont Mot	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
48½	39¾	Cont Oil Del (⅝g)	22	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	25	Cont Stl (⅝g)	16	31¼	30¼	31	+ ⅝
71¼	54⅜	Corn Prod (3)	6	63¼	63⅛	63⅛	
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	6	169	169	169	
10¼	6	Coty	1	7	7	7	
56½	40	Crane Co	6	43½	42	42	+ ¾
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	
111⅝	100⅛	Crane Co pf n (5)	17	111½	110½	110¾	— ¾
37	28⅜	Cream of W (1½g)	1	30	30	30	
28⅝	23⅞	Crosley Rad (1¼g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
100⅝	68	Crown Cork (3)	9	77	75	76½	+1
66⅛	41⅜	Crown Cork pf ww (2½)	1	64	64	64	Jul 9
47⅞	39	Crown Ck pf xw (2½)	2	39⅞	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	Crown Zeller	12	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
108¾	97½	Crown Zeller pf (8)	1	99	99	99	Jul 13
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	9	73¼	72	72	+ ½
135	115	Crucible Stl pf (3½k)	3	123	123	122	Jul 12
122⅝	111	Cuba Co	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	7¾	Cuban-Am Sug	2	9	9	9	
43	37⅞	Cudahy Pack (3½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. and Britain Pay Huge Tribute To Gold Producers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British and American debt burdens have reached ponderous dimensions and are being made continually heavier by the gold-purchasing policy that is being pursued. This was stated in the British House of Commons, when new Government borrowing to the extent of £200,000,000 was approved to enable the present system of gold purchases to continue.

The opinion that prevailed was that the situation is so difficult that it is best for the time being to allow the existing policy to continue in the hope that the happy co-operation in currency management which has now for some time been in operation under what is known as the "Tripartite Agreement" among the respective Governments of Britain, the United States and France, may enable a remedy to be evolved before any general breakdown occurs.

Expensive Scheme

It was pointed out in this connection that any reduction in the price now being paid for unwanted gold (namely $35 an ounce) would mean depreciation in the value of gold stocks which have cost the British and American taxpayer a total sum of more than £3,000,000,000 to acquire. This is taken to mean that the taxpayer resembles the African who sells his corn crop for glass-beads, and then finds he has to part with his cattle besides, on similar terms, in order to keep up the purchasing power of the form of currency he has accepted.

Many striking facts came out in the debate.

Mr. Pierce C. Loftus (Conservative) said, "We and the United States are both borrowing money and using that money to buy gold partly in order to sterilize it. We are increasing the National Debt—we on a small scale and the United States on a very big scale—to bury gold where it brings no income, and, of course, it is a question of how long we can go on. . . . We have still an unsatisfactory price level, as shown by our vast number of unemployed. Therefore we must not sacrifice our pound or finally adjust our price level till we get the same satisfactory state of affairs as exists in Sweden today. . . . The price level is not yet high enough."

Going on to show how heavily this has hit not only Britain but other countries as well, Mr. Loftus quoted the case of India, where, he said, the purchasing power of the peasants had been halved with resultant disaster to the Lancashire cotton trade.

Mr. Robert J. Boothby (Conservative) described the present burden of national debt in Britain as "crushing" adding, "if it is increased any hope of balancing our budget is, I think, finally removed." In order to remedy this, Mr. Boothby would allow the general commodity price level to rise, thereby helping the primary producer.

Heavy Strain

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne (Conservative) said the fact that Britain had to support France did not alter the fact that the strain of doing so was a heavy one, especially as, in the purchase of unwanted gold, the United States had already gone very far. Going on to advocate the raising of the commodity price level, Sir John said this was still ten points below the 1929 level.

Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones (Labor) said the solvency of the British Exchange Equalization Fund was threatened by the enormous rate at which the production of new gold was proceeding throughout the world. "In the meantime," Mr. Jones also said, "we are continuing to pay a vast tribute amounting to £250,000,000 in 1936 to the gold producers of the world, and this may well increase to £500,000,000 in 1940 if the present rate of increase is maintained."

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood (Independent) said the policy pursued had resulted in the throwing of good money after bad.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Per Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Gen Tire & Rub	$7.50	July 31	July 30
Midland Bk, Ltd	Interim 8%	July 15	.....
Peop Natl Bk (Brooklyn, N Y)	Stock 6 2-3%	Aug. 2	July 13
Northern Ins of N Y	Extra $1 Q	July 29	July 15
Overseas Securities	Irregular Regular	Aug. 2	July 22
Adams Millis do pf	50c $1.75 Q	Aug. 6 Aug. 2	July 23 July 23
Alaska Pack Assn	$2 Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Amer Art Works, Inc 6% pf	$1.50 Q	July 15	June 30
Best & Co do pf	62½c Q	Aug. 16	July 26
Can Inv Fund, Ltd	2% E	July 31	July 30
Can Inv Corp, Ltd	10c Q	Aug. 2	July 15
C Aria L & F $7 pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 2	July 17
do $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 2	July 17
Chain Str Inv Corp	5c Q	Aug. 2	July 15
do $6.50 pf	$1.62½ Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Clinton Water Works Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	July 15	July 1
Conf Amusement, Ltd, 8% partic pf	75c	Aug. 2	July 15
Diam Alkali Co	40c Q	July 1	June 15
Duquesne Bre Co	25c Q	Aug. 2	July 22
Erie & Kal RR Co	$2.50	... Aug. 2	July 26
Fidelity-Phil Trust Co (Phila. Pa)	$4.50 Q	Aug. 16	July 31
First All-Canada Trust Shares (1945) Pd	7½c	... July 15	.....
Gilmore Oil Co	10c	... June 30	June 8
Illinois Northern Util Co 6% pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Hormel (G A) & Co do pf A	75c Q	Aug. 16	July 31
Jewell Tea Co	$1.50 Q	Aug. 2	July 21
Lincoln Alliance Bk & Tr Co (Rochr)	3½c Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Merc & Mf Fire Ins	10c Q	July 26	July 20
Moore Drop Frg Pr A	$1.50 Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Nat Guar & Finan Co 6% conv pf	37½c Q	July 1	June 25
New Bedford O&Rd Lt Co	$1 Q	July 15	July 9
New Y Air Brake	50c	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
N Y Ins of N Y	$1.50 S	July 20	July 15
Oxford Paper Liza Co Ltd, 7% pf	3½% S	Aug. 2	July 15
Peoples Natl Bank (Bklyn, N Y)	75c S	Aug. 2	July 13
Pittsfield Third Natl Bank & Trust Co (Mass.)	$1.50 Q	July 15	July 14
Pneumatic Scale Corp Ltd, 7% pf	17½c Q	July 1	June 24
Firestone Rubber Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	July 15	July 9
Railway & Light Secur Co (Del) pf A	$1.50 Q	Aug. 2	July 26
Real Estate Trust Co (Phila.)	$1.50 S	Aug. 2	July 17
Republic Invest Fund, Inc, 6% pf A	15c Q	Aug. 1	July 15
do pf B	15c Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Royal Bk of Can	$2 Q	Sep. 1	July 31
Sovereign Inv, Inc	12½c	... Aug. 20	July 31
Stover Mfg & Engine Co	75c	Q July 30	July 10
Tele Inv Corp	37½c	M Aug. 1	July 20
United Stove Co	10c	... June 30	June 25

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 4¼s '47-52	116	116	116
2 3½s '43-45	106.21	106.16	106.21
1 4s '44-54	111.30	111.30	111.30
10 3¾s '46-56	109.21	109.21	109.21
10 3¾s '40-43 June	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 3¾s '43-43 Mch	106.12	106.10	106.10
1 3¼s '41	106.11	106.11	106.11
30 3s '46-48	104.13	104.10	104.11
6 3s '51-55	102.2	102.1	102.2
27 2¾s '55-60	100.28	100.24	100.24
2 2¾s '45-47	102.26	102.26	102.26
8 2¾s '48-51	100.28	100.24	100.24
6 2¾s '51-54	99.30	99.28	99.28
2 2¾s '56-59	99.26	99.26	99.26
42 2½s '49-53	98.1	98	98

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47	103.5	103.5	103.5
1 3⅛s '64	103.3	103.3	103.3

Home Owners' Loan

6 3s A'52	102.10	102.10	102.10
4 2¾s '49	100.18	100.18	100.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
8 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	112	112	112
9 Alleghany 5s '44	96½	96¼	96⅜
7 Alleghany 5s '49	90¾	90¾	90¾
62 Alleghany 5s '50 st	66	65½	65½
14 Am & For P-Ss 2030	80¼	80	80¼
1 Am Ice 5s '53	97	97	97
9 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
8 Am Int 5½s '49	106	105¼	105¼
9 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅜	112	113
39 Am T & T 3⅜s '66	99¾	99⅛	99⅜
5 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104	104	104
22 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 Am T FdrF cv '50	139¾	139¼	139¾
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	105	104¾	104¾
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106⅜	106½
5 Ang C Nitrate deb '67	37½	37⅛	37½
4 Ann Arbor 4s '95	64	63	64
5 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
3 Arm Ael 4s '55	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1 A T & S F cv 4½s '48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 A T & S F 4s '95	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	112½	112½	112½
5 Atl & Cha A L 5s '44	113½	112½	112½
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¾	102¼	102¼
18 A C L cit 4s '52	95¼	95	95¼
3 A C Line 4½s '64	93½	92½	92½
13 A C Line 5s '45	104	104	104
2 Atl & Don 1st 4s '48	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	46½	46½	46½
4 B & O rfg 6s '95	95	95	95
23 B & O rfg5s'95	83	83¾	83
2 B & O 5s '36 F	81¾	81½	81¾
13 B & O cv 4½s '60	71	71½	71
11 B&O 4sPLE&WVA '41	103⅜	103½	103⅜
12 B & O 5s S W '50	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
5 Bang & Aroos cn 4s '51	108	108	108
4 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	120	120	120
17 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103	102⅝	103
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Boston⅞Me 5s '67	80¾	80½	80¾
11 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	88	88	88
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105	105¼	106
7 Bur R&P 4½s '52	83¼	83⅜	83⅜
1 Bur C R&Nor 5s '34	18	18	18
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117½	117½	117½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113½	113½	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112	112	112
10 Can Nat 5s '70 Oct reg	117¼	117¼	117½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¾	124½	124⅛
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	103¾	104
17 Can Pac 4s perp	103¼	103	103½
1 Caro C & O 5s '38	94½	94	94¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
7 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	77½	77½	77½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	80	80	80
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	97½	97	97
4 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	110	109⅝	110
6 Cert -td ⅜⅜s 48	34½	33½	33½
6 C & O 3½s 96	82¾	82¼	82¼
11 C&O rfg 3½s 96R	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 C&O 1st 4s 80 R&A	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 C&O rfg 5s 71A	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 C&O&Q 5s '39	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
7 C&Q 4s Ill 49	110	110	110
7 C&Q 3½s Ill 49	111½	111½	111½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	108⅝	108	108⅝
2 CMStP&P gen 4s 89	34	34	34
24 CMStP&P 5s 75	50½	50¼	50½
25 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	25¾	25½	25½
1 Chi & NW 6½s 36	83¼	83¼	83¼
10 CR&NW rfg 4½s 87	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Chi NW cv 4½s 49	24	24	24
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	24½	23¾	23¾
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	25½	25½	25½
4 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	17	16½	17
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10 CRI&P 4s 88	23	23	23¼
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	39	39¼	39¼
1 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	91½	91½	91½
5 CT Hte &Ee rfg 5s 60	37½	37½	37½
5 Ch Un St 3s 63	99	99	99
12 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	102½	102	102
1 Childs Ch 5s '43	104½	104½	104½
8 ClanGas&El 3½s '56	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	101⅞	101½	101½
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109¾	109¾	109¾
22 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107	106¾	107
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	103	103	103
1 Col&So 4½s '60	63	63	63
6 Colmbia G 5s '33May	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	99¼	99	99¼
5 ColRy PwRL 5s '57	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
22 ConEdis 3½s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 ConEdis 3½s '58	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
30 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102½	102½
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	102½	102½	102½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	101	101	101
3 Dayton P & L 3½s '70	104½	104½	104½
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 D & R G 4s '36	97	97	97
1 D & R G West 5s '55	27½	27½	27½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	15½	15½	15½
12 D &R G West 5s '78	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Det Ed 5s '52	107	107	107
5 Det Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
2 Duquesne Lt 2½s '65	105½	105½	105½
2 Ed Il N Y 3½s '70	105½	105½	105½
8 El AutoLites 4½s '52	135	135	135
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	110	109¼	110
24 Erie rfg 5s '75	74¾	74½	74¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	74	73¾	74
4 Fair Mkts Horse 4s '56	81	81	81
1 Fed L & T 4½s '42	102¾	102¾	103⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	102½	102½	102½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 GenMotAccept 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 GenMotAccept3½s'51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
20 Goodrich 4½s '65	101	100¾	101
10 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104	104¼
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117½	117½	117½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105	105	105
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	129	129	129
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109¾	109½	109¾
5 Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	95½	95¼	95¾
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gulf St 5½s '51	98	98	98
2 Hous OilTex 5½s '46	102¾	102¼	102¾
11 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	64½	64	64
25 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	24½	24	24
18 Hud & Man Inc 5s '57	11	10¾	11
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106½	106½	106½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	68¾	68¼	68¼
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	85½	85½	85½
3 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	74¾	74¾	74¾
10 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ind Ill & Ia 4s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64½	64½	64½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	61½	61	61
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	22½	22½	22½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	63¾	63¼	63¼
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56ct	61¾	61¼	61¾
1 InteriakLt Strcr 4s '52	100	100	100
7 Int Gt Nor ad 6s '52	11½	11½	11½
60 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78½	77¾	78
1 Int Paper 6s '55	97¾	97¼	97¾
3 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
54 Int T&T 4½s '39	92	91½	91½
37 Int T&T 4½s '52	71½	71¼	71½
15 Int T&T 5s '55	69	68¾	68¾
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Jones&Lgn8¼'s'47 ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	47	47	47
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	49	49	49
1 K C South 5s '50	87½	87½	87½
4 K C South 3s '50	85½	85½	85½
3 K C Term 4s '60	104½	104½	104½
10 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	106	105¾	106
19 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100½	100½	100½
9 Lac Gas 6s '62A	80¾	80¾	80¾
15 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	60	60¼
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	102¾	102½	102¾
11 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	24½	24½	24½
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	87	86¾	86¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	89	88¾	88¾
18 Leh Val 4s 2003	84½	84	84
3 Leh Val NY Trm 5s '54	100½	100½	100½
8 Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Long Is rfg 4s '49	103	103	103
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	89¾	89½	89½
9 LouisN 4½s 2003	100	100	100
4 Louis & N 4s '46	107½	107½	107½
5 Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	107	107	107
8 Lou & N 3¾s 2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Lou & N 3¾s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	103½	102½	102½
1 Maine Cen 5½s '60	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	62	62	62
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42 ct	64	63¾	63¾
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	24	24	24
9 Manhat Ry 4s '90 st	23½	23½	23½
11 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	106	106	106
2 MilWRy&L 6s'61 B	102½	101¾	102½
10 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101½	101½	101½
5 MilSparkaNW 4s '47	20	20	20
1 M & S St L 5s '34 ct	14½	14½	14½
2 M & St L 4s '49	8½	8½	8½
2 MKT&OkRRefa 5s'28	18½	18	18
1 MSP&SSM Cris 4s '48	18	18	18
5 MSP&SSMRyEx 5s'38	83	83	83
5 M-K-Tex 5s ctf RA	79	79	79
7 M-K-Tex a) 5s '67	77½	77½	77½
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	27¼	27¼	27¼
20 Mo Pac 5½s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 C	27	27	27
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 D ct	24½	24½	24½
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17½	17½	17½
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	37½	37½	37½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	40	40	40
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38	31	31	31
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	86	86	86
11 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	104	103¾	104
11 Mont Pow 3½s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	99½	99	99
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	89¾	89½	89½
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	89	89	89
2 Nassau El 4s '51	40	40	40
23 Nat Dairy 3½s '51	104	103¾	103¾
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106½	105	105½
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105	105
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	88¾	88¾	88¾
9 N O Pub Sv3s5s8B	96½	96	96½
2 NO Tex & M 4½s56	50½	50½	50½
2 NO Tex&M 5½s54	58	58	58
3 NO Tex&M 5s '33 A	48½	48½	48½
10 NO Tex&M 5s '34 B	53	53	53
51 NYC rfg 5s 2013	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89¾	89½	89½
22 NYC cn 4s '98	98	97¾	97¾
17 NYC 3½s '52	108¾	108¼	108¼
11 NYC 3¾s '47	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
12 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	103¾	103½	103½
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	94½	93½	93½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	90¼	90¼	90¼
37 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	99½	98¾	99½
6 NYCh&StL 5½s74A	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	85	85¾	85¾
5 NY Edis 3¾s '65	101¼	101	101¼
3 NY G El H&P 5s '48	123¾	123	123¾
1 NY Lack&W4s73A	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 NYNH&H cll 6s '40	62	62	62
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	41	41	41
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	37	37	37
9 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	30½	30¼	30½
4 NYO&W gen 4s '55	13	12¾	13
6 NY Steam 4s '87	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY Steam 3s '54	105	105	105
6 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Niagara F P 3¾s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Nor & W 4s '96	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	103	103
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103	103	103
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110½	110½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Nor Pac 4s 2047	101¼	101	101
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	98	98
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	98¼	98¼	98¼
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	74	74
29 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	74	74
12 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	111½	111½	111½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
26 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103¼	103	103
3 Pac G&E 4s '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Para Pict 3¼s '47	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	106½	106½	106½
27 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¾	101½	101¾
14 Pen Co 4s '48	103½	103½	103½
14 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¾	103⅞	103
8 Pen RR gen4½s '81	111	111	111
21 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	107½	107½	107½
8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	103½	103½	103½
20 Pen RR 3½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
18 Pen RR 3¼s '53	104½	104½	104½
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	97	97	97
9 Pere Marq 4s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Pere Marq 5s '56	91	91	91
33 Phelps Dodge 3½s '53	115¾	115	115¾
30 Phila Co 5s '67	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ph Read C & I 6s '49	11½	11½	11½
4 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	23¾	23¾	23¾
17 PhilippineRyde'37	26	24¾	25¾
6 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pitts&Wva 4½s '60C	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Porto Ri A Tel 6s'42	74½	74½	74½
19 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	73	73	73
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	107	107	107
1 Reading 4½s '97 A	107	107	107
14 Republic Steel 5½s '54	111¾	110½	111
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97	97	97
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	97	97	97
65 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97¾	97¼	97¾
8 R I Ark & Lo4½s'34	18¾	18¾	18¾
13 RIJonRyLH&P 5s '37	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 StL&SFM&TR 4s '38	83½	83½	83½
4 St L S F 4½s '78	23	23	23
13 StLSF 4½s 78ctf st	23¾	23	23
2 St L S F 4s '50 A	25	25	25
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	84	84	84
1 StPaul Un Dep 5s '72	118¼	118¼	118¼
10 SA&A Pass 4s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
27 Seab A L cn 6s '49	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	11½	11½	11½
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	11½	11½	11½
12 Sea AL rfg 4½s '59	27¾	27¾	27¾
51 Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	16	16	16
5 Shar Steel 4½s '51	111	111	111
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
2 Shelly Oil Cd '51	100	100	100
10 Socony V Oil 4½s'50W	106½	106½	106½
5 So Bell Tel 3¼s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	111	111	111
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
3 So Cal Pow 4s '67	104½	104½	104½
1 So Cal Ed 4½s '85	107½	107½	107½
10 Sou Pac 4½s '81	87¼	87¼	87¼
15 So Pac rfg 4s '55	97	97	97
5 So Pac ctf 4s '49	97	97	97
1 So Pac 5s '56	98	98	98
50 SoPac 4½s Ore '77	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	89	89	89
19 South Ry 6½ '56	100	100	100
5 South Ry gen 4s '56	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 So Ry cv 5s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 SouRy gen 4s '56	87¾	87¾	87¾
15 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	108½	108½	108½
2 S W Gas&El 4s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Stanley Mfg 4s '66	105	105	105
13 Studebaker 5s '45	97½	97½	97½
3 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 TenEiPowR '47 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
10 TRR A St L 4s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Texarkana 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
11 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Tex&N Ors 5s '43	101	101	101
1 TexE&P 1st 5s 2000	121½	121½	121½
1 TexEPacLe 5s '79 C	103¾

Cubs Holding First Place by a Half-Game Margin as Series Opens Here Today

Johnson Back in Outfield As Bees Open Cub Series

By Edwin Hamlin
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Roy Johnson, the Swedish Indian from Oklahoma, will be pulling down line drives in left field this afternoon as the Bees open their three-game series with the Chicago Cubs. Before yesterday's engagement in Brooklyn, which the local club lost by 2 to 1 when Heinie Manush hit a homer in the ninth, Roy had not made a regular appearance in Bill McKechnie's lineup since July 4, when he ran into difficulty in the first half of a doubleheader in Philadelphia.

When Johnson was forced to the sidelines, and confined to an occasional pinch-hitting appearance, his average in the base hit department stood at .270, which isn't exactly flattering. He has employed, however, the happy faculty of making his blows count. His mates, particularly the pitchers, hope he produces a few in the pinches against the league-leading Cubs, who came here holding first place in the National League by the slender margin of half a game.

A Pitchers' Park

Since his arrival here from New York, Johnson has had trouble hitting at National League Field. But that is not surprising. Some of the leading batters in the circuit moan when the schedule brings them to Boston. At the same time, pitchers cheer. It is strictly a hurler's ball park.

On the road this season, Indian Roy has hit .311 for the Bees, collecting 19 blows in 61 attempts, while at the Beehive this figure fades to .161. This forced layoff, however, may cause the sudden awakening of a batter who should consistently linger above the .300 level in any park or any league.

The return of Johnson yesterday caused the benching of Vince Di Maggio, who currently is batting .241, and the shifting of Debs Garms to center field. Garms, incidentally, has proven one of the most valuable additions to McKechnie's 1937 outfit. He is a ball hawk in the outfield and fields well enough to fill in occasionally at third base. He gives the Bostons a fast and capable leadoff man for the first time in several seasons.

The Bees yesterday were victims of one of the year's outstanding comebacks. Heinie Manush, after hitting .331 for 14 seasons in the American League and failing in 1936 with the Red Sox—mostly because of injuries—has played sensational ball in the Dodger outfield. Those who watched the veteran labor with the Red Sox, were amazed at his agility at Clearwater this spring. Not only has Heinie stayed close to the top of the individual batting parade, but his remarkable ground covering in the outfield has kept much younger men on the bench.

Homer Beat Gabler

His homer yesterday broke up a pitching battle between Frank Gabler of the Bees and Max Butcher. It was his fourth four-bagger of the year.

From St. Louis comes the information that Ben Chapman, of the Red Sox has been suspended for three days and fined $50 for his dispute with Umpire John Quinn during the second game of Sunday's doubleheader in Philadelphia. It was the big fellow's first temperamental exhibition since his arrival with the Fenway team. During his absence, Fabian Gaffke will patrol right field and bat No. 7. Manager Joe Cronin will assume the important No. 3 duties, with Foxx moving up one notch to No. 4.

Although it almost went unnoticed, the Sox took possession of third place in the American League yesterday. They were idle, but the Indians knocked the White Sox to the bottom of the first division by beating them at Chicago. The locals now stand one half game behind the second-place Tigers and 6½ away from the Yankees.

Montreal Hockey Problem Studied

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Governors of the National Hockey League, meeting here today, appointed a committee with full power to act on "any plan to ameliorate the professional hockey situation in Montreal."

While an official statement, issued at the end of a two-hour session, went no further than that, it was understood it was the general belief of the meeting that Montreal lacked the population to support two clubs.

The Quebec metropolis has long supported the Canadien and Maroon clubs in the professional circuit. The committee to study the situation is composed of three league officials—Frank Calder of Montreal, president; James Norris Sr., of the Detroit Red Wings, and Col. John F. Kilpatrick of the New York Rangers.

Around the Hub

Those in the junior division of the Massachusetts Golf Association championship were given warning that the return of caddies to their tournament is not to be taken lightly. Ted Adams of Wollaston and Charles Weisberg of Winthrop turned in medal scores of 148 for 36 holes in the caddie championship at Commonwealth yesterday and that is better golf than the juniors of last year displayed.

The junior tourney takes place at Belmont Aug. 17, 18, 19 and 20. The eight leading caddies in their tournament are eligible and due to the increased age limit for the juniors some of those who were ineligible last year can return. Viewed from all angles this year's junior tournament should exceed those of recent years. Stanley Taylor of Oyster Harbors defeated Bobby Davis of Walpole on the 19th hole at Unicorn in the junior final last year.

♣ ♣ ♣

New England's most successful all-round sport promotion enterprise, the Boston Garden, elected officers and directors for the ensuing year yesterday. Henry G. Lapham, president; George V. Brown, vice-president; Charles G. Keene, secretary and clerk; Arthur C. Wiss, treasurer; and Edward J. Powers, assistant treasurer and secretary, all were re-elected.

Seven new directors were chosen: Frederick C. Dumaine of Groton; Walter A. Brown of Hopkinton; Raymond W. Lapham of Brookline; Governor Louis C. Barrows of Maine; Governor Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire; E. Ray Speare of Boston and Edward S. French, president of the Boston & Maine R. R. The other directors who continue to hold office are William J. Bingham, George V. Brown, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, William F. Garcelon, Huntington R. Hardwick, Charles G. Keene, Henry G. Lapham, Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Robert S. Weeks, Laurence F. Whittemore, Arthur C. Wise and Joseph P. Conway.

The executive committee will be the same as last year: Henry G. Lapham, chairman; George V. Brown, Charles G. Keene, William F. Garcelon, L. F. Whittemore and Sheldon H. Fairbanks.

♣ ♣ ♣

Plans have matured for the annual Dixville Notch Invitation tennis tournament. It will be held at the Balsams Hotel, beginning Monday, July 26, with the finals Aug. 1. There will be men's and women's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles.

Several trophies have been offered. Governor Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire has presented a Governor's Trophy for the men's singles. George Alcorn has given one for the men to be won three times for permanent possession. Capt. Frank Doudera, owner and managing director of The Balsams, is giving several cups for winners and runner-ups. Richard Evans, the Balsams pro, is giving a trophy for the player showing the best form.

The Country Club stages its Jaques Cup invitation golf tournament, Friday and Saturday . . . At the recent hockey managers' meeting at Lake Placid rumors were afloat that Art Ross, Boston manager, might soon locate with New York Americans . . . A $50 fine and a three-day suspension for nearly assaulting an umpire is a light penalty and Ben Chapman of the Red Sox probably is grateful to have escaped so easily . . . Just when things along the sport line appear to be quieting down the A. A. U. comes in for a blast . . . Granted, the A. A. U. may have faults, but think of the faults without some sort of jurisdiction! W. M.

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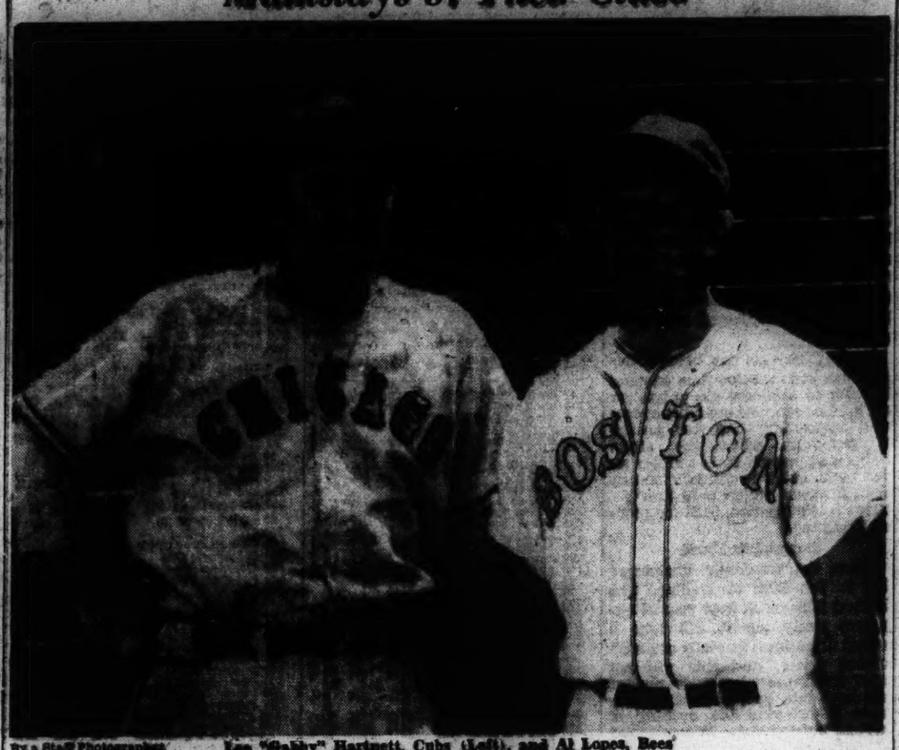
Mainstays of Their Clubs



By a Staff Photographer
Leo "Gabby" Hartnett, Cubs (Left), and Al Lopez, Bees

The Top Batter of the League-Leading Cubs at the Moment Is Hartnett, One of Modern Baseball's Outstanding Catchers and a Great Inspiration to His Team. As He Faced the Opening Game of the Cubs' Beehive Series, Gabby Owned a .327 Average. Lopez, Although Not a Consistent Hitter, Is One of the Smartest Receivers in the Business and Gets a Major Portion of the Credit for the Remarkable Work of the Bees' Pitching Staff

New Finalists For Longwood Bowl Likely

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An entirely new final from that of last year is likely in the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament next week. Frankie Parker will not defend the title he won due to being in England as a member of the United States Davis Cup team. Bobby Riggs, little Californian who was runnerup to Parker, will have to do some tall traveling to get here in time.

Riggs will finish a tournament in Denver Sunday and while he is desirous of playing in the Longwood affair he has made a request the local officials do not feel equal to comply with. The Californian has requested a stay until Wednesday, at which time he believes he will arrive. This the committee has refused to do believing it would set a bad precedent and then again, because Riggs is driving over the road, the uncertainty of his being here at that time is too much to ask.

Wilmer Allison, former United States national singles champion, who announced his retirement last year, but who has dabbled enough in tournament play since to wish to continue, probably will enter. He already has two legs on the Bowl and needs only another to take permanent possession.

While the Bowl is the major attraction, it begins to looks as though the women's invitation affair will prove an even greater attraction. The entry of Alice Marble, who went to the semifinal of the Wimbledon tournament, has been received along with the entries of Katharine Winthrop, Gracyn Wheeler, Eleanor Dawson, Barbara Winslow, May Sutton Bundy, Patricia Henry, national college girl champion two years, and other United States stars.

Anita Lizana, coming girl star from Chile, is understood to have engaged reservations in Brookline and is a likely foreign entrant and there are rumors, although unfounded, that Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish girl who eliminated Alice Marble in the semifinal at Wimbledon, might arrive in this country in time to compete.

The tennis officials at Longwood were so pleased last year with the Sunday attendance for the Bowl final that they have reduced prices for the coming affair to 50 cents a day right through the finals. A few reserved seats may be had at 75 cents. Irving Wright, president of the Longwood Cricket Club, is more desirous of a capacity attendance than a limited few at high prices.

Baseball's Big Six

The leading hitters (top three in each league):

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	81	317	58	114	.360
P. Waner, Pirates	81	326	58	116	.356
Hartnett, Cubs	81	306	58	107	.350
Gehrig, Yankees	81	317	70	110	.347
Walker, Tigers	81	321	74	111	.346
Travis, Senators	43	173	24	59	.341

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	61	31	.663
New York	59	33	.641
Pittsburgh	56	36	.609
St. Louis	55	37	.598
Boston	52	40	.565
Brooklyn	51	41	.554
Cincinnati	39	52	.429
Philadelphia	32	59	.352

Results July 13
New York 11, Philadelphia 10. (13 innings)
Brooklyn 2, Boston 1.
Only games.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	61	31	.663
Detroit	60	32	.652
Boston	57	36	.613
Chicago	56	36	.609
Cleveland	52	41	.559
Washington	46	46	.500
St. Louis	36	56	.391
Philadelphia	30	62	.326

Results July 13
Cleveland 3, Chicago 1.
Only game scheduled.

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—British lawn tennis players, with Wimbledon out of the way, are now headed this way, with the exception of their Davis Cup team, and by the end of this month every one of the big American invitation tournaments will see representatives from the other side. The first of these invasions landed yesterday, when the Oxford-Cambridge team arrived on the Aquitania for a series of matches, as well as for participation in the tournaments at Sea Bright, Southampton and Newport.

This invasion occurs every four years, with a Yale-Harvard team returning the compliment two years later. The original object of the visit is the battle for the Prentice Cup, donated by Bernon S. Prentice, for biennial meets between the four universities, which will be staged at Newport, July 23, 24 and 25, with the entire group of contenders coming back to Sea Bright the next day. But, as the series has progressed, several other matches have been added to the list, until now the visitors will be busy from the week-end of their arrival right up to the end of August, at least.

Six Regulars

Six regulars and a reserve are listed on the Oxford-Cambridge line-up, with J. D. Anderson of Oxford, as the captain, with B. C. Riseley, and W. H. Earle, as the other Oxford members. Cambridge furnishes G. D. Zarafi, F. M. Knott, and George Nicolaidis, as regulars, and J. N. Wheaton in reserve.

On their arrival, they went right to the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, where, on Friday and Saturday, the first of their matches against a team picked from among its members, will be played, for a cup presented by the present Duke of Windsor, on the occasion of his last visit here, as Prince of Wales, and known as the Prince of Wales Cup.

This will be followed on Sunday by an informal match against past members of Yale and Harvard teams, probably on the same courts. The Prentice Cup match and Sea Bright will follow, and then the team will go to Southampton, for a members' match at the Meadow Club, on Saturday and Sunday, July 31 and Aug. 1, followed by participation in the invitation tournament there which starts on Monday.

International Club Host

The International Club, composed of players who have taken part in international play abroad, which is acting as host for the team, plans a match against the visitors, on Aug. 10th, and a new match, staged for the first time this year, will bring a combination team from Princeton and University of North Carolina to the Point Judith Country Club, Narragansett Pier, Aug. 14 and 15, as a sort of curtain-raiser for the Newport invitation, across the Bay, which starts on Aug. 16th. It is also likely that the team will play a visit to Canada before its return home, for a match with McGill University, but no date for this has been set, and whether the players will compete in the National championships is also unsettled.

Meantime, the fairer sex will also be arriving for the Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman Cup match, to be staged at Forest Hills, on Aug. 20 and 21, and are likely to arrive sufficiently ahead of that date to take part in the Maidstone Club invitation, which will take place at the same time as the Meadow Club tournament, a few miles away.

Wightman Cup Candidates

The Eastern grass-court championships, at Westchester Country Club, have always been one of their stops, and doubtless will find some of both teams for the international match competing, and they will also be at Longwood and Forest Hills.

While Dorothy Round, the heroine of Wimbledon, has declined to play for England, on account of her approaching wedding, the balance of the leading players of Great Britain are on the list, and with Alice Marble, Helen Jacobs, Dorothy Andrus, and the stars who remained on this side, including Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, and possibly Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, trying out for the places, these tournaments will furnish plenty of tennis even before the final events of the championships.

Mrs. Vare in Semifinal

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Waging an uphill fight, Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia today defeated Mary Louise Hitt of New London and New York by a margin of 3 and 2 to advance to the semi-finals of Shennecossett's 19th Griswold Cup golf tournament.

Two down at the end of the first eight holes, the six-time national champion and seven-time Griswold Cup winner went all-even at the 12th and then closed with a rush to win the next three holes in a row and halve the 16th to end the match.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Jimmy Foxx hit 58th homer of season against Tigers.

Pros Dominate Where Amateurs Once Held Sway

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Entries for the national amateur golf tournament close today and, unless there are a half dozen nascent Bobby Joneses and Lawson Littles hidden in the field, amateur golf in the United States likely will continue as a side-show for the professional game.

Time was when the "love of the game" golfers could spot the pros two or three championships and still emerge with the best and brightest of the club swingers every year. Back in the early 1900's, Walter J. Travis, Jerome Travers and Chick Evans played some pretty fair country golf and snooted the professional sons of Aberdeen and Glasgow right royally.

Next came Bobby Jones, an amateur who dominated the game for nearly a decade. Then Lawson Little dragged his mammoth driver over the horizon to top the amateurs, but unlike Jones he was out of his depth against the pros.

Not Playing So Well

Some of the fellows who were contemporaries of Jones are still playing—but not regularly. Jesse Sweetser plays in minor tournaments and yearly for the Sweetser Victory Cup. George Von Elm turned pro and Little followed him. The great Francis Ouimet plays infrequently in tournaments and others who shared Jones' glory, Eddie Held, Jesse Guilford, Johnny Lehman, Gene Homans, George Voigt, George Dunlap, aren't playing as good golf as they did a few years ago, nor as often.

On the basis of last year's returns, Johnny Fischer, who beat Jock McLean to take the 1936 championship, is the leading amateur. With him at the top are Johnny Goodman, Reynolds Smith, Scotty Campbell, Walter Emery, Ed White, and Harry Givan, 1936 Walker cuppers.

The list of players coming up does not include any name that even threatens to match the fading greats.

Look to Collegians

College golf is the principal source of supply, but it's pretty much a matter of tossing coins when you try to pick the best player among Fred Haas and Paul Leslie of Louisiana State, Chuck Kocsis, ex-Michigan star; Bill Barclay, another Wolverine golfer of talent; Bobby Jacobson, the adept Dartmouth freshman; Stan Holditch, Georgia Tech; Dan Donovan, Notre Dame; Vincent d'Antoni, Tulane; and Rufus King of Southern Methodist?

Then there is Ray Billows, the non-collegiate young printing salesman from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Ray has been threatening the top flight since he won the New York state amateur in 1935. In the same class are Frank Strafaci, public links champion the same year; and Willie Turnesa, a Holy Cross boy who expects to carry the name of a great golfing family to new heights, and Chick Harbert, who won the Michigan open yesterday, with 288 for 72 holes.

Cycling, Horseback-Riding Golf Fans Watch Cotton Out-Putt Denny Shute

WALTON HEATH, Eng., July 14 (AP)—Tall Henry Cotton, glowering like the villain in a heavy melodrama, defeated Denny Shute, United States P. G. A. titleholder, 6 and 5, yesterday in perhaps the gloomiest 72-hole golf match in history.

Playing superbly before an unruly crowd of 10,000, some of whom cycled or rode horseback along the edge of the course, Cotton, the newly crowned British open champion, struck an uncanny putting streak in the latter stages of the two-day tussle to outclass the American.

The victory carried with it the "world's match play championship" and $2000 for Cotton. Shute picked up $500, enough to pay his boat fare home in the Berengaria today.

Two up at the end of the first 36 holes Monday and five up after yesterday morning's round, the sweet-swinging Briton who is supposed to be a mediocre player on the greens actually won the match with four magnificent putts during the last round.

The first of these came on the seventh hole—the 61st of the match. Denny had won the 59th with a 3 and the 60th with a deuce to reduce Cotton's lead to three holes. At the 61st, Shute was right at the cup for another birdie when Cotton knocked in a 12-footer for a half to save himself from losing three holes in a row.

Two holes later, the dour Briton canned a 45-footer for a birdie to go 4 up in turning for the last nine. Fifteen-footers for birdies at the 65th and 66th completed the conquest for they made Cotton dormie 6 and enable him to close out the match with a half on the next hole.

Cotton was 11 under par for the two days of play. This pace, Shute said at the end, was "just too good for me." The American himself was three under for the route though par for the course admittedly was not difficult.

From start to finish, except for Denny's closing congratulations, the players never spoke a word to each other.

"Hilarious Henry" didn't even smile when Shute hit his drive to the 66th green into a woman's skirt. The ball stayed there. Cotton surveyed the situation solemnly but Shute, four down at the time, laughed and joked with the woman until Referee Braid came along and decided Denny didn't have to play it from there.

But though Cotton's dourness caused the crowd to cheer loudly Denny's one brief rally, there was no denying Great Britain's incomparable player. He was monotonously straight and unbelievably long with all his shots. He outdrove Shute and though he couldn't match Denny's pitches, he did out-putt him yesterday.

Cotton said after the match he had received several offers to go to the United States soon. One of these suggested a $4000 match against Ralph Guldahl, American open champion.

"I haven't decided on my plans yet and won't for a week or so," he declared.

Bay State Sailors Win Opening Series

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 14 (AP)—Vineyard and Cohasset (Mass.) yacht club entries eliminated Acadian Yacht Club of Yarmouth and Armdale (N. S.) yacht clubs, respectively, in the opening series of races for the Prince of Wales junior international yacht racing trophy of Lake Milo yesterday.

The races were sailed in a heavy rain while a strong northeast wind gave the young yachtsmen all they could handle. The Vineyard Haven entry, with Kingman Brewster as skipper and Edward Robie as mate, won the keener contest of the two.

In the second race Cohasset, sailed by Skipper Louis Cabot and William Binnian, beat out Armdale, sailed by George and William Halliberton, by just a minute.

Caddies in Tie For State Title

Ted Adams of Wollaston and Charley Weisberg of Winthrop, tied for the Massachusetts state caddie golf championship as a result of posting 148's for the two-day play at the Commonwealth Country Club, will meet next Sunday over the same layout to settle the issue.

Weisberg, who was not even considered a threat for the title, hit his stride in yesterday's play and wound up with a 71 for the 18 holes, the lowest card to be turned in for the day. It was on the incoming nine that the Winthrop lad really went to town. He shot a 33, finishing up the last three holes with a birdie and two pars.

Adams, who had a first day round of 73 as against Weisberg's 77, and then came home yesterday with a neat 75, was practically assured of the title until the Winthrop youth put on his last round spurt to tie the score.

Former Champion Mike Yankowski of Worcester found the going hard and was forced to be satisfied with a 162 for the two-day play or a tie for 16th place.

Levinson Scores a 67

KENNEBUNK BEACH, Maine, July 14 (AP)—Johnny Levinson, New England amateur golf champion, tapped out a 67, three under par, to win with Bill Burns, Webhannet professional, the club's annual pro-amateur tourney here yesterday. Burns had a 72, and the team's best ball score was 66-1-68. Joe Pino and Rex Sprinkle, amateur, from Portland, were two strokes behind with a best-ball 68-2, 68.

And Talking of . . . The Belgians

By R. Maitland Steed
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Success for Belgium

LONDON—Little Belgium, renowned for, among other things, the production of fast cyclists, provided the other day both the winner and the runner-up in the first "massed start" road-race decided in England since such things were declared illegal many years ago.

The road in question was the new automobile circuit constructed in the grounds of what used to be the Crystal Palace here, and the race was a professional affair that attracted 27 of the crack wheelers from 11 different countries. There was a silver trophy and a cash prize of £25 for the victor, £15 for the second man, £10 for the third and a number of incidental financial inducements to keep the racers at full stretch and the public faithfully interested for the whole of the 100 kilometers. This distance is approximately 62 miles and the winner covered it in 2h. 36m. 41s. which is fast going when you consider that the course included 50 ascents of a stiffish hill.

Fast Riding

My arithmetic is notoriously poor; but I figure that Jean Aerts, the winner, was traveling at something pretty close to 24 miles an hour. And we have the completely reliable assurance of the announcer that the fastest lap, by Maurice Richard of France, represented a rate of 26.16 miles per hour for 1.19 miles. At times the racers were batting along at 45 miles an hour. The thing that astonished me most was the extraordinary amount of strength that they seemed to have in reserve for the concluding stages of the race.

The lead had changed almost every mile, and at the start of the last lap four men were in a bunch—the Belgians, Aerts and François Adams, Mathias Clemens of Luxemburg, and the great Hubert Opperman, of Australia. That was the order in which they finished after a terrific dust-up in the final straight, Aerts forcing his wheel in front in the last few yards and winning by about a couple of lengths. "Torchy" Peden, popular Canadian ace with red hair and gigantic stature, came in fourth about 200 yards behind Opperman.

Running Buffet

England had two men in the race and one of them, W. F. Burl, received £15 of the £25 award for the most meritorious feat of the day. He earned this by making up a great deal of lost ground in the second half of the race and finishing only about half a mile behind the victor. The odd £10 went to Gustave Danneels of Belgium, who sustained a deal of mechanical trouble and then rode on a gallant but forlorn chase.

I conceived a great admiration for the technique of the trainers and their assistants in the "pits" alongside the track, opposite the grand stand. They were concerned with supplying refreshments to the passing pedallers and giving them shower-baths out of buckets from time to time. Occasionally there were some unfortunate coincidences. As when one of the racers received a shower-bath meant for someone else just as he was about to help himself to half an orange dangled temptingly on a thread.

Very Thirsty

Most of the riders seemed to possess quite understandably an unquenchable thrist, which they attempted to assuage by snatching metal flasks from their trainers en-passant. Having disposed of the contents with astounding rapidity (still traveling at 20 miles an hour) they hurled the flasks onto the ground. And it speaks volumes for the instinctive steering of all concerned that nobody ran over a flask and came a cropper.

Although road-racing for bicycles or any other sort of vehicles is illegal on the public highway in England it has been popular on Continental thoroughfares for over 30 years. The first race of the kind ever held was, I am told in 1891, from Bordeaux to Paris, and the first three places were gained by Englishmen—G. P. Mills, Montague Holbein, a great distance swimmer, and S. F. Edge of motoring fame. The notion of racing on a closed circuit was first tried out in Paris (on the roads that encircle the Longchamps horse-race track) in 1921, and the arrangement was so successful that it has since been adopted for the world's professional road-racing championships.

Now Belgian cyclists have always figured prominently in races of this type—as indeed they have in cycle races of all types—and none more so than our friend, Jean Aerts. He won the amateur championship of the world for road-racing in 1929 and 1930 and the professional championship in 1935. No other cyclist has ever pulled off this "double." His name, like those of Adams and Danneels, is a household word in Belgium, for cycling and Association Football are the most popular sports there.

Almost all branches of sport have their devotees in Belgium these days and the thoroughness of their organisation is well illustrated by what I learned the other day from L. N. Richardson, the honorary secretary of the English Cross-Country Union. He was specially invited to make a tour of inspection at the headquarters of the Ligue Royal Belge d'Athletisme and there he saw track and field events technique being taught more thoroughly than ever it is in England.

Athletes in Belgium are classified as cadets (between 13 and 18 years of age) scholars (15 to 17), juniors (17 to 19) and seniors (over 19) the last-named being split into three classes—those who have never won a prize, those who can accomplish "standard" performances and those who have won championships. Handicap racing is discouraged and transfers from club to club are carefully watched.

Olympics of 1940

To Belgium, the main battle-ground during the world war, fell the distinction of staging the first post-war Olympic Games—at Antwerp in 1920. Since then sport of all kinds has made enormous strides—notable speeur, cycling, track and field athletics, field hockey, lawn tennis, golf, motor-racing and rowing.

Belgian sportsmen—fine athletes like Aerts, Adams and Danneels, whose cycling thrilled us here in the Crystal Palace race—have carried the red, yellow and black tricouleur with distinction in international competition. Which many hold to be a powerful building factor for world peace, since it gives the "men in the street" of various centers an unrivalled opportunity to appreciate each other. Viewed in this light the activities of the sportsman take on a more serious significance. He becomes a welcome unofficial ambassador as it were. Or

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May
"An International Spokesman"

Polish Girl's Drives Praised By Miss Marble

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Alice Marble, arriving home yesterday from her unsuccessful quest of the Wimbledon title, is eager for another try and optimistic of her chances to retain her United States singles tennis title at Forest Hills, N. Y., in September.

"I was disappointed at losing in the simfinals to the Polish girl (Jadwiga Jedrezjowska) but not so disappointed that I won't go over again next year," said the blonde star from San Francisco. "No woman ever has won in her first try at Wimbledon so I don't feel so badly.

First Time Outfit

"The Polish girl was just terribly good that day, and she had a terrific forehand drive. I think she drives as hard as any man. I believe it was the first time I ever had been outfit. She had Wimbledon in her hand but she became too panicky against Dorothy Round, I guess."

Alice, who got some salvage by winning the mixed doubles at Wimbledon with Don Budge, said she would begin practice immediately for defense of her singles crown. She plans to compete in the Seabright tournament which begins July 26 and in the Wightman Cup matches.

With Miss Marble were her coach, Eleanor Tennant, and her doubles partner, Katharine Winthrop of Boston.

Tabor Crew Returns

Arriving with the tennis star in the liner Aquitania also were Count Michimasa Soyeshima, chairman of the international Olympic committee; the Tabor Academy crew, which won the Henley Regatta for the second consecutive year, and six members of a combined Oxford-Cambridge tennis team, here to play a series of matches.

Count Soyeshima, who attended the Warsaw conference of the international Olympic committee, said 40 nations are expected to send athletes to the 1940 games in Japan. At least 25,000 foreign spectators are expected to make the trip to Japan, he estimated. He repeated that Japan is not excluding any nation from her invitation list.

Japan Willing

"How about Soviet Russia?" he was asked.

"Japan would be willing, but some of the other countries would not," he replied. In any case, he pointed out, the Soviet Union has "no qualifications" for an Olympic meet since she has neither a national Olympic committee nor any representation on the international body."

Count Soyeshima said Chancellor Hitler has promised to send 500 German athletes to Japan. From 500 to 600 are expected from the United States.

The Tabor Academy crew was accompanied by Dr. Walter Heusten Lillard, headmaster. Those who returned were Fred Butts, Conswain George Hart, Erik Sanders, Chester Hill, William Billings, Chester Turner and John Parsons. Some of the crew remained abroad.

Playground Pitching Finals

Ten thousand Boston Park Department playground boys and girls will be guests of Bob Quinn, president of the Boston Bees and first president of the Boston Park Department baseball leagues, at the game between the Cubs and Bees at National League Field tomorrow afternoon.

Just prior to the start of the game, eight young mound stars of the Park Junior leagues will compete in the finals of the annual boys pitching contest. These boys have qualified for the finals and the opportunity to compete at the big league ball park with major league stars as judges, by consistent showings of control and accuracy in a series of eliminations in which more than 1200 boys have taken part.

China and National Unity: Reformers Rush Their Work

In the Far East

Second of three interpretative articles on the Orient—China.

By William Henry Chamberlain
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The most important fact about China today is that, last among the largest states of the world, it is beginning to achieve national unity. External pressure in the shape of the constant Japanese encroachments which did not cease after the annexation of Manchuria has been an important element in hastening the working of various factors, human and natural, which were working toward this end.

China is a huge country with a very inadequate network of railways and other means of communication. It proverbially moves slowly. Yet the progress toward unification within the last year has been both striking and appreciable. Two main centers of disunion, the virtually independent Southwest and the wandering Communist rebels, have disappeared.

At late as the summer of 1936 the two Southwestern Provinces, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, were emitting defiant challenges to the central government at Nanking. Troops were being mobilized on both sides; serious civil war seemed imminent. But at the last moment the resistance of Canton, the center of the separatist movement and the metropolis of South China, collapsed.

A Sudden Change

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, who had been ruling Canton and Kwangtung Province as an independent potentate, vanished from the scene; and this important part of China was brought under direct Nanking administration.

Both the military and the economic centralization of the country benefited. The central authorities could frame plans for the defense and development of the rich, but undeveloped Hainan Island, which is as large as Formosa and is strategically located off the southwestern coast of China.

The customs revenue of Canton, much of which had formerly been surreptitiously pocketed by Chen Chi-tang and his retainers, now flows directly into the coffers of the Central Government.

A still more serious obstacle to unity was removed by the cessation of the long civil war with the Communists, which had been going on with varying degrees of intensity for the last decade. The result could not be regarded as a clear-cut victory for either side. The Communists had been pushed out of their original strongholds in south central China and driven away from the fertile Yangtse Valley into the remote Northwest. But their forces had not been destroyed.

Call for United Front

When Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was forcibly detained in Sian-fu last December by his rebellious subordinates, Chang Hsaio-liang and Yang Hu-chen, the latter issued a statement calling for a united front with the communists and despatched overtures to the Communist leaders for common action. However, the Communists, to the surprise of the rebels, showed little enthusiasm for their action and especially impressed on them the necessity for not putting Chiang Kai-shek to death.

This, together with the nationwide condemnation of the kidnaping and the failure of any other warloards to join the movement led to Chiang's release after an anxious period of two weeks and to the final restoration of Central Government authority in Shensi Province, where the kidnaping occurred. It also paved the way for a quiet and little publicized stoppage of the civil war against the Communists. The latter scrapped their program of social revolution and were left in undisturbed occupation of the territory under their control. Their armies are supposed to be incorporated in the Chinese national forces, although a good deal of autonomy is apparently left to them.

Whether in obedience to instructions from Moscow or because of their own interpretation of the Chinese political situation, the Communists abandoned their former attitude of denouncing Chiang Kai-shek and his associates as reactionary oppressors and tools of Japan.

A piquant feature of a recent convention of Young Communists was the election of Chiang Kai-shek and some other Kuomintang leaders (without their consent, to be sure) as honorary members of the presiding committee.

If this change of heart is permanent the nationalist government can consider itself well rid of a civil war that was dragging on without any definite issue and that represtented a heavy drain on the country's resources.

The success, up to the present time, of China's currency reform has been another bit of cement in the edifice of national unity. Confronted with an acute crisis of deflation and with a big drain of silver from the country, the Chinese authorities in November, 1935, went over from a silver to a managed paper currency, the right of note issue being vested in three leading banks. The results of this step so far have been more successful than many observers believed possible at the time when the shift was made. The Chinese dollar has remained stable at a value of a little less than 30 American cents and paper has proved as acceptable as the former silver in commercial transactions.

Into 'Wild West'

A foreign resident of China, W. Lewisohn, recently completed a trip of thousands of miles in China's "Wild West" in his own automobile, visiting such out-of-the-way places as Kweiyang and Yunnan-fu. The trip had its elements of danger and inconvenience; but the fact that it could be taken at all is a clear indication that there has been some progress in China as regards both roads and public order.

New railways are being laid down in China quite rapidly, if the poverty of the country is taken into account. The Government has its "five year plan" for doubling the present altogether inadequate 5000 miles of railway lines in the country.

In recording China's forward movement one should not overlook some of the dark medieval aspects in the life of the country. An appalling famine is even now raging in Western China, especially affecting the big province of Szechuen, where there is not a mile of railway. A Government commissioner who recently visited the stricken regions reported seeing "hordes of hungry people eating bark, roots and even white clay."

Famine is a merciless revelation of natural poverty or bad social conditions, or both. China has not been able to free its peasants from the clutches of landlordism and a taxation system that leaves great masses of its patient hard-working peasants with no reserves when bad harvest years come.

Bad Conditions

There are seemingly well-authenticated stories of mass shootings of lepers in Kwangtung Province. Such a method of disposing of the unfortunates is as short-sighted as it is brutal, because every leper will now endeavor to conceal his condition.

There are well-documented reports of unbelievable labor conditions in the tin mines of remote Yunnan, where the labor of little children is so mercilessly exploited that 30 per cent of the workers, the majority of them children, perish every year.

China has yet to face the social problems involved in the fact that vast masses of its 450,000,000 people are living in a state of poverty so abject that Americans can scarcely realize it unless they have seen it. But the basic problem of the moment, in the opinion of the great majority of the educated Chinese, is the organization of firm resistance to Japanese aggression. China's poverty and misery are old; the nationalism and the energy which this nationalism has infused into a part of the population are new.

Church Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Oldham with a succession of statements dealing with the purpose of the conference to solve the riddle of relations of church to state.

The whole problem is complicated by reason of the fact that many of the churches represented at Oxford are churches established by law and supported wholly or partly by public funds of their respective countries. Dr. Van Dusen reminded the conference that the churches of the United States, with comparative freedom from interference by state, were bound to regard the problem of the relation of church and state in a somewhat different light from the churches of Europe. This difference in status between established and free churches the conference must take into account if it is to achieve even a measurable success in the task which it has undertaken.

U. S. More Confident

Dr. Van Dusen suggested a striking contrast between the spiritual atmosphere of America and Europe. He gave the impression that the Christian outlook in the United States is much more confident than in the old world, being little toucned by those fears of the collapse of civilization which obsessed many of the European speakers.

Dr. Runestam said that Christianity's greatest enemy is the temper of pagan nationalism that has arisen since 1925. This, he said, "comes from man's own devaluation of himself, manifested in the increasing need of men to subject themselves to some authority—a tremendous subjection to the collectivity and its leader, whoever that is. This is what has produced dictatorships. It is a symptom of spiritual resignation and fatigue, but it is also a depreciation of human nature and is entirely foreign to the spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ."

Sectional Meetings

Yesterday the conference broke up into five sectional meetings, each one concerned with a definite aspect of the problem of church, community and state. The section on the Universal Church and the World of Nations was presided over by President John Mackay of Princeton Theological Seminary, while the section on church and state was under the guidance of Prof. Max Huber, former justice of the Hague Tribunal. Other sections dealt with such questions as the Church and the Community, the Church's Relation to the Social Order, and the Church in Relation to Education.

China's Finance Head Sees Premeditation

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The Chinese Finance Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung, charges that the Sino-Japanese trouble in the Peiping district resulted from Japan's "premeditated plan to achieve a definite objective," and said the affair threatened world peace.

"Even a casual study of the map," he said in a formal statement, "will show that the control of the Fengtai and Marco Polo bridge regions means the control of the only two rail communications between Peiping and North on the one hand and Central and South China on the other."

China, he said, "will no longer be submissive if the Japanese military in North China continue to employ aggressive tactics to occupy forcibly another piece of Chinese territory.

"The anomalous situation in North China created by the Japanese Army is not only a vexatious problem for the two Governments but a danger to world peace."

House Accords Janitor Unprecedented Ovation

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Harry Parker, venerable Negro janitor of the House Ways and Means Committee for 46 years, has won virtual retirement—and an unprecedented ovation from the representatives.

While Harry waved a greeting from a gallery, the House applauded a full minute yesterday after Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina asked funds for a helper to the janitor, whose grandfather was a servant to George Washington. The appropriation was granted, 340 to 0.

Tokyo Encourages Evacuations From Peiping District

PEIPING, July 14 (AP)—The Japanese high command at Tientsin rushed 2000 reinforcements, fully supported with artillery and armored cars, to the Peiping battle area today after the defeat of Japanese troops by the 29th Chinese Rout army before the southern and eastern gates of the city yesterday.

They were headed for the Japanese army field base at Fengtai, west of the city, in the zone where clashes between night-maneuvering Japanese and the 29th Army last Wednesday precipitated the grave crisis between Japan and China.

The reinforcements moved up to the front in a fleet of motor trucks composed of transport units just arrived from Manchoukuo and in all available vehicles that could be bought from Tientsin dealers.

At the same time, however, Japanese sources here announced their troops had evacuated the Wanpinghsien village area near the Marco Polo bridge where the first clash occurred.

The Japanese sources described the withdrawal as "indicating a desire to effect a settlement." This latest development caused another lull in the surface tension, but seemingly did not end the increasing difficulties of the crisis.

Fighting was halted this morning after an engagement near the Nanyuan airdrome, eight miles south of Peiping, had lasted almost into the summer dawn. Once again the gates of the city were opened and rail service to Tientsin was resumed.

American travelers, including 150 army and navy officers on China station and their families, fled the city on the first of three trains allowed to leave for Tientsin this morning.

Service was said to have been resumed, not because the military situation was improving, but because the Japanese are anxious to avoid protests from foreign powers who are co-signatories of the Boxer Protocols of 1901. These provide that the road from Peiping to the sea must remain open.

Japan's Garrison

Japan maintains the North China garrison, which is engaging Gen. Chung Cheh-yuan's twenty-ninth army, under the protocol. Chinese charge that the Japanese troops forced the fight to extend their influence in Hopei Province to virtual economic domination.

The action yesterday spread the fighting to new areas south of the city and shattered the latest of a series of truces aimed at diplomatic settlement of the crisis.

The fighting early today was believed to have been an outgrowth of that of yesterday, in which a heavily supported Japanese detachment was driven back to the very gates of the city before they were able to wheel and retreat toward Pengtai.

The scene of the battle was ominously quiet when visited today, although the road to Nanyuan was crowded with mobs of terrified refugees and countless loads of rice, vegetables and household goods pouring toward the Yung-Ting-Men gate.

Japanese Casualties

Apparently the column had retreated toward Peiping, trying to find the way to Pengtai.

The Japanese casualties were known to be at least four killed, and three Chinese were wounded before the Japanese found the road to Pengtai and safety.

The column was in advance element of Japanese reinforcements pouring by truck through the great wall from the Japanese Army areas to the north. Others were arriving by train to Tientsin.

Advices from Tientsin reported two more train loads of supplies, trucks and small troop contingents and six batteries of anti-aircraft guns arrived there during the morning from Shanhaikwan, on the Manchoukuoan border. The trains have been arriving almost hourly for the past few days and preparations were made for more arrivals today.

All of the troop trains from Shanhaikwan are equipped with anti-aircraft batteries manned by crews constantly on watch for Chinese planes.

A fleet of Japanese planes took the air over Tientsin at daybreak, reports from there said, to ward off any attack from Chinese warcraft. There were unconfirmed reports that Chinese planes from the southern bases at Houchow-fu, Kiang-su, Cheng-chow and Honan were planning reconnaissance flights over the North China area.

Evacuations Started By Japan From Hopei

TIENTSIN, July 14 (AP)—The Japanese Ambassador to China, Shigeru Kawagoe, flew here today to confer with Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, recently named Commander of the Japanese army in North China, on the crisis in Sino-Japanese affairs brought about by the fighting in the Peiping area.

Japanese military quarters here said today they had confirmation that troops of the Chinese National Government were concentrating along the Yellow River near the southern boundary of Hopei province.

They said, however, they were without definite assurance that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's central army actually had crossed into Hopei Province. Japanese have warned Nanking that any penetration of Hopei, including aircraft, would be considered a violation of the two-year-old North China agreement. Terms of the agreement have never been made public.

Japanese officials are encouraging evacuation of their nationals from danger points in Hopei Province.

On the advice of the American Embassy all tourists and other Americans who planned to leave Peiping during the summer are leaving now whole trains are still running.

A general evacuation of Americans and other foreign nationals has not been ordered, however.

President Leads Comment On Robinson's Rich Career

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt characterized Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas "as a soldier who has fallen with face to the battle."

Mourning the passing this morning of a friend and "a pillar of strength" the Chief Executive said in a formal statement:

In the face of a dispensation so swift in its coming and so tragic in the loss it brings to the nation, we bow in sorrow. A pillar of strength is gone. A soldier has fallen with face to the battle.

I personally mourn the passing of a greatly beloved friend whose fidelity through the long years never wavered. Those who knew Joseph Taylor Robinson best recognized in him the qualities of true liberal thought. Mindful of the needs of underprivileged he was devoted always to improvement of the lot of the masses.

In his going, Joe Robinson has left a record as high in achievement as it was faithful in performance. He never temporized with principle nor bargained where the public interest was the issue. But, day by day, through long service in high office, he brought to the national councils the contribution of great learning and sound wisdom—a leadership inspired by courage and guided by consummate common sense and a devotion to duty given without selfish interest.

And so death found him at the last with hope unfaltering, with vision undimmed, and with courage unafraid. Of him well may it be said: He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course; he has kept the faith.

Other comment follows:

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana: "A great leader of men and an able statesman."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming: "One of the most loyable, vigorous, able and loyal characters I've ever known. He has made a record that will stand with the greatest in the history of the Senate."

Senator Charles L. McNary (R), of Oregon, Republican Floor Leader: "The Senate has lost a fine companion and the country a great legislator."

Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho: "No man in the Senate was better loved and nor will be missed more than he."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas: "I'm greatly grieved. He was a useful and able Senator. The country has sustained a real loss."

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas: "I have never seen a leader, who had so much respect from both sides of the House."

Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio: "He carried the greatest burden of any man in the United States Senate."

Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon: "His powerful leadership of the majority in the Senate not only had established him high in the councils of his party, but had made him one of the leaders of his country."

Senator Harry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman Senate Judiciary Committee: "Our nation never producer a higher type of public servant. He was brave, honest, fearless, a great lawyer and the best and most successful parliamentary leader of this generation."

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada: "The nation must realize, and even those who differed with him must realize, that he gave the best years of his life to the cause of Democracy and to the welfare of his country."

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington: "It can certainly be said that he sacrificed his life for the service of the Government."

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma: "The Government, the Administration and the people have suffered an irreparable loss."

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska: "Senator Robinson was a great leader, loved by everyone."

Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia: "He was a most able and forceful leader and will be greatly missed."

Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania: "This country has lost one of its most eminent, constructive statesmen and leaders. The Supreme Court to which he would have been appointed, had he lived, has lost a great jurist."

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee: "I never served with a man of higher character and greater fidelity and ability than Joe Robinson."

Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, acting chairman of the House Appropriations Committee: "A great loss to the country."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan: "Senator Robinson gave his life to his country."

Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, House Democratic leader: "Senator Robinson was one of the outstanding statesmen of the day. His loss is tragic."

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia: "A great tragedy."

Representative O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee: "The Democratic Party has lost one of its greatest leaders."

Representative Snell (R) of New York, House minority leader: "He was an outstanding official in public life. He was a man of fine character and great ability."

Secretary Morgenthau: "The deathe of Joe Robinson is a tragic loss to the nation. . . . It was due largely to his far-sighted wisdom and leadership that the Congress has been enabled to function with such great efficiency in these last few years."

Mayor LaGuardia of New York City: "I was very sorry to hear of the tragic death of Senator Robinson. I served with him for many years in Congress and had a high regard and affection for him."

Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama: "His untimely death is in truth an irreparable loss to his party, to his state and the nation, and I mourn with those who loved and admired him over his passing away."

Senator William Borah (R) of Idaho: "Senator Robinson was a soldier, faithful to his general, though not always agreeing with the line of battle."

Attorney General Cummings: "He was one of the finest men in public life. He was loyal, courageous and just. I admired him as a statesman and loved him as a friend."

That 'WPA Look' Ordered Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—Elimination of "the WPA look" from relief projects in New York City is demanded in a memorandum distributed by Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator, to 10,000 supervisory employees of the federal agency here today. Unemployment relief work, Colonel Somervell insists should be brought up to the standards of excellence demanded in other government services.

Although holding that "the WPA look needs no interpretation and must be wiped off the map of New York City," the Works Progress Administrator mentioned loitering on the job, disorderly appearance of operations and lack of alertness on the part of executive employees as characteristic of some projects now under way.

"Inspection over a period of nearly a year shows that there has been a marked and consistent improvement in the conduct of construction projects of this administration," he said. "Although this situation is very gratifying, there are still many improvements which must be effected before the work is up to the standards I desire. The only difference in WPA work and that done by regular Government departments should be in the substitution of a certain amount of manpower for the machinery which is usually found on similar work. There should be the same sense of responsibility, the same careful planning and the same smooth operation of projects as is found elsewhere."

Colonel Somervell requested an immediate and continuing improvement to put an end to conditions regarding which he made 28 specific criticisms. They included "passing the buck" on the part of supervisors, reluctance to dismiss or demote incompetent subordinates, plain lack of ability, failure to obtain results and inability to demand an honest day's work from men employed on the projects.

No further dismissals will be necessary to cut the number of works progress personnel to 150,000 by tomorrow, according to an announcement by the Administrator, who explained that the rolls had dropped from 170,000 in June to approximately 155,000 at the end of last week. Persons discharged from the relief rolls have been absorbed into private or public employment and have, in some cases, been taken over by the home relief bureau of New York City, he said.

Thirty-nine employees of the educational unit of the Works Progress Administration, charged with having rioted and obtained forcible entrance to offices of the agency, are today convicted of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio found the 39 teachers guilty of the charges at felony court yesterday and announced that sentence would be pronounced Friday.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Columbus	July 15	Plymouth	July 22	July 14	6:00 pm	July 15	1:00 pm
†Bremen	July 17	Cherbourg	July 23	July 17	1:00 pm	July 17	6:00 pm
‡Rex	July 17	Gibraltar	July 23	July 16	8:00 pm	July 17	9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July 22	July 15	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm
President Hoover	San Francisco	July 24	July 19	4:00 pm	July 19	8:00 pm
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26	4:00 pm	July 26	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Monterey	San Francisco	July 20	July 15	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 20	July 15	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	July 29	July 15	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 17	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm

†Except Italy. ‡Italy only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

South African Bill Limits Scope Of Drug Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Drastic provisions for controlling the sale and advertisement of proprietary medicines and medical appliances are contained in a bill being introduced by the South African Government.

The measure provides for the annual registration of all proprietary medicines and appliances. The importation or advertisement of unregistered articles of this kind is made an offense, with a maximum fine of £100 or a year's imprisonment for the first offense.

Proprietary medicine is defined to include any substance or mixture, or combination of substances, used or intended for use, or advertised for the treatment of any human complaint, which is prepared by a secret process or formula sold or advertised under a name not appearing in the pharmacopeia; patented in any country, sold or advertised under a trade mark consisting of an invented name and not including the word "brand," or advertised so as to imply that the manufacturer, importer or distributor has exclusive rights to deal with it.

The most drastic provisions of the bill refer to advertisements. It is made an offense to cause to be printed or published any advertisement relating to proprietary articles which is indecent or improper; does not state the specific use of an appliance; contains or directly or indirectly refers to any testimonial; is likely to conjure up in the mind of a reasonable man reading it the fear of serious consequences from some trivial complaint; offers free treatment or supplies of the article advertised; refers by name or implication to a disease scheduled as incurable or requiring special treatment; contains the expression "professor," "doctor," "physician," or "surgeon"; or states that the article advertised is a cure or a specific remedy for any disease or pathological condition.

A select committee recommends that editors and publishers should be exempted from liability for the publication of an advertisement which infringes the provisions of the bill on condition that they supply the registrar, on request, with the name and address of the advertiser responsible.

Farm

(Continued from Page 1)

the low interest rate, he held, is necessary to keep farm owners from slipping into the tenant class.

Sent to Senate

In the House, 189 Democrats joined 62 Republicans, six Progressives and three Farmer-Laborites in overriding the veto. Only 90 Democrats supported the President. The measure was then sent to the Senate but a vote there was held up by debate on the Suprme Court issue.

Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, led the revolt against the President's veto. He compared the 4 and 6 per cent interest rates which the farmer would have to pay, to 3 per cent loans being made the Resettlement Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration.

"So long as conditions require special concessions to different groups, it seems to me that these home owners who are struggling to make a go of their own affairs and who are competing with some of those who are allowed these concessions should receive consideration," he declared.

Urging the House to sustain the President's veto, Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, warned that "if we do this for the farmer, we will be asked to do the same thing for the urban homeowners." Farm income, he said, has practically doubled since 1933 when the low interest rates were put into effect as an emergency measure.

Another Setback

The Administration's farm program received another setback from the House when it adopted a conference report on the Farm Tenancy bill calling for a permanent program of loans to farmers to purchase farms. The Department of Agriculture had recommended the Senate bill providing for the purchase of land by the Government and resale to tenant farmers and farm laborers on long-term contracts.

The tenant-aid program would be tried out first on a small scale. For the first year an appropriation of $10,000,000 is authorized; for the second year, $25,000,000; and for each year thereafter, $50,000,00.

Loans would be repayable in 40 years at 3 per cent annual interest.

The conference report was sidetracked in the Senate along with the farm loan measure.

Meantime an alternative farm-tenant bill advanced in the House when the Public Lands Committee reported favorably the bill of Representative Hugh Peterson (D) of Georgia, aiming to a return to the homesteading system in handling the tenant problem. His bill, he stated, is "not expensive and socialistic, but conservative and sound." No new agency of the Government is set up, but through the general land office, marginal land is to be added back to the national domain.

Tenant farmers aided under the bill would not be allowed to place their lands under further mortgage or lien. The Government, says Representative Peterson, does not go into the land business as it does in the tenant-aid program now pending between the houses. He expects his bill will force down the price of land and not boost it, as he expected the alternative bill to do, and he estimates the cost as not over $1500 a farm unit, or, by his computation, about one fourth of the alternate bill's cost.

China Is Declared Anxious To Avoid War With Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 14—The Chinese Government is anxious to avoid war with Japan at this time and will do so if it can pacify aggressive minority elements now demanding immediate armed resistance to further Japanese encroachments, acording to Dr. Chih Meng, director of the Chinese Institute of America and one of China's leading spokesmen in this country today.

Describing to the Institute of Public Relations here the degree of national unification and of industrial progress which has taken place in his country, as he witnessed it during a recent tour of 15 of China's provinces from which he has just returned, he said that while much has been accomplished towards strengthening the nation's military power the Government does not wish a test of armed strength with Japan at this time.

That there is unanimity throughout China today he said there is no question. "Our people are united and determined to resist further aggression and to recover our lost territories." But he said that those who want immediate war are in a minority and that the Government, backed by a majority, while "willing to fight any further extension of Japanese influence" was to have "more time to prepare for war." He said this involves the establishment and extension of certain war industries.

Wide Range of Topics

The day at the institute here which heard this explanation of China's attitude, during the present crisis in the far east covered a wide range of subjects. Elsewhere Dr. Helgo Culeman unofficial apologist for Germany held that his country would welcome the initiative of the United States as an arbiter for European economic readjustment provided the United States refrained from any political commitment to nations unfriendly to Germany.

Another angle of Germany's relations to Europe was touched by Sir Herbert Ames, former financial director of the League of Nations Secretariat, who warned that Germany may carve a huge new empire for itself out of the Danubian area unless France and Britain take positive action to maintain the independence of the small Danubian states and aid them to establish an economic union.

Miss Jane Hoey, of the Social Security Board in Washington, warned against the current tendency of states to pay excessive old age benefits which she said would boost taxes and undermine the principle the board is seeking to establish of contributory old age retirement benefits.

Still another speaker, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, chairman of the national defense through patriotic education committee of the D. A. R., held that America's military expenditures have been widely exaggerated by peace societies and urged stronger defense preparations both to guard against a possible foreign enemy and against subversive groups within.

Long Strides

Dr. Chih Meng drew a picture for the institute of a China which is as yet far from sufficiently advanced industrially to constitute a military match for Japan, but which has made long strides ahead and today stands more unified nationally than it has been since it became a republic. He said that during his recent travels at home he was astonished to note the extent to which modern communications had been developed.

He also stressed the degree of national unification which had been achieved, holding that the intellectual element had at last come around to support the Government, and that partly as a result of the kidnaping of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Sian, the country as a whole now is ready to support the Government's policies.

Nevertheless, he held that China was not yet ready for war and that some elements "have not entirely given up hope that liberal forces in Japan might yet be able to bring Japan's military under control and make possible settlement without war."

Jumping to the other side of the world, where the great problem is a method of reintegrating Germany into the general economic relationship, Dr. Culemann indicated what is felt strongly in some official quarters in Washington—that the usefulness of the United States as a potential mediator between the two main conflicting groups depends to some extent on how far the United States avoids any real or even apparent alignment with France and Britain.

Official Viewpoint

Although Dr. Oulemann is not officially connected with the German Government he is known to have conferred at the embassy in Washington before making his speech here and it is a reasonable assumption that the following paragraph in his address expresses the official point of view of his government:

"The prestige of the United States is such that if she should decide to act as an arbiter in Europe to further the establishment of European community and economic interests, she could be successful. If she precedes such a move by a specific expression of her unwillingness to commit herself politically such a precaution would prevent any one of the European nations participating in a round-table conference from playing for the United States as a political ally."

It has been felt in some state department circles in Washington for months that it would be desirable for the United States to disassociate itself from the appearance of any extensive understandings with Britain and France. While a basic American sympathy for these two democracies is undoubtedly strongly felt in administration circles and has been expressed by the President on several occasions, the other groups feel that a continued emphasis on this sympathy would weaken America's value as a possible peacemaker and there are indications that a shift in emphasis to improve the country's mediatory position is under consideration. Dr. Culemann's remarks may therefore be viewed both as an effort to strengthen the group advocating this course and also possibly as opening the way for some such mediatory gesture.

Sir Herbert Ames devoted a long address to an historical survey of the Danubian problem, concluding that three possible political developments regarding the future of that area exist. He said the first is conquest by Germany, the second division into two areas one dominated by Germany and the other by Italy, and third an economic union which would make possible the continued independence of this area from its more powerful neighbors.

Danubian Problem

As to which will become a reality depends largely, he said, "upon the outcome of the struggle now going on in Europe between fascism and democracy."

"If a rearmed Britain and a united France are willing to take positive action on the lines laid down in the league covenant, and if they are adequately supported by other league member states, the independence of the little states of central Europe may be preserved—but not otherwise," he declared.

In the field of America's domestic problems Miss Hoey said that California's rent law for old age assistance is so drafted that 50 per cent of the state's aged will be eligible for assistance. This and similar action by other states is threatening, she said, to destroy the incentive to contributory old-age benefits and therefore to an undermining of this contributory principle written into the Federal Social Security Law.

Miss Sisson held that peace groups had been unfair in representing that the cost of war has mounted to 70 per cent of the national budget in the United States. She said that the cost for all wars, past, present and preparation for the future, did reach 70 per cent of the federal budget. But she pointed out that maintenanec of the army and navy is only one fourth of the total war cost. She insisted also that in presenting this figure it should be compared, not with the federal budget but with total cost of government, Federal, state and local. Viewed from this perspective she said the total war cost is only 22 per cent of the cost of government and maintenance of army and navy only 5½ per cent of that total.

Church School Bus Law Ruling Refused by Court

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—New York's Court of Appeals refused today to decide on the constitutionality of a 1936 state law under which New York City furnishes students free transportation to parochial schools.

The State's highest tribunal held that before the question could be brought before the court, a lower court must decide whether the statute is applicable to New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application, blank and four letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $38-$70.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street.

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WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commissions; see our advertisement on Woman's Page today. JENNE D'OR, 540 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Mrs. Bungay, 626 Public St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. Miss BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1915-J.

ROOMS TO LET

BAYLIS, Texas. The Hotel Bayliss—Newly furnished rooms and apartments for permanent and transient. Rates $5 to $10 a week. Phone Pembroke 91. Tel. 2-1697.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MEN could quickly sell Scenic Velvet Christmas Cards, Mother Greetings Personal Cards, Stationery, 7 different assortments, retail 50c up. Make liberal commissions on your delivery. Sample free. Geo. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 112, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

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QUINCY, Weymouth or Braintree, Mass., for 2 adults; furnished apartment 2 or 3 rooms, bath and garage. Box P-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; rebinding Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances, Libraries. Write for definite appointment. P. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd Street, N. Y. C.

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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4343

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Sporting Goods. Paints. Glass

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

SEPARATE WATER FOR EACH WASH
145 Gallons of Pure, Soft Water, Result—a Sweet, Clean, Homelike Service. Starched and Finished as You Like It. Five-Hour Service if Desired.
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST. OR. 4-1515

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
63 Harrison Street Orange 3-6666

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 65 N. Munn Ave.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST Inc.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 6-1856

ELIZABETH

WM. NEILSON
Rendering a 100% Guaranteed Satisfactory
GREASE and OIL SERVICE
At PURE OIL STATION,
Corner Elmora and Rahway Avenues
Phone El-3-9602 Elizabeth, N. J.
"Monitor Readers—Make Yourselves Acquainted"

NATELSON'S
Semi-Annual Clearance
Quality Summer Goods
for Men and Boys
at Notable Savings
91 Broad Street Phone EL-2-1144

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

HADDONFIELD

Spirella FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Corsets, girdles, brassieres designed exclusively for you.
MAUD G. BENSON
720 Park Ave., Collingswood, N. J. Pa. 75-R

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave., Irvington Center

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
and other
HOME APPLIANCES
WM. A. BOHR
1039 Springfield Ave. ES 3-0588
Also Maplewood Radio Shop, SO 2-3427

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3143-J daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
166 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City N. J.
Tel Delaware 3-2100—3-2566

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
329 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO MITZ THEATRE

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 3-3200
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
24 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-0388

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Rugs Insured While In Our Care
STORAGE
John Pearson, Pres.
Harry Kerrish, Mgr.
76 So. 9th St., Newark Market 3-2618

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
43 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7262

The Best Laundry
Hand Work—Personal Professional Service under the Supervision of
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
35 years' experience
We Specialize in Table Linens
14 ALVIN PLACE, Upper Montclair
Montclair 2-8013

Attractive Summer Meals!!!
MOULDS!!! FREEZERS!!!
GADGETS!!!
MOORE'S
HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: MO 2-3210—2-3211

Ready to Serve You With
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES
for
YOUTH AND MAN
39 years of modern experience.
OPEN EVENINGS
Reliable Outfitters
543 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Repairs and Cement Work receive prompt attention. Call Bigelow 3-1200, Newark, or Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist
Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
969 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

NEW BRUNSWICK

Telephone 5300
If It Grows We Have It
DAVIDSON BROS.
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Fancy Groceries
360 George Street, New Brunswick N. J.

H. W. Clapp—Jeweler
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1500 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3-7055
3-7056

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR 4-2143
NEAR DAY STREET

Lindsley's Hardware
Beach Chairs, $1.98 complete
Electric Fans—All Prices
Housewares
10% reduction with this Advertisement on all other merchandise.
319 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Tally-Ho-Inn
Open Sundays
147 So. Orange Ave. SO-2-9794
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
MRS. FULCHER MRS. GARRETSON

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1800

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included
$4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
49 BROADWAY NEAR MAIN

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
99 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4270-W 7 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

SINCLAIR
HC-GASOLINE
and
MOTOR OILS
Motor Parking Garage
Fifth and Cleveland Avenue
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and is Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL FARMS MILK
New Address
304 East 8th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD Phone
Pla. 6-4388

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
Hardware — Paints
House Furnishings
"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Scheinfarth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
66 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Co.
MEYER AND KORN, Props.
Electric Fans, Garden Hose and Sprinklers
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700
TEANECK 6-6765 443 CEDAR LANE

ESTELLE'S BEAUTY SALON

"Any Three Items $1.00"
Permanent Waving $3.00 up
Haircutting, Tinting, etc.

A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
Teaneck 6-0202
MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal . Lumber . Millwork
Mason Materials . Hardware
Paint

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Willard Batteries General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 3-1030

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Garwood
FUEL, Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 3-2182

NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities
Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
7:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET
Summer Dresses
For Every Occasion
Juniors'—Misses'—Women's

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

Kitchens Tire Service Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
Batteries—Lubrication
Complete Car Service
8th and Peach Streets Phone 23-691

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
Gifts
For All Occasions
107 West 9th Street Phone 40-361
"I'll Be on the WATCH for You"

PALM BEACH SUITS
You will find here a large assortment of white and darker tones for sports or business wear, in the season's smartest models. $18.75.
Our Store Is Air-Conditioned
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

Carl H. Meiers
MEAT MARKET
Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
Choicest Cut Prime Meats
29 West Seventh Street Phone 23-637

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 State Street

HARRISBURG

I. L. DAUGHERTY
SECOND at STATE
Choice Table Groceries
FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
PHONE 8274

HAROLDS
CLEANERS and DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

Genuine Frigidaire
with the Meter-Miser that cuts Current Cost
at
POMEROY'S
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear, Maids' Uniforms and Aprons Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

BRAUER CHEVROLET
Township Line, Elkins Park, Penna.
Ogontz 172 Majestic 1116

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

Bon Ami
Finest Selections of Sea Food daily
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

SLIGHT BROTHERS
PLUMBING and HEATING
741 Yorkway Place
Ogontz 4211

PHILADELPHIA

Fit Guaranteed
4 SHIRTS $20
Made to Measure
GEORGE M. SCHALLES
Room 303, 1512 Walnut St., Phila.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 2000 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Eternol Shampoo Tint for Faded Gray Hair
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave

62 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

PITTSBURGH

Attractive Home Sites
Crawford Acres
Adjoining Ben Avon Borough. Full restrictions. All conveniences. Sizes and prices on request.
Porter & MacDowell Co.
S. B. EVANS
LINDEN 1808 OR 4118-J

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
405 Penn Avenue Atlantic 9923

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSIAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
WHITE SHOES
Sizes 4 to 9 Widths AAA to C
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

Westpfahl's Store
629-31 Pittston Avenue
Telephone 3-1154
Good Things to Eat

Besançon Florist
320 JEFFERSON AVENUE
Tel. 2-3021
SEND FLOWERS
The Perfect Gift for All Occasions

C. Young
Your Hairdresser
Modern Equipment
Cheery Service
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING
Tel. 5806

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

Our friends keep increasing.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
438 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 484

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
Pottery Glassware
302 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions

'Jantzen Swim Suits

Elegant Old
Established 1874
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick
"It's Buick again"
All Night Service
"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"
BROAD AND CENTENNIAL STREETS
Tel. Sewickley 461

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

We have it! and Aerotype Fuels, also Esso lubricants.
Essolene
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
DODGE and PLYMOUTH

SALE
SUMMER CLEARANCE
BUCHNER'S

Picnic Gadgets
at
SUPLEE'S

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2731

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL RD. BLVD. 2526

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Bleaching *Dyeing*
Expert Permanent Waving
By Efficient Hairdressers
203 McClatchy Bldg. 69th and Market Sts.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

LEWIS BROS.
Now located at
2223 Garrett Rd., Drexel Park
- Upper Darby
PRIME MEATS
FRESH DRESSED POULTRY
FRUITS AND VEGETABL

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A certain key by which one can decipher is referred to in today's cryptogram. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

"KEY ' ABDK CFGH FI CJBLKNGO: NKG DFQKGO-RGS, YKGOGYFNK YG TGDFQKGO NKG YKECG AJI."—DJOCSCG.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the country to which the airmen who recently landed at the North Pole belong —— add the number of years that have elapsed since the North Pole was first discovered ——; subtract the number of letters in the last name of the American naval officer who made that discovery ——; multiply by the number of letters in the last name of another American naval officer who was the first to fly over the North Pole ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the region in which the North Pole is located ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 8-letter words from the letters below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

DEIINSST

What Is the Number?

A Milwaukee reader shares the following: The result of a two-digit number squared will be the same as that of the numbers 7, 8, and 9 times what? What is the number to be squared?

Verbs and Their Objects

Try matching the verbs below with the correct objects as indicated by the example checked:

1	solve	newspapers	
2	cross	sodas	
3	sweep	puzzles	1
4	climb	beds	
5	write	lunches	
6	read	floors	
7	buy	streets	
8	drink	letters	
9	eat	hills	
10	make	tickets	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

62

Cuernavaca (III)

Your visit to Cuernavaca may be conveniently linked with other trips. For example, you could drive out to Xochimilco in the morning; leave there at noon (allow an hour and a half to drive to Cuernavaca) and enjoy a pleasant afternoon and evening in the famous resort city. Or you might elect to drive from the capital in the afternoon; and after spending the evening and night in Cuernavaca, you could press on the remaining 53 miles to Taxco (Tas'-co) the following day.

The ideal plan, of course, would be to allow at least a full day in the beautiful spot—more, if possible. And you may be sure of the very best in hotel facilities. There may be others in their class, but I can vouch for the Marik, Bella Vista, Selva, and Chula Vista. And the rates are low.

If you go in for history and atmosphere, the Borda should be a contender for your patronage; and while you are in the gardens, be sure to give thought to the spot where Maximilian reached his history-shaping decision not to abdicate—a decision which sealed his fate, as well as that of Carlotta, and led to the French attack on Mexico. The gardens, by the way, were laid out at great expense by Jose Borda, who came up from his Taxco mines rolling in wealth. The first room on the left as you enter was the bedchamber of Maximilian and his ambitious Empress.

The historically inclined visitor will be interested to know that Mexico's great sugar industry had its genesis here. Cortés imported cane from Spain, and erected here the first sugar mill in the New World. You will find it in a cluster of mud huts about two miles east of the Cuernavaca plaza, at Atlacomulco. Imagine sugar being made here 85 years before the Mayflower reached Plymouth!

Yes, and history fanciers will insist on inspecting the Pyramid of Tempanzoico, just a step from the railway station. Until 1910 it was thought to be merely a mound of earth; but guns planted on it during the revolution shook off the outer husk of earth, and revealed a startling bit of ancient masonry. Your guess is as good as mine regarding its history.

The Palace of Cortés is, of course, one of the "musts." It has been restored and is used as the capital of the State of Morelos.

Now, a word about souvenirs: I know that those lacquered lemonwood boxes can be had for one peso. If you can hold out, the large serapes will come to you for 15. And the huaraches—the best in Mexico—shouldn't cost you more than 5 to 8. Be careful about sizes—according to local measurements, I took size 26!

—Daily Features Editor.

(To Be Continued)

The Time Approaches

I see the time approaching when the nations of the world, laying aside their political animosities, will be knitted together in the peaceful rivalry of trade; when those barriers of nationality which belong to the infancy of the race will melt and dissolve in the sunshine of science and art; when the roar of the cannon will yield to the softer murmur of the loom, and the apron of the artisan, the blouse of the peasant be more honorable than the scarlet of the soldier; when the cosmopolitan armies of trade will replace the militia of death; when . . . the peoples of the earth will meet no longer on the field of battle, but enjoy the rightful heritage of mankind in the pursuit of contentment and prosperity.—G. Lowes Dickinson.

Daily Anecdote

Faraday's Choice

When Michael Faraday made his discovery of magneto-electricity his fame rapidly spread, and business concerns vied with one another for his services. It was then that he faced a great decision: whether to make wealth or science the pursuit of his life.

The record of his income in the years that followed reveals his decision. In 1830, by reason of some analyses he made for a commercial concern, his income reached the comparatively high mark of £1090, 4s., and this he could have easily advanced to £5000 per year. Yet in 1832 he earned but £155 8s., and gradually fell from this to £92 in 1837, and finally to zero in 1838. From that time until 1845 his income, except in one instance, never exceeded the sum of £22 per annum.

In the end Faraday passed on, a poor man, but leaving to his native England and to the world untold treasures in scientific discovery and accomplishment.

Jest a Minute

"I've been talking to myself again and bought another policy."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "How much lies in laughter: the cipher-key, wherewith we decipher the whole man."—Carlyle.

Factual Figuring: 6 (Russia) plus 28 (1909) minus 5 (Peary) times 4 (Byrd) divided by 8 (Arctic) equals 17.

Letter Juggling: Tidiness, insisted.

What Is the Number? The number is 12. 12 x 12 gives 144, and 7 x 5, 8 x 6, and 9 x 8 give products which total 144.

Verbs and Their Objects: Solve puzzles; cross streets; sweep floors; climb hills; write letters; read newspapers; buy tickets; drink sodas; eat lunches; make beds.

A Camera Club Member Takes Us to Burma

Monitor Camera Club from Jackson Keith
A Chin Man of Northwest Burma

Upper—Primitive Ferry Helps to Solve the Transportation Problem.
Lower—Two Native Women Pounding Rice

Chin Woman of Burma

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Hand-Drawn Trucker Fleet

One wide-awake boy in a busy neighborhood organized some boys who have stout express wagons into what he calls the "Hand-Drawn Trucker Fleet." They made out a price list for hauling small neighborhood loads; and when a call came to "headquarters," some one of them took the job. It might be a woman had sold a table to a neighbor. The boys would carefully wrap the piece of furniture and deliver it down the street. Or a woman might want a hurry-up order of groceries from the cash and carry market, and a boy would answer this call. Another mother might want a small load of sand for her flower garden or for baby's sand pile; and off the boy owning the stoutest wagon would go to the lumber yard, where a large supply of sand was kept on hand.

These boys have even delivered small children to places their parents wanted them to go.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Quotation for Today

THE forceful, vigorous, effective men are those who execute their ideas while they are full of the enthusiasm of inspiration.—ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

Brevities

Troy (N. Y.) Record: A bill has been introduced in Congress to permit the mailing of manuscripts as third-class matter. And even this classification would be highly flattering to most of them.

New York Sun:—Now that the circus has been unionized, Buffalo Bill's Wild West may follow suit as soon as the Indians can agree on minimum hours for robbing the stage-coach.

Atlanta Constitution: Superiority: That feeling of knowing the correct spelling of the word a high school sophomore falls down on in a radio bee.

Punch: "A little novel which once picked up, cannot be laid down," runs a publisher's advertisement. This will be at all events a change from those 900-page ones which once laid down can hardly be picked up.

Milwaukee Journal: A western prof has thrown out textbooks and teaches his course from current publications. This is new—a college student working his way through a magazine.

Montreal Herald: You can get people to give three cheers for a thing that you can't get them to give anything else for.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Conundrums

Conundrums are an amusing sharpener of wits to start a party with. Either ask them orally, and have the guests guess them; or pass around slips of paper, upon each of which a conundrum is written. In a given number of minutes, the time is up, and the guests are asked to read their conundrum, with the answer. The following are a few lesser known conundrums which may be used:

What has four legs and a good back, yet never walks? Answer: A chair.

What is put upon the table and cut, yet never eaten? Answer: A pack of cards.

Why are chickens the most profitable creatures for a farmer to have? Answer: Because for every grain they give a peck.

What is it which grows larger the more you take away? Answer: A hole.

What plays when it works, and works when it plays? Answer: A fountain.

What is the difference between a teacher and an engineer? Answer: One trains the mind and the other minds a train.

What is black and white and red (read) all over? Answer: A newspaper.

What happens twice in a moment but once in a million years? Answer: The letter M.

What is the difference between a sewing machine and matrimony? Answer: One seems so nice, and the other sews nice seams.

What is the difference between a lady and a soldier? Answer: A lady powders her face, and a soldier faces the powder.

What is filled every morning and emptied every night except one day in the year when it is filled at night and emptied in the morning? Answer: A stocking.

—Amy B., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

Social Group

A continental writer has been commenting on the importance that is attached to dining in England.

It was Douglas Jerrold who once said, "If an earthquake were to engulf England tomorrow, the English would manage to meet and dine somewhere among the rubbish, just to celebrate the event."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Matter of Overhead

The barefoot young man stood before the grizzled mountaineer.

"Mistuh Burbridge," he stammered, "I've—I've come hyar to ask yer fer yer daughter's hand."

"Cain't allow no sech thing," drawled the mountaineer. "Ither yer takes the whole gal, or nothin'!"—New York Daily Mirror.

Good Exercise

They were discussing national fitness. "Now, look at me," said Hobson, proudly. "For years I have had five minutes wrestling every morning, and I am as fit as a fiddle."

"Whom do you get to wrestle with you?" asked one of the company.

"No need for anyone," replied Hobson. "I have my collars starched well, that's all."—Montreal Star.

The Long Trail

He was baffled at every turn, but he went on and on. He knew that if only he could keep going long enough he would finally reach the sea.

He lost all count of time. All he could think of was that moment when he would leave this bewildering expanse and feel the salt tang in his nostrils; it was a moment worth striving for, and his step quickened.

Now his way lay uphill, but his stride remained firm; he felt that any minute now his wanderings would end, his quest prove successful.

And, sure enough, soon afterwards he staggered triumphantly from the maze of corridors, shops, pleasure-halls, and palm-lounges on to the luxury liner's promenade-deck.

—London Opinion.

The Author

Box Office Clerk: "Yes, sir, we have plenty of good seats."

Inquirer: "That's unfortunate."

"Why?"

"I wrote the play."

When to Strike

"Why is there so much striking going on?"

"The unionists seem to believe it's a good idea to strike while John L. Lewis is hot."

Behind the Eight Ball

Poet (rapt): "Have you heard the music of the spheres?"

Mugg: "No, we don't have a pool room in this burg!"

Method

It was in Ould Oireland, and a gang of navvies were doing a spot of excavating in a hole.

Picks and shovels were not working at the speed the foreman desired. Putting his hand to his mouth "All of yez out!" he yelled.

The navvies dropped their implements of toil and scrambled out of the hole.

"All of yez in!" yelled the foreman. The navvies all jumped back into the hole. As soon as they were in, the foreman again yelled, "All of yez out!"

Out they scrambled. This performance was repeated again and again until Pat (one of the navvies) asked the foreman what was going on.

"Well," replied the foreman, "Ye take more dirt out on yer boots than ye do on yer shovels. All of yez in!"

—Montreal Star.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Pastoral Epistles

Three of the New Testament books are commonly called the "Pastoral Epistles" — namely the two letters to Timothy and one to Titus. The reason why they came to be so named is that they were considered as containing chiefly Paul's instructions to two of his younger contemporaries, that he might fit them to act as "pastors"—Timothy in Ephesus and the district surrounding it, and Titus in Crete.

The title "Pastoral Epistles" is a convenient one in that it groups together these three espistles which are somewhat similar in content, and appear to date from the same period; but scholars remind us that their scope is wider than their familiar title would suggest, for these epistles deal not only with the "personal equipment" of Titus and Timothy, but with some more general problems in the churches over which they ruled.

Some contend that the Pastoral Epistles were written by a follower of Paul, after the apostle's passing.

What They Say

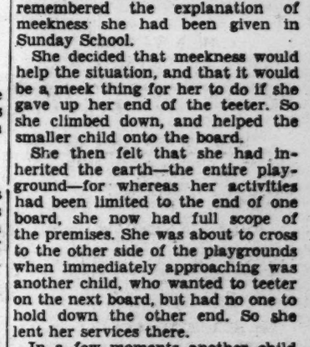
Americanized

"Eventually we will have a large enough supply of American singers so that we can present all opera in English."—Walter Damrosch.

Strains Resources

"The construction of armaments from strained economic sources sows the seed of disaster, either in the form of a military explosion or an economic collapse."—Cordell Hull.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Inheriting the Earth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A Sunday School teacher here has learned a lesson in meekness from one of her pupils. She had been endeavoring to impress upon the class the spirit as well as the letter of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. To bring this out she asked them each to tell her on the following Sunday, some way in which they had applied any one of these truths through the week, and a little girl came with the following experience to relate:

It was recess at school, and she was happily at play on a teeter board. On the other end was her favorite playmate. A small girl approached and complained that she had no one to play with. The little Sunday School student after listening to the plaint, in determining what she should do, thought of the beatitude, "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth," and remembered the explanation of meekness she had been given in Sunday School.

She decided that meekness would help the situation, and that it would be a meek thing for her to do if she gave up her end of the teeter. So she climbed down, and helped the smaller child onto the board.

She then felt that she had inherited the earth—the entire playground—for whereas her activities had been limited to the end of one board, she now had full scope of the premises. She was about to cross to the other side of the playgrounds when immediately approaching was another child, who wanted to teeter on the next board, but had no one to hold down the other end. So she lent her services there.

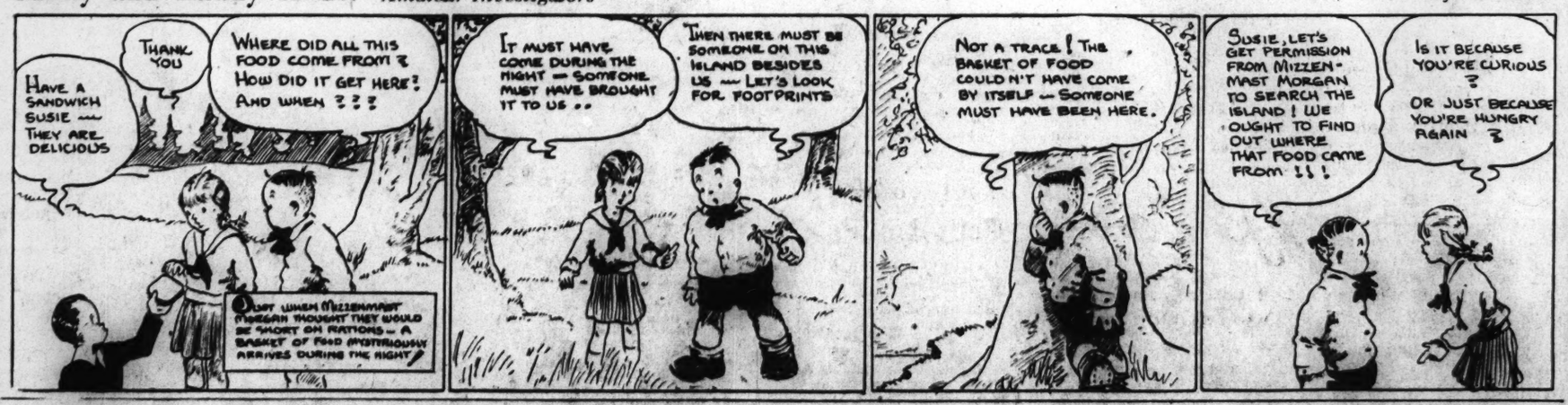
In a few moments another child wanted to teeter on that board, so she gave it up and went on.

The little student spent the entire recess in doing good turns for other children. And in telling about how happy she had been in doing it, she said that as soon as she had given up the end of the first board she was on, she saw that there opened up for her so many opportunities to do good that she knew at once she was going to have a much better time than if she merely spent the time on the end of one board.

In humble gratitude, the Sunday School teacher pondered what a city would be like, wherein each individual consistently conducted himself in this manner of meekness. What then would be the result of such brotherhood and love in an entire state, an entire nation, an entire world! There would surely be no need for armaments, battleships, or ammunition.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Amateur Investigators*

By LE PELLEY


THANK YOU
HAVE A SANDWICH SUSIE — THEY ARE DELICIOUS
WHERE DID ALL THIS FOOD COME FROM? HOW DID IT GET HERE? AND WHEN ???
JUST WHEN MIZZENMAST MORGAN THOUGHT THEY WOULD BE SHORT ON RATIONS — A BASKET OF FOOD MYSTERIOUSLY ARRIVES DURING THE NIGHT!
IT MUST HAVE COME DURING THE NIGHT — SOMEONE MUST HAVE BROUGHT IT TO US..
THEN THERE MUST BE SOMEONE ON THIS ISLAND BESIDES US — LET'S LOOK FOR FOOTPRINTS
NOT A TRACE! THE BASKET OF FOOD COULD N'T HAVE COME BY ITSELF — SOMEONE MUST HAVE BEEN HERE.
SUSIE, LET'S GET PERMISSION FROM MIZZEN-MAST MORGAN TO SEARCH THE ISLAND! WE OUGHT TO FIND OUT WHERE THAT FOOD CAME FROM!!!
IS IT BECAUSE YOU'RE CURIOUS? OR JUST BECAUSE YOU'RE HUNGRY AGAIN?

Animal Town—*Animal Alphabet (Continued)*

By DUMMER

DUMMER
S IS FOR SHOEBILL BUT HE'S NO BILL FOR SHOES
T IS FOR TIGER, WHO SELDOM BILLS OR COOS
U IS FOR UMBRELLA BIRD WHO LAUGHS WHEN IT'S WET
V IS FOR VULTURE WITH A FEATHER RUFF 'ROUND HIS NECK
W IS FOR WART-HOG HOMELY BUT PERHAPS NOT SO DULL
X IS FOR XEMA, A RARE FORK-TAILED GULL

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Open Readings

Question: At committee meetings it had been habitual for the chairman to open the meeting with suitable short readings. A resolution was passed that in future the chairman should ask some other member to prepare and give this reading. Was this a proper resolution? Is it not the duty and privilege of a chairman to open a meeting? The motive in putting the resolution was to compel members to take part.

Answer: It is the duty of the chairman of a meeting, whether of a committee or any other group, to call the meeting to order. Any other special opening proceedings may be delegated to others at the discretion of the committee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A More Workable Labor Bill

AS RETURNED to the United States Senate by the Committee on Education and Labor, the proposed labor standards act is an excellent example of the value of the committee method of holding hearings, ironing out doubtful provisions and perfecting amendments before an important measure is brought to the floor for action.

The bill is now very much watered down as compared with the extremely broad verbiage of the original draft. It has both been simplified and materially narrowed down by amendment.

Where the bill originally designated 40 cents an hour and 40 hours per week as standards around which the Labor Standards Board could fix minimum wages and maximum hours either higher or lower, the new version would give the administrative board authority to establish minimum rates of pay only up to that level and maximum hours only down to forty. Any improvement of working conditions beyond those points is left to collective bargaining.

These revisions would narrow the range of the board more nearly to a proper and practical field, that of placing a bottom under labor conditions in the very lowest paid, least organized and worst treated sections of industry. They would not attempt to legislate a general improvement of wages. And the committee has been careful to preserve and to underline the injunction that the board shall not establish minimum wage levels which in its judgment would result in dimipishing the opportunities for employment.

Even with all the modification and narrowing down, it must be recognized that an attempt to set minimum wage levels for any considerable portion of industry over the entire expanse of the United States is a gigantic task, and will involve, if undertaken, an almost unimaginable maze of complications and difficulties. It might have been wiser to omit the wage phase of the legislation and to direct the attention of the board at first to regulation of maximum hours, which has proved more enforceable in state experience.

Here again the distinction between maximum hours and standard or average hours needs to be kept in view. Several authorities of most liberal outlook have concluded of late that wholesale shortening of working hours in the United States has approached if not reached a point where further immediate reduction would be purchased at the cost of reduced amenities of living. In other words, do American workers on a 40 or 44-hour basis really wish more leisure or more goods?

The eligible field for regulation is that where working hours are considerably more than the standard proposed. In that field the new labor standards bill offers a much more workable and acceptable procedure than was at first proposed.

Smiling Roadsides

BLUE stars which seem to have fallen from July's azure sky now brighten the summer roadside. These are the blossoms of the blue sailor, or chicory, which vie with the common white ox-eye daisy in making gay the waste places. Already some fallow fields have been taken over entirely by the myriad blooms of this wild chrysanthemum which can hardly be distinguished from the cultivated Shasta daisy. Merely because they have not been formally admitted to gardens, both these wayside beauties still are denominated "weeds."

Queen Anne's lace, mayweed, and aromatic yarrow help the daisy to dot meadows and fencerows with white. Brilliance is added by black-eyed Susans, lilac and orange milkweed, blue vervain, Indian paint brush, and a multitude of wild sunflowers. The tawny orange day lily, common for years in many yards and gardens, is fast becoming a wildflower. Its bulbs have been planted or thrown out upon the roadside in many rural localities and now in places, spread by their running roots, they wave and bow along the highway for hundreds of yards.

Day lilies, daisies, chicory, and Queen Anne's lace all came across the Atlantic to American shores, but have wandered far inland. These naturalized floral citizens are among the most attractive roadside flowers during the touring season.

There is more than mere aesthetic delight in contemplation of July's green and gold fields, the wayside flowers, the full-leaved trees, the laden berry bushes. These are the physical evidences of another year of plenty. What does the meadow lark, the rabbit, the fat woodchuck lack? Even the vigorous, flaming trumpet creeper and the flourishing roadside lily reflect the ever-present supply of all that is necessary for their existence. Yes, consider the lily. . . .

A LETTER addressed to a Mr. Kananinoheaokuuhomeeopuukaimanaaiphilohinokeaweaweulamakaokalani Judd in Honolulu was recently mailed at Wabash, Indiana. And when it comes to delivering it, probably sooner done than said.

Senator Robinson

MORE than once the immediate course of American history has been changed by the death of a President. Today the nation is wondering if effects almost as far-reaching will not follow the passing of Senator Joseph T. Robinson. For in several respects the great constitutional struggle now going on was closely bound up with his career.

He was not merely the titular leader of the Administration forces in the bitter Senate battle over the new plan for enlarging the Supreme Court; he had within the week asserted a vigorous yet strategic leadership that caused several observers to believe that the bill would pass. And he was the man most generally mentioned to succeed Mr. Justice Van Devanter. In fact for several years political observers have said that Mr. Robinson's services to the Administration made him the natural choice for the first vacancy.

But even more important possibly was the Senate leader's role as mediator between left and right wings of a party at present split by giant fissures of political opinion, sectional interests and traditional purpose. The fact that a conservative of "Joe" Robinson's stamp has stood as the New Deal leader in the Senate has preserved a party unity which alone makes party government feasible.

Only a sense of party similar to his could, or can, fuse the radical, urban and laborite New Dealers of the North into a working amalgam with the conservative, rural Jeffersonians of the South. Whether the Democrats in the Senate have such another man may determine, not only what happens to the Supreme Court, but whether there will be a third party by 1940.

Mr. Robinson's career had been noted for early promise and steady, wheelhorse performance. He went to the Arkansas Legislature at 22 and to Congress at 30. And he established a unique record when between January 14 and January 28, 1913, he was Congressman, Governor and Senator. As a delegate to the London Naval Conference of 1930 he won respect for hard homespun wisdom in high diplomatic circles.

Yet it was as a party man that Senator Robinson excelled. He showed independence at times, but it was in the understanding and deft handling of party machinery that he achieved his power and usefulness. And because those qualities are becoming rarer, his passing leaves a place that will be hard to fill. The very difficulty may help to evaluate the man. Only the unthinking, misled by a derogatory use of the word "politics," forget that its true meaning describes the indispensable function of reconciling divergent interests and facilitating government.

British Funds for Fascist Hopes?

SUCH credit as is given to reports that a large loan for General Franco, leader of the fascistic Spanish Insurgents, has been arranged in Great Britain, must be modified by the fact that these reports have originated in the Italian press. News appears in state-controlled press organs not because it is news but because its publication is important to the aims of the controlling government.

So, on reflection, one is inclined to ask not so much "What is Britain about?" as "What purposes guide the Italian Government to order editors to print these reports?" Either by design or by coincidence, the reports have found wide circulation outside Italy at the same time that Laborite members of the British Parliament are openly expressing suspicion of their Government's activities in Spain. Questions directed insistently to Mr. Hore-Belisha, War Secretary, as to the existence on the Spanish coast of Insurgent guns that might threaten Gibraltar, are interpreted as tactics to disclose what these members suspect is a deal between Britain and Franco.

It must be said the manner in which British policy on Spain has been executed has been such as to raise questions as to British interest in democracy on the Iberian Peninsula. It has seemed Britain considered it more important to retain her influence there, no matter which side won, than to support the elected Spanish Government. A stalemate has been discussed as the real British hope, because in the absence of decisive victory for either side Britain could wield substantial influence in the peacemaking.

Of course, a more patent and admirable reason for British restraint before the aggressive diplomacy of General Franco's totalitarian supporters is British determination to confine the war to Spain. Publication of reports of an agreement between General Franco and British financiers is well calculated to impute to Britain some less worthy aim. And, no doubt, in this international tangle, as in most, a mixture of motives is working to shape the policies of governments. Some aspects of British foreign policy have suggested the possibility, though not the probability, that the British Foreign Office might seek some understanding with General Franco.

But the very origin of the reports of a large loan of democratic pounds sterling to aid the foe of democracy in Spain tends to discredit them. Even those members of Parliament who have been least able to suppress their suspicions as to the intentions of their own Government will feel that the intentions behind these Italian reports are still more suspect.

Climaxing a Career

Book News of the Day

THERE exists a theory that the publication of an authenticated biography of some person long in the public eye presages his retirement. But it would be unreasonable to suspect that the book here considered, INTEGRITY, THE LIFE OF GEORGE W. NORRIS, by Richard L. Neuberger and Stephen B. Kahn (New York: The Vanguard Press. $3) is intended to ring down the curtain on the career of the distinguished United States Senator from Nebraska. Students and thoughtful leaders of biography have learned that the writers of such books often enter too enthusiastically upon their appointed or self-chosen tasks; and the authors of the biography of Senator Norris cannot be entirely acquitted of this prevailing suspicion. But, taken all in all, they have done their work well.

Senator Norris, a native of Indiana, grew up under the strict formulas of the Christian Church; and, after surveying the prospect presented in a number of the far western states, returned to the little town of Beaver City, Nebraska, to begin his legal career. He soon attracted a profitable clientele and just barely became the successful candidate in the election of a judge for the district in which he resided.

Perhaps, all through these earlier years, young Norris remembered the prophecy of a professor at Baldwin University who declared that he would eventually go to the United States Senate. "You will go as a Republican," the professor had said; "but you will oppose everything that your party favors."

Now, after all the trials and vicissitudes, the flaring and fading political enmities which had been so competently forecast, the grizzled statesman perhaps would classify himself as a lieutenant and confidential adviser in the ranks of the La Follette Progressive Party now threatening to assume an important role in national political affairs. And here we find him canonized, if such distinction can come to one through the writing and printing of a book. Whatever the verdict of the reading public, it will be agreed that, during all the years of his career, Senator Norris has displayed undoubted courage, keen initiative, and political honesty in all his public dealings. He, like the elder La Follette, untiringly and vigorously opposed President Wilson's war policies, and both thus called down upon themselves bitter denunciations from those who saw America's participation in the war as the only solution of distressing world problems.

With equal determination, he successfully opposed the sale to private interests of the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, and succeeded eventually in having established there the great Tennessee Valley power project. He saw then, as he sees now, in the proposed extension of these great publicly owned hydroelectric and irrigation projects, greater economy and greater assurance of national progress and prosperity than in the building of battleships and cruisers. It was he also who successfully labored for the amendment which did away with the so-called lame-duck Congress, and by the same means initiated the earlier date for the inauguration of the newly elected Chief Executive and the convening of the Congress chosen at the same time.

For most of us, no matter how ambitious, such a record would be gratifying and complete; but it is reasonable to predict that there still lie before the distinguished Senator many years of useful service. It is certain, from present indications, that the people of his State will be the last to admit that they can permit his retirement. F. L. P.

Outweighs Them All!

No Guidebooks, Thanks

Critic's Holiday

DUBLIN, IRE.

PEOPLE travel for divers reasons. Some go in search of scenery, others look for historical monuments or literary shrines. Such things do not primarily interest me. I look at them and enjoy them, but I care more for people, atmosphere, customs.

It is necessary to go far to see such grim heights as the Canadian Rockies and the Swiss Alps, or such luxuriant foliage as that of the tropics. But for lovely countryside with rolling hills, mountains of reasonable size, trees, rivers and lakes, one need not stir out of New England.

As for historical and literary relics, I confess I never get from them, at home or abroad, the thrill that one is supposed to get. They seem to me to be mere shells of the things they stand for.

So I dispense with guidebooks, and even to a large extent with preliminary reading. One cannot, I feel, cram successfully for a journey any more than for an examination. One must stand or fall by what one has absorbed of history and of literature during a lifetime. On the eve of departure for new scenes it is too late to do anything about it. For a lazy man, these reflections are very comforting.

* * *

Despite an imperfect equipment, I felt at once at home in Dublin. This sense of familiarity was due not to my cursory glances at Aldor's "1937 in Europe," but to my scrappy acquaintance with the poetry of Yeats, the novels of George Moore and of Joyce, the autobiography of Dr. Gogarty and the plays of Synge and O'Casey. I felt no need to visit 15 Ely Place or to stand in the house where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was captured.

Nevertheless, wherever we go in Dublin the air is charged with remembrance. The vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral retains in its very street names the times of Swift and Stella and Vanessa. Driving past the decayed houses of Georgian aristocrats which set the scene of "Juno and the Paycock" and "The Plough and the Stars," you see Bessie gossiping in a broken-down doorway and Captain Boyle standing at a corner. The marks of machine-gun bullets are still visible on the pillars of the Post Office. And in Stephens Green the turbulent history of Ireland is brought down to date by the wrecked pedestal of the statue of an early George, lately bombed.

* * *

But if one does not like to go about with finger in guidebook, it is a joy to have for guide a native steeped in the history and the culture of the land. We were singularly fortunate in having the companionship and the aid, during most of our stay, of one of the most brilliant of the Abbey Theater company, Mr. F. J. McCormick. Thanks to my bad planning, we arrived in Dublin when both the Abbey and the Gate companies were on holiday and only Lord Longford's troupe was playing—in, of all things, "A Woman of No Importance."

So we were disappointed in our hope of seeing the familiar Abbey plays in their home setting. But Mr. McCormick showed us through the tiny playhouse, with its compact mechanical equipment and dusty props; the green room—one of the few left in the world, I suppose—with its flying dragon and its cabinet of playscripts; and the auditorium which holds memories of scenes, sometimes sentimental, sometimes riotous, which rivaled in dramatic intensity the events set forth upon the historic stage. The lobby, alas, has been modernized.

* * *

We were fortunate, too, in the privilege of spending an evening in the home of Mr. McCormick, his wife (Eileen Crowe) and their two completely charming children, David, aetat six, who with perfect composure devoted himself to the entertainment of Maggie, and Marie, a few years older, who was a little too shy to perform a similar service for me; and besides, her father and I were too much occupied, I fear, with the principal Irish industry, which is talk. In this industry the whistle never blows.

With Mr. McCormick I am at ease; because we speak the same language. I was a little alarmed at the possibility of meeting some of the Dublin writers, because I was in awe of their famous scholarship. Probably it was as well that I met only one, Prof. Walter Starkie, who for all his learning was disarmingly simple and unassuming.

The Book of Kells? Yes, we saw it; and the autographs of Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Swift and Mary of Scotland. But most impressive was the musty atmosphere of Trinity College Library itself, which houses these treasures. There, without the aid of a guidebook, one feels the essence of Irish history, from Elizabeth, on.

L. A. STORER

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Catalan Through the Ages

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you publish, under the headline "Spain in War Time—Vivid Contrasts," what purports to be an intimate glimpse of present conditions in Barcelona in contrast with the situation prevailing in Loyalist territory.

Evidently carried away by her own emotions and personal sympathies, the author of the article fails to see Catalonia's position in the Spanish conflict in its true perspective. In my opinion, it is most inopportune at this time to pass hasty judgment on Catalonia's participation in the war. By their heroic stand against military fascism in July 19, 1936, the Catalans saved the Spanish Republic from immediate destruction. Subsequent events are still in the making to be intelligently appraised.

I am glad to see your informant admit that "very good care has been given to refugees in Catalonia where social work is a strong point." She seems to ignore, however, that it is in the Catalans' "obsessing" Catalanism that lies Catalonia's main strength.

In the words of Waldo Frank in his "Virgin Spain": "Once the resistance of the Catalans helped to rouse Aragon and Castile with greater energy and clearer mind; helped to create Spain. Now the same resistance of the Catalans, even if it disrupts, may serve to create Spain again." J. VENTURA SURERA

Forest Hills, N. Y.

Italy—Self-Sufficient?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Might a Canadian reader be privileged to draw the attention of the Monitor's audience around the wheat world to a statement culled from that revealing story—"Italy—Self-Sufficient," by Mr. Paul Cremona, in your Wide Horizon column?

I quote from a statement in a recent address to the general assembly of the National Council of Corporations by Il Duce:

"For some time past," the Fascist Dictator declared, "more or less responsible elements in the so-called great democracies . . . had wanted the so-called authoritarian states to give up their plans of self-sufficiency in exchange for certain vague counter-advantages. For us this is impossible. In a world armed to the teeth, such as it is today, to lay down the weapon of self-sufficiency would mean that tomorrow, in the event of war, we should be at the mercy of those who possess all that is required for war, without limits of time or consumption."

Nevertheless, Mr. Editor, the fact remains that (within the two crop years of 1936 and 1937) the best authorities estimate that approximately a combined total of 85,000,000 bushels of "foreign" bread grain will have moved across Italian borders. Seventy per cent already delivered!

Is that "trading with the enemy"? I think not, and I hope not. Certainly even Il Duce would admit that it would have been unfortunate had the grain not been available.

Toronto, Ont., Can. Walter P. Davisson

"Third Term Trifling"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a long-time subscriber to the Monitor, I cannot refrain from referring to the editorial titled "Third Term Trifling," which to me bears a very marked political bias.

I find nothing in Governor Earle's statement nor in his actions that justifies such terms as "The worship of personality" . . . "one man's indispensability" . . . "dictatorship,"—or that "He has removed himself by closing the Bethlehem Steel plant at Johnstown" from the list of Democratic presidential candidates for 1940.

Because Governor Earle thinks that the President has performed a real service to our country and is the logical man to continue the service for another term, is this just ground for all these unkind remarks about him?

Until the editor can lay aside some of his political prejudice, might it not be well to avoid such political comment?

Huntington, W. Va. OLIN G. CHARLES

[Governor Earle eulogized Mr. Roosevelt's personality thus: there are "no men in the Democratic Party or any other party who reach knee-high in stature mentally and morally to Franklin D. Roosevelt."]

Vacation for Mr. Tuttle?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Charlotte returns home shouldn't she run his insurance business and let Henry take a vacation at some nice summer hotel? The change would be good for both the Tuttles.

New York, N. Y. G. T.

The Wide Horizon

A Farmer Keeps the Peace

OF ALL the personalities projected onto the front pages of the nation's newspapers by the endurance contest between the Committee for Industrial Organization and "Little Steel," none was more unexpected than that of Indiana's Governor M. Clifford Townsend. This Hoosier farmer, who found a peace formula that was acceptable both to the Inland Steel Company and the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, apparently was utterly unequipped for the role of industrial mediator.

Governor Townsend's chief interest has always been agriculture of the black dirt variety. Of industrial conditions in the steel and refining region in the extreme northwestern corner of his State, he knew almost nothing. And he was willing to admit as much shortly after his election last fall.

"Shucks," he said, "that aint Indiana. It's more like Chicago. I had to go up there and deliver a few campaign speeches, and it was just about the hardest job I ever tackled. I couldn't speak the language of those people."

But by his recent accomplishment in persuading both Inland and the C. I. O. to sign agreements covering wages, hours and working conditions, he proved that he mastered the language of the Calumet area. And what is more, he proved once again that success crowns the efforts of men of good will.

* * *

His formula was a simple one. After Inland officials had stubbornly refused to sign a written agreement directly with the S. W. O. C., he induced both groups to enter into agreements with him. The plan may have been suggested by Charles P. Taft's steel mediation board, but the fact remains that it was Governor Townsend who "sold" it to the "steel barons" and the John L. Lewis organizers. And he "sold" it largely because he approached both of them in simple good faith.

There is almost nothing in Governor Townsend's background to fit him for his new role. He was born fifty-three years ago on a farm near Marion, Ind. He grew up pretty much like any of James Whitcomb Riley's Hoosier farm boys. He went for a few years to the Marion State Normal School and for another year to the Marion Business College, at the same time helping on his father's rented farm. Preferring teaching to trade, he soon found himself in charge of a one-room, red-painted country school house. In 1910 he was married, and today he has a son and two daughters.

"My wife and I were at the normal school at the same time," the Governor laughed, "but I only found that out later. At the time, I guess I was in too much of a hurry to get at the chores to pay any attention to the girls."

The year that he was married, Governor Townsend became superintendent of schools in Grant County. Later he held the same post in Blackford County. And always he worked on the farm, except in 1923 when he "took time out" to serve as a member of the Indiana Assembly. As school superintendent, he introduced school buses to Indiana and traveling rural libraries to the country. He is more proud of those two things than of almost any other accomplishment.

Then in 1929 he became director of organization for the Indiana Farm Bureau. His new work took him frequently into all the rural counties of the State. He began to be a figure of some importance among the farmers of Indiana. In 1932 he was elected lieutenant governor. He was swept into the executive mansion last fall by the second Roosevelt landslide. But only when he made peace between Inland and the C. I. O., instead of calling out the troops, was he revealed in his full stature.

* * *

The Indiana Governor is not very tall. His black hair is slightly gray and slightly curled. When you look at his face, you know that he has worked in the fields under a hot sun. When you look at his hands, you know that he has worked hard. His tastes are not on the grand scale. Fishing and hunting in his own State are his chief relaxations. As lieutenant governor he lived simply in an inexpensive Indianapolis hotel that was spurned by many a country legislator as an "antique."

Typical of the Townsend rural bent of mind is this story that Indianapolis newspaper men like to tell of him. His campaign manager, now his secretary, suggested that they go out to the huge Butler University field house for the finals of the state high school basketball tournament.

Now, in Indiana basketball is all-important. It is the national sport. And this particular game was most exciting. Tie scores had sent it into a second overtime period. The field house was a bedlam. Mr. Townsend surveyed the scene for a while. Then he turned to a friend.

"My," he said, "but you could stack a lot of hay in here."

That is the farmer-governor who brought a measure of peace to steel while neighboring governors waited hopefully for the Government to act or floundered hopelessly as their own efforts went amiss.

"Nobody won a victory," he said in discussing the steel peace. But Inland is sure it has not yielded to the C. I. O. And the union men are sure that they have obtained the best settlement yet achieved in the industry. And Governor Townsend, you may surmise, is sure that he has done a good job. E. K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JULY 14, 1937

Toward Settlement in the Far East

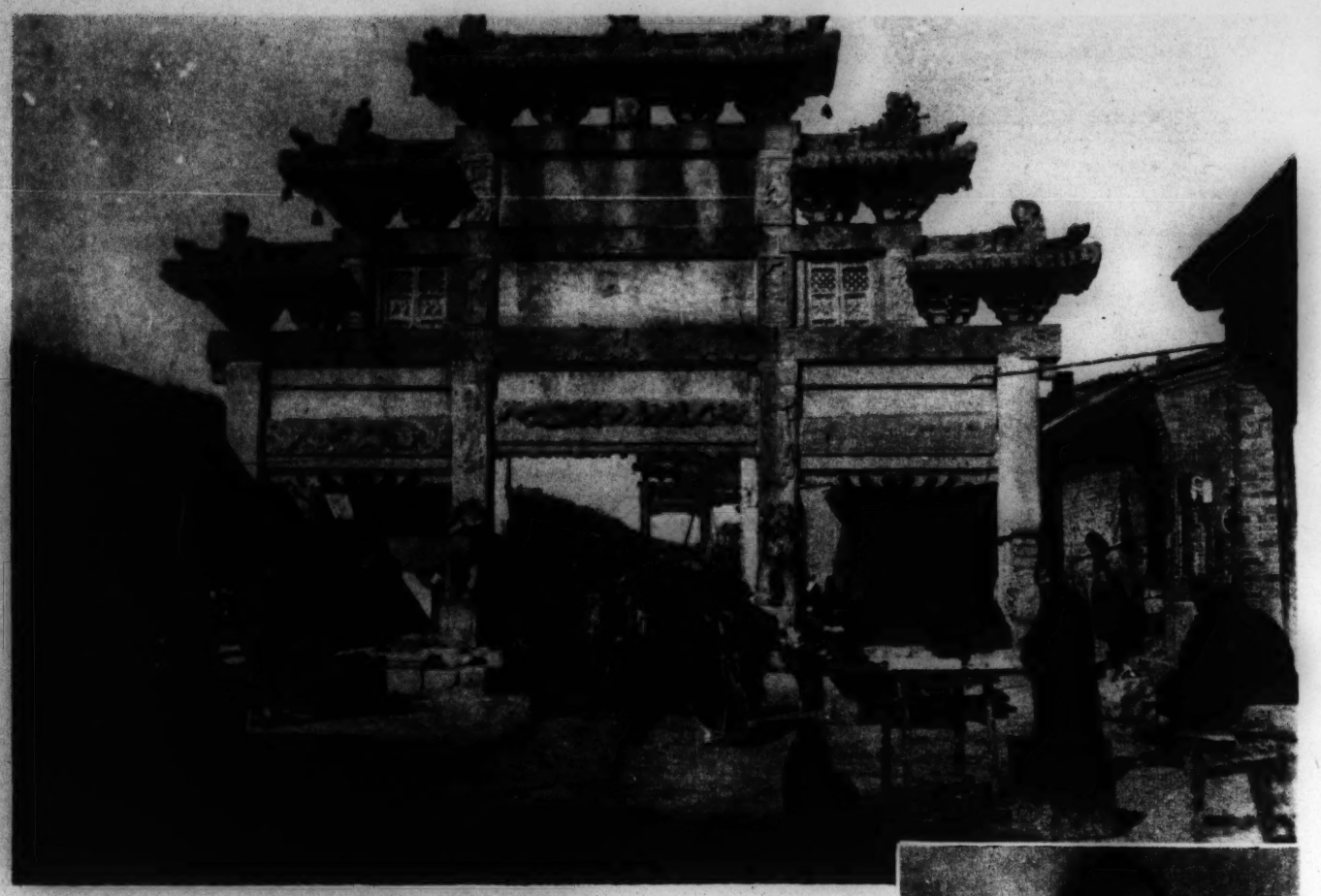
By Lord Lytton

THE FACT THAT the League of Nations failed even to try to effect a settlement of the Far Eastern situation in 1932 and 1933 has had a disastrous effect upon international relations. After appointing a commission to investigate the facts of the Manchurian crisis, and adopting the unanimous findings of its commission, the League adjourned *sine die* any further consideration of a possible solution of the complicated situation in the Far East. The committee which was appointed by the Assembly to examine the recommendations of its commission of inquiry in Chapters IX and X of its report has not even met, and the abandonment of all further attempts at mediation so discredited the League that its value as an international agency for securing justice and preserving peace has progressively diminished. The Far East remains one of the danger zones threatening international peace, and other zones of equal danger have since been added. Sooner or later, if the League is to survive, it must face up to the Far Eastern problem and take up again, at the point where they were dropped, the threads that may lead to an acceptable and permanent settlement in that region.

In the last few weeks indications have appeared both in Japan and in Great Britain of a realization that such a settlement is desirable and of a wish to bring it about. The opinion thus indicated, however, has been based on the assumption that Great Britain and Japan might settle this question between them, and the solution indicated is that Great Britain should recognize the State of Manchoukuo and recover the friendship of Japan by acquiescing in the Japanese protectorate of Manchuria, which was forcibly established in 1931-32.

It should be made clear at the earliest moment and with the strongest emphasis that no solution can be achieved on those lines. The only shred of credit that the League can claim in its handling of this question is the fact that up to now it has refused to recognize the situation which has been created by force, and a unilateral departure by Great Britain from this position would be a betrayal of the League, which the British people would never permit. Any such action would only embitter still further international relations and increase rather than diminish the danger of future conflicts.

A solution can be found, and must some day be found, if war is to be averted, but it will be a collective solution and not one brought about by an alliance of two or more powers to condone an act of violence and injustice. The smaller powers of the world joined the League in the confident belief that it would be strong enough collectively to defend them from aggression by their more powerful neighbors. Their faith has been badly shaken in recent years by the fate of China and



IN THE CAPITAL OF MANCHOUKUO
This Ornate Carved Gate Is in Hsinking, City Where the Emperor Pu-Yi (Right) Maintains His Court

Ethiopia, but they would have no further use for a League, the more powerful members of which entered into alliances with one another to annex or partition the territory of the weaker ones. If this were ever to happen, they would be forced in self-defense to seek alliances of their own, and the world would be driven back once more into the dangerous system of power politics in which large groups of heavily armed states would be plunged into war with each other in a world-struggle for supremacy.

If a settlement of the Far Eastern problem is not to be sought by an Anglo-Japanese alliance at the expense of China, it is necessary to consider by what other means one is to be sought. The first condition of any solution is that it must be durable, and the experience of history proves that solutions brought about by force can never be durable. If the Far East is to cease to be a danger zone, the settlement must be reached by agreement, and must be acceptable to all the parties concerned. The function of the League of Nations in bringing about such a settlement must be that of an intermediary, a broker, a conciliator. It was for this reason that the commission over which I had the honor to preside frankly recognized the futility of a purely legalistic verdict.

If, as the commission found, the action of Japan could not be justified on the ground of self-defense, a legalistic decision would have demanded the restoration of the *status quo ante*, but the commission recognized that this could only be brought about by force, and, even if the force were available and were employed, it would not remove the seeds of future conflict. It would transfer the sense of injury from China to Japan; it would not establish the conditions of a durable peace. Circumstances which had brought about the original conflict would remain to bring about its renewal whenever the opportunity should occur.

In all our discussions we tried to convince both the Chinese and the Japanese representatives who gave evidence before us that the League by which we had been appointed was anxious to be of service to both of them; that as both countries were members of the League, they were entitled to its help, and we asked them to assist us in trying to bring about a settlement which would safeguard the interests of each, which would be at the expense of neither, and to which both would be able to look back in the future with satisfaction as the starting point of a new period of more satisfactory relations. Such a solution we tried to indicate in the last two chapters of our report. If the League had spent less time in discussing our findings and had proceeded at once to a consideration of our suggestions for a solution, it is not impossible that one would have been found. The time which has been lost, and the circumstances which have since intervened, have made a solution more difficult, but, provided that the members of the League remain united in their decision not to recognize what was accomplished by force, it may yet be possible.

One circumstance, and one circumstance alone, is more favorable to a solution now than when the commission was conducting its inquiry—the U. S. S. R. is now a member of the League and therefore available to take part in any discussion of a Far Eastern settlement. It is obvious that the U. S. S. R. as a neighbor state must be a consenting party to any settlement in that part of the world and one of the guarantors of its maintenance. At the time when our commission was in Manchuria, the U. S. S. R. was not only not a member of the League, but, unlike the United States, was unwilling to take any part in the inquiry. We were unable to obtain any Russian evidence on the spot, and were obliged to write our report without any knowledge of what Russian opinion on the subject might be. That obstacle has now been removed, and it is possible now, as it was not in 1932, to discuss a solution with representatives of all the countries primarily concerned in the Far East.

* * *

In all other respects the situation is less favorable than it was. The prestige of the League has diminished, its authority has been flouted with impunity, two of the countries occupying a permanent seat on the Council have resigned and the continued membership of a third is now more embarrassing than its resignation would be, and —worst of all—the statesmen who represent the great powers seem to have lost their own faith in the possibility of collective action. The starting point for the approach to a settlement today would necessarily be different than it was in 1932, but the settlement itself, whenever and however it may be achieved, must be the same.

The starting point today is the State of Manchoukuo. The Japanese, having created it, wish for it to be recognized. As a Japanese protectorate, which it is in fact today, the states members of the League are pledged by a resolution of the Assembly not to recognize it. But a really independent state in Manchuria, guaranteed not by the presence of a Japanese army, but by the wishes of the inhabitants and an international treaty, is the basis on which a permanent settlement in the Far East must be founded.

An independent state in Manchuria, the neutrality of which is guaranteed by all its neighbors, is an indispensable requisite of any durable settlement of the Far Eastern problem. If and when the will to find a settlement by agreement is forthcoming, the means should not be impossible. In the view of our commission, the strategic and economic interests of China and Japan in Manchuria were capable of reconciliation. It was only their political claims which were incompatible, since they could not both possess the area and neither was willing to accept the possession of the other. On the basis that the territory shall not be owned by either, but shall be in fact what it is claimed to be today, a free and independent state, all other interests are capable of being adjusted. That the population of Manchuria, which is overwhelmingly Chinese, welcomed or acquiesced in the dependence on Japan which was implied in the so-called independence of Manchoukuo, no evidence (except in the presence of and obviously at the dictation of Japanese authorities) was produced before our commission, and all the free and independent evidence we heard was in the contrary sense.

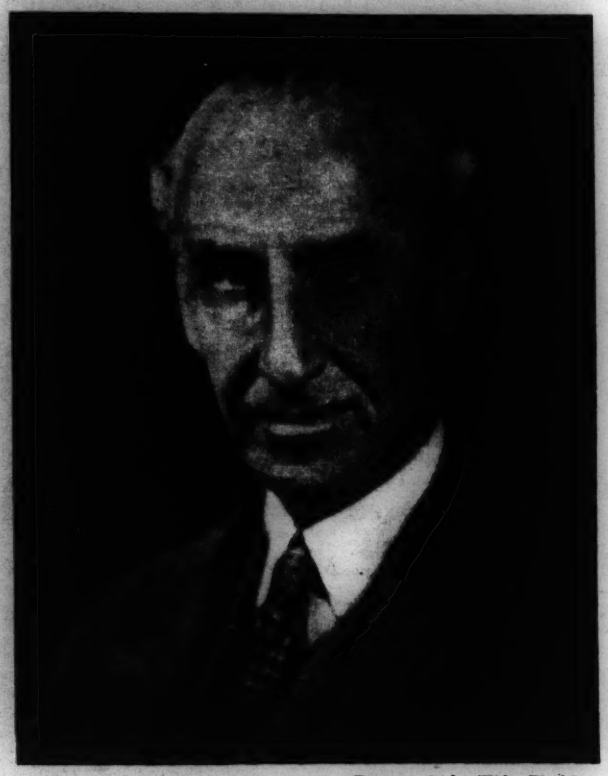
Whether the governments of China, Japan, the U. S. S. R. and the United States would be willing to negotiate on this basis and whether they could ever agree, no one can predict. But, faced with the alternative of continued political and economic friction from which they must all be the sufferers, it is not unthinkable that they may one day come to prefer a settlement from which they would all be the gainers. I doubt if such a moment has yet arrived, but, provided that there is no weakening in the unity of the League members, no suggestion of a bilateral solution behind the back of the League, I am confident that the need for a solution will soon become recognized. Again, if before negotiations are resumed it is made clear that the solution aimed at is to be at the expense of no country but in the interests of all, there is every likelihood that they will be entered into in a spirit that will make agreement possible.

* * *

I have refrained from entering into any discussion of the detailed points of difference and difficulty which will need adjustment, since clearly each country must be free to state its own case and select the points of chief importance to itself. I have only tried to indicate on the broadest possible lines the kind of solution that might satisfy all claims. The principal thing, before negotiations are resumed, is that confidence in the possibility of a collective settlement should be restored, and that the difference should be made clear between a collective settlement by agreement and an imposed settlement, whether brought about by force of arms or by diplomatic pressure.

When we were in the Far East we were repeatedly reminded, both in China and Japan, of the bitterness which had been created in the past by interventions of a forcible kind, as, for instance, when Japan had been deprived of the fruits of her victory by the diplomatic pressure of European powers, or when in the midst of the World War China had been forced by Japan to accept the 21 demands. The history of both countries is full of such incidents, and both have every reason to mistrust the greed and selfishness of Western powers whenever they have intervened in the Far East.

Japan is determined today never again to be coerced, China is afraid she may be deserted by the friends in whom she has put her trust. Both fears must be dispelled before the willing co-operation of these two countries can be secured. The League of Nations has no territorial ambitions, no interests to serve except those of peace and justice, and therefore through the instrumentality of the League procedure alone is any settlement of this difficult problem to be expected.

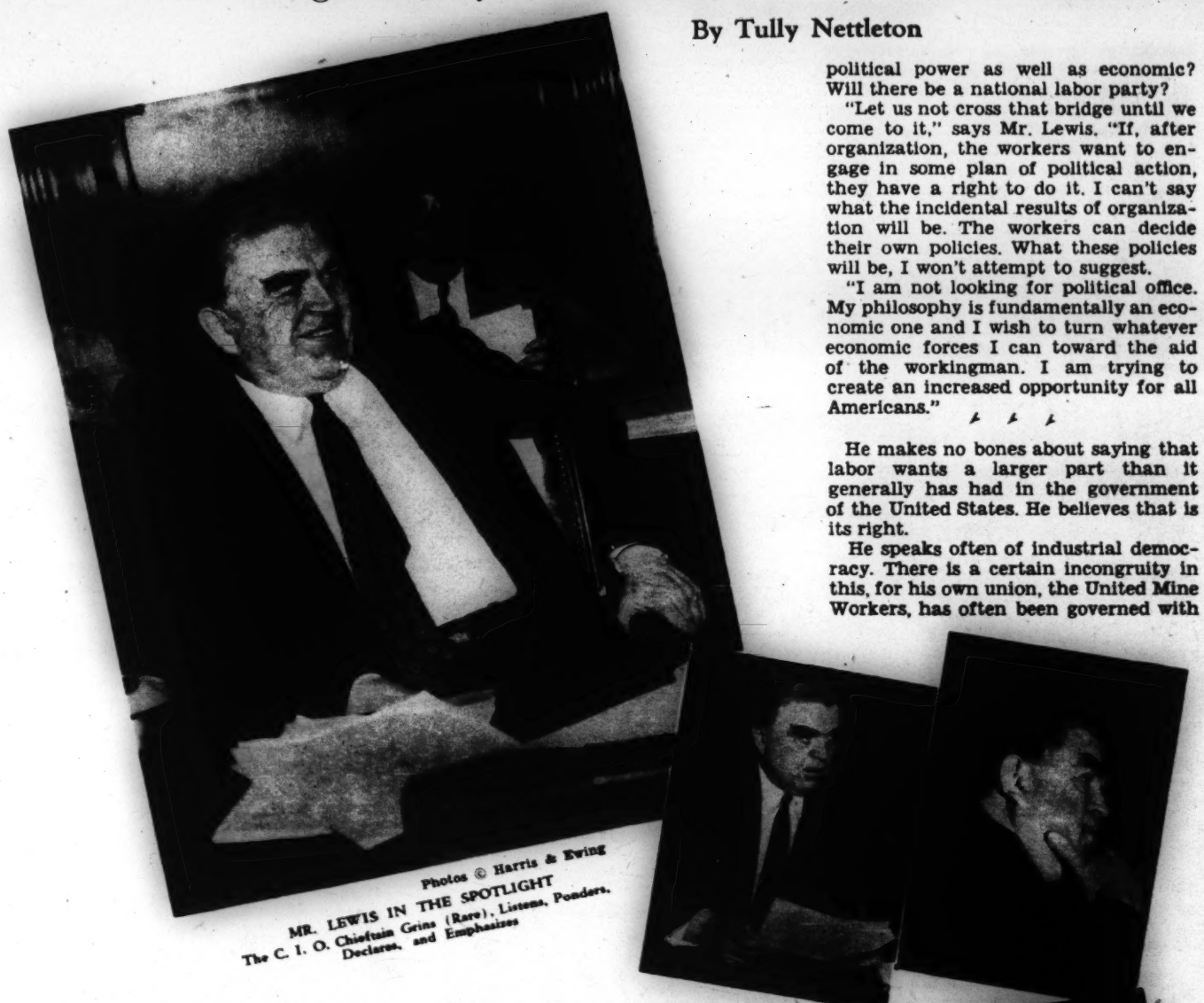


Bassano Ltd.—Wide World
THE EARL OF LYTTON
Chairman of the League of Nations Commission to Manchuria in 1932. Former Viceroy of India, and Author of the Accompanying Article

What Does John L. Lewis Want?

Not Political Office, He Says, Although He Affirms Labor's Right to Enter Politics, but Chiefly a Larger Share for the Worker in the Benefits of Modern Civilization

By Tully Nettleton



Photos © Harris & Ewing

MR. LEWIS IN THE SPOTLIGHT
The C. I. O. Chieftain Grins (Rare), Listens, Ponders, Declares, and Emphasizes

JOHN L. LEWIS DOES have a smile. I have seen it. It is not the leer of the villain in the second act nor is it a gloat of triumph, though the Lewis countenance can express with complete seriousness a certain amount of self-sufficiency.

The Lewis smile is a fugitive thing. Photographers have seldom caught it, being perhaps more interested in those leonine, shaggy-browed personifications of elemental force with which the public is so familiar. I sat through one extended press conference without suspecting that a more easy and genial expression could rest on the massive jaws.

Then, toward the end of the second conference, a nervy reporter asked a question loaded with political dynamite. Instead of resenting the trap, the leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization smiled knowingly at the newsman and replied, "I have nothing further to say on that subject."

* * *

The smile crept out again when I asked him to take a few minutes—he with strikes against four steel companies on his hands, his position to consolidate in the motor industry and workers in a dozen industries turning to him for leadership—to take a few minutes to talk to me about the fundamentals of his committee's plans of organization for labor.

"We are trying to organize the unorganized in the mass production industries," Mr. Lewis said. "That in itself is a big program, but we do not intend to stop there. We intend to be of service to other groups. We are concerned with organizing the unorganized and not with reorganizing the organized. That will be our program if organized groups in the American Federation of Labor let us alone."

Overlapping and friction, however, have shown themselves in the electrical workers', teamsters' and dock employees' fields as it did in the automobile, rubber and steel industries, so that now labor is divided, the C. I. O. units often clashing with the A. F. of L. at the same time they are fighting for recognition by employers.

Officials of the C. I. O. charge the Federation leadership with having been negligent or ineffective in extending the benefits of unionism to the great mass of unskilled and semi-skilled laber. Certain it is the Federation never enumerated in its membership more than a tenth of the 40-odd million wage-earners in the United States. The C. I. O. alleges particularly a failure to utilize the possibilities of the vertical or industrial type of union organization, by which all the workers from top to bottom in a given industry are welded into one bargaining unit.

* * *

The almost phenomenally rapid success of the C. I. O. in organizing workers of many industries along these lines has incurred some of the liabilities and difficulties which beset that type of organization. The deeper unionism dips into the economic strata, the fewer have been the educational opportunities of the members it enlists.

With the Wagner Act now guaranteeing freedom to organize, unions have grown apace. But education in union methods and what unionism means is a slow process. Organizers who until two or three years ago could not get near certain plants are now blamed for not being able to hold their newly recruited followers in line and to prevent sporadic interruptions of production or breaches of agreement, as if they ought to have forged overnight an airtight and smooth-running organization. That is the extenuation pleaded by labor men in the secondary sit-downs that have blackened the record after recent motor industry agreements.

But what will Mr. Lewis and his lieutenants do with their vast organization when and if they get it fully formed, comprising some millions of workers now organized? Does he aim at wielding political power as well as economic? Will there be a national labor party?

"Let us not cross that bridge until we come to it," says Mr. Lewis. "If, after organization, the workers want to engage in some plan of political action, they have a right to do it. I can't say what the incidental results of organization will be. The workers can decide their own policies. What these policies will be, I won't attempt to suggest.

"I am not looking for political office. My philosophy is fundamentally an economic one and I wish to turn whatever economic forces I can toward the aid of the workingman. I am trying to create an increased opportunity for all Americans."

* * *

He makes no bones about saying that labor wants a larger part than it generally has had in the government of the United States. He believes that is its right.

He speaks often of industrial democracy. There is a certain incongruity in this, for his own union, the United Mine Workers, has often been governed with a heavy hand not unlike that of one of the economic barons he loves to bait.

When Daniel Tobin, head of the teamsters' union, charged him with being a dictator in an A. F. of L. convention, he replied,

"We give him the right to run his organization any way he wants, and we understand he runs it. Frankly and confidentially, we do the same."

Frankly and confidentially, one might add that in some ranks of labor only the heavy-fisted, beetle-browed type of leadership is appreciated or respected. The stony, glowering visage which the public sees in nearly all photographs of John L. Lewis is part of his stock in trade. The shaggy mane and the beefy shoulders, expressive of bull-necked power, are equally useful in keeping obstreperous union members in place and in driving a hard bargain for labor with certain tough-skinned business executives accustomed to driving hard bargains.

Mr. Lewis, as a capable actor, has cast himself in the role of an embodiment of American labor, particularly the more brawny section of it. Thousands of workers have flocked to him because he has given them the kind of leadership they can understand—though it may be a leadership with all the weaknesses of force. Many would as quickly flock away in the absence of visible returns. Mr. Lewis avers that in the long run he has only the power labor gives him and that this depends on the accuracy with which he interprets the worker's aspirations.

How far these aspirations will lead is the enigma of the C. I. O. Though Mr. Lewis has refused offers of more salary from his union or of lucrative positions in coal companies, he does not hesitate to ask much for the man in the ranks.

"A living wage?" he exploded, in answer to one interviewer's question. "No! We ask more than that. We demand for the unskilled workers a wage that will enable them to maintain themselves and their families in health and modern comfort, to purchase their own homes, to enable their children to obtain at least a high-school education and to provide against emergencies."

* * *

To get such a wage Lewis has led miners in strike after strike and usually won his contests. But the middle 1920's saw the fruits of these conflicts turn to ashes in the mouths of the miners. With the fall of coal consumption, mine after mine closed or went non-union, production moved to unorganized fields and thousands of men were left with nominally high wages but no work. Will the C. I. O. unions in the automobile, steel, radio, hotel and other industries gauge better the wage at which they can sell the maximum amount of their labor? Or will they push costs up to where the consumer will suffer and to where consumption—and consequently employment—must fall off?

"I abhor strikes," Lewis told the National Press Club. "I never wanted any strike if I could avoid it."

He says he wants for labor simply an increased participation in an increasing productiveness of industry.

However much of an ogre he may appear to many employers, some who have sat at the conference table have found in him more of a gentleman than they expected. In 1924, Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, said at a dinner celebrating the signing of the Jacksonville agreement, "Lewis is more than a successful battle leader. He has a sound conception of statesmanship, of the long-view interest of the people and the industry he serves."

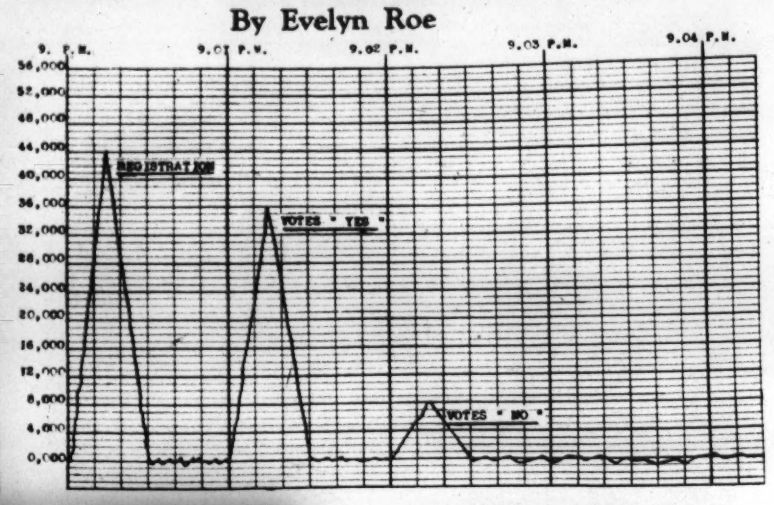
WHAT OF THE A. F. OF L.?

William Green, president of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, takes a view of the labor situation which differs from that of Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. An interview with Mr. Green, also by Mr. Nettleton, will appear in the Magazine Section for July 21.

Talking Back to the Radio

Listeners Soon May Have Opportunity to Register Approval or Disapproval of Programs or Speeches, or to Vote on Public Questions, So Giving a Quick Guide to Public Opinion

By Evelyn Roe



THE "WHO" AND "HOW" OF IT

Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins (Left) Is the Inventor of the Radio Electric Voting Machine Described in the Accompanying Article. The Pictorial Chart Above Indicates How the Vote Is Registered, Showing by the Strength of Electrical Impulses How Many Home Listerers Turned the Knobs of Their So-Called "Voting Stations." It Reveals 44,000 Persons Tuned to the Program at 9 P. M., 36,000 of Them Voting "Yes" on a Radio Question, and 8000 "No," All Within About Two and One-Half Minutes

Converse Studios, Inc.

SEVEN YEARS AGO, Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins began work on a mechanism to be attached to home radio sets, which would not only tally, for sponsors and others interested, the number of sets receiving given programs, but give listeners the means of expressing yes-and-no opinions for immediate recording by graph.

In the autumn, over Station WOR, Newark, New Jersey, this first finished system of radiovoting is going to be in use in a cross-section of 5000 homes. Users of sets operating from an alternating-current main will be the proving nucleus for an advanced effort in giving listeners a chance to register like and dislike of a program, agreement or disagreement on a question of community interest.

It looks like a millennium in radio. For a long time now you could probably have picked practically anyone at random on the streets of your town or city, and he would have said heartily that the one thing missing from radio is freedom for the listener to talk back. Goodness knows that in our time most of us have wanted to fervently enough. Not only to beg relief from the jungle howls of blues singers, but from the extravagances of political campaigns, when the elasticity of campaign usage became stretched beyond the bounds of reason.

* * *

For years one of Dr. Hopkins' chief interests has been finding out what people are thinking about what. Many years ago he went so far as to put on old clothes, a mongrel alpaca cap, let his beard grow to casual roughness and went out here, there and everywhere, incognito as you might say, to sound out prevailing trends of thought. To protect himself against seizure as a hobo, he had tucked away in an inside pocket a letter in which an impeccable board of trustees let anyone whom it might concern know that he was a reputable citizen, engaged in respectable sociological investigations, and just dressed the way he did because lots of people will talk more readily to someone who wears old clothes than they will to someone all spruced up.

Dr. Hopkins is a long, lean man with features and manner which are at once scholarly and full of casual good humor. He lives in an apartment in the St. Mark's Gardens region of New York, which he shares with his wife, who is a playwright, and an amiable Kerry Blue named Monroe. Mrs. Hopkins is a daughter of Harvard and Radcliffe's famous LeBaron Briggs. In 1936 a play of hers took the MacDowell prize. She is good-humored, too, and there is a good-humored Korean houseboy, who fascinates the Kerry Blue so he can hardly take his eyes off him.

Dr. Hopkins says his only recreation is the dinners to which Mrs. Hopkins convoys him, and sailing a boat up around Mt. Desert in summertime. But that is probably understatement, because he knows details of the newest movie, the latest play, the sports situation; and other affairs of the moment.

Dr. Hopkins' background is engineering. Laughing, he says he has used engineering as a crowbar to get findings needed for his inventions. He was born in Portland, Maine, and there is no need here to go into all his academic degrees, but, since the radiovoter is an essential problem in utilization of power plant facilities, it is illuminating to note that. from 1905 to 1908, he was the electrical engineer in charge of power-plant design and construction for all the navy yards and stations of the United States Navy Department.

He has been retired for some time now from active service, but such leisure as that has implied has only been useful to begin a new career which, at the moment, boils down to the successful conclusion of enormous work in a means to link the universal urge to express strong sentiment with the greatest instrument today for disseminating information—radio.

Mankind in general is always eager—though not always sufficiently daring—to express his important feelings. In turn, he wishes to know how the other fellow really feels and thinks. What the majority of persons in any community demand, they will eventually get. The tardiness with which some demands have been met has almost undoubtedly rested in the lack of a satisfactory means for learning those demands. There has long been a need of a way to find out quickly, practically and at moderate cost the actual public sentiment upon any question, in any locality, at a given time.

* * *

In the past, our ears have rung with the progress of straw votes, and polls, house-to-house canvasses, and telephone surveys. Radio sponsors have looked to fan mail to tell them which way the wind was blowing, but the most optimistic of them made allowance for some drift away from a true barometer. And now this new system—which is simply a home voting device, equipped with a synchronous electric clock—seems to promise the quickest straw vote possible. It provides a means to tally mass registration or make actual count of the individuals in the radio audiences. It permits an almost instantaneous recording of totalized mass votes for and against any question or questions.

The "Home Voting System" is not plugged into the radio receiving set in any way, but directly into an electric socket. When thus used in conjunction with the taking of a radio poll, it is possible to sit across the room from the radio receiver if desired, listen, and vote in comfort.

When the system is used apart from the radio, to vote in a poll organized by a newspaper, it can be placed anywhere that there is light enough to read a watch by, so that one may be sure he turns the dial precisely at the appointed minute.

When a forum evening has been scheduled and announced for radio broadcast, one need only sit within hearing distance of his radio receiving set at the appointed time, having, of course, plugged in and set his Home Voting Station Clock at the correct time.

* * *

While this is no place for a complete technical description of Dr. Hopkins' invention, it may be said that numerical listening is registered automatically, indicating the number tuned to a particular station, because at a selected moment a low frequency audio tone is generated, is permitted to endure for a few seconds, and this sound energy actuates a resonant relay, which operates a step-by-step switch and keeps it closed until the period is up. When the switch is closed, a reactor is cut into the line, and a tiny motor is made to turn the contact-making sector of the switch in the radiovoter. The brushes on these sectors are staggered, for four different steps of wattless power application on the line, so that for a given installation, a reactive load is gradually applied to the distribution system of a sub-station, or switching station of a power company.

The effect of listening is automatically registered by the very fact that the set is connected to the power line, is tuned to the given station, and has an automatic switching device.

As for voting "yes" or "no" on any program, or on any public measure or question of public interest, that naturally requires volition on the user's part. But all he has to do is to press a button. The yes-man will press the button when told to do so, and the no-man will press the button when told to do so. Two separate graphs are recorded on a strip chart, and the whole thing, from the standpoint of the voter, is as simple as tuning in a station.

The time may come, it seems, when political issues—even popular elections

(Continued on page 13)

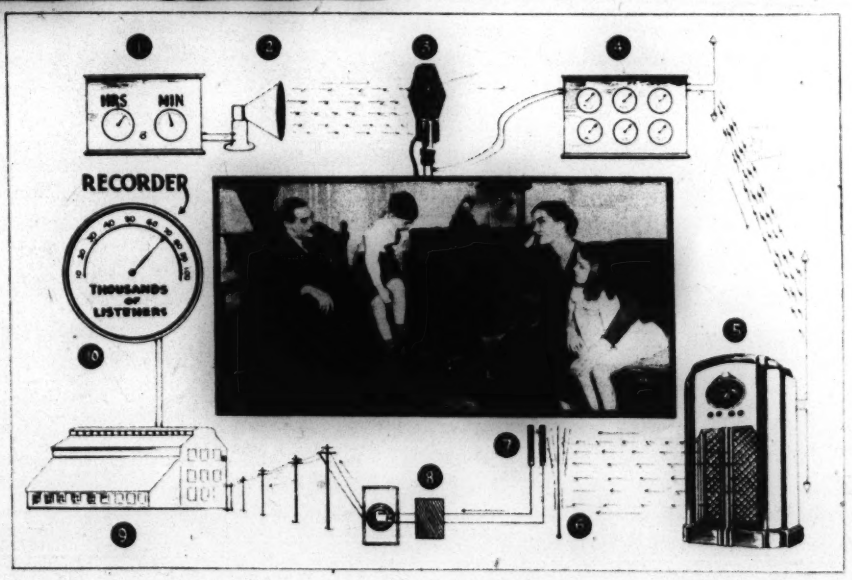


Illustration by courtesy Radio World

HOW THE LISTENERS ARE COUNTED

An Audio Oscillator (1) Generates a Low-Frequency Note, Holding It a Few Seconds. The Sound Excites a Reproducer (2) Adjoining the Studio Microphone. Reaching the Microphone (3), It Is Changed to Pulsating Direct Current. This Is Mixed With the Station's Carrier (4), and the Modulated Radio Wave Is Transmitted. It Is Picked Up by the Home Radio Set (5) and the Tone Makes a Resonant Reed in the Set Vibrate (6), Which Automatically Closes a Switch (7) While the Tone Continues. Closing the Switch Inserts a Single Reactor in the Line Circuit (8), Causing Increased Reactive Volt-Amperes. Actually the Switch Works Step by Step. The Effect Is Communicated to the Power Station Over the Wires (9), and the Sum of the Effects Is Recorded on a Dial (10), Translated as "Thousands of Listeners"

Parade of the Pocket Press

Newsstands Sag Beneath the Growing Crop of Digests and Reviews, Each Purporting to Present the Cream of Literature in Its Special Field, and All Fathered by the Emperor Justinian

By S. Claude Bartley

PRESTO! DIGESTO! OUT COMES another magazine digest, like magic to the lord of the Fourth Estate. While big folios go with the wind, pocket digests, like April showers, fall into the hands of millions and slide on to pockets and purses, to be snatched out on the run for short courses on world intelligence. There is now a digest for every pocket and purse.

If new digest titles continue to appear throughout 1937 as during the first six months, the year will go down in history with more digest birthdays than any other previous year. Before 1930, the Readers Digest was the only pocket digest of general circulation. But the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 added two new titles each. Then the boom began. Eight new titles came forth in 1935 and 1936 saw 17. Over 50 are parading the current publishing year, together with an additional dozen or more using the condensing method, but not conforming to the pocket-size format.

* * *

Each newsstand change portrays a new scene—a new digest. Just another digest, the critical reader thinks. Not so with the average reader; it feels good, looks good, and thumbs so nimbly, and, presto, it is gone when the word is spoken—out of sight of men and merchants. In a bustle, the elbows of readers are kept to the sides, the breadth of the human body is not bilged, and the focus of the eyes is intercepted pleasantly as by a movie screen. Such is the modern secret—added to that inherent liking for brevity and books.

The words "digest" and "magazine" come to us with interesting traditional wealth. Since "digest" was the first to be used in literature, its family name rightfully takes first place today. Etymology shows the word coming from the Latin *digesta*, which is a cognate of the verb *digerere*, meaning to put apart or arrange. When food was concerned in the Latin usage, the word *cibum* was added (*digerere cibum*), making "digest" alone a literary term.

The literary sense of *digesta* first appeared when the Emperor Justinian decided to condense the Roman Laws. When Justinian became Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire in 527, he found the laws of the empire in a state of great confusion. He first appointed a commission of 10 lawyers to segregate the old laws from the new. Then he named a commission of 16 to make extracts from the writings of authorized jurists. The resulting work was the Pandects, which, literally, means a digest. The Pandects first appeared on scrolls of parchment.

* * *

It may then appear strange to most of us that "digest" came into use in a literary sense almost two centuries before "magazine." "Magazine" originally meant a storehouse in the sense of arsenal or storehouse of technical information on military and naval subjects. In England, in 1731, a periodical was to be branded as a storehouse of literature and the word "magazine" was affixed to its title. It was the Gentleman's Magazine, the first issue of which carried the following introduction: "A monthly collection to treasure up, as in a magazine, the most remarkable pieces on the subjects above mentioned." The combination of "magazine digest" comes to mean in the mind of one of our modern publishers a quotation from Marlowe, "Infinite riches in a little room."

Gest, gist, just and jest are team words in the new publishing game. Gest is a collection of interesting stories, as *Gesta Romanorum* is a collection of 181 stories first printed about 1473, while gist means the main points of a collection or discussion. Someone has said that we need a digest of digests. Well, just the other day it came out in the form of a digest yearbook. It is just too much "pun-ology" to say, "The gist of the gest is just jest."

Photo by Truett

"EACH NEWSSTAND CHANGE PORTRAYS A NEW SCENE—A NEW DIGEST"

The age of processing just goes on and on. It was way back in 1738 when Boswell said in the life of Johnson, "The debates in Parliament, which were brought home and digested by Guthrie, . . . were sent by Cave to Johnson for his revision." Addison said a digest is "A commonwealth of letters," and Goldsmith, "A republic of letters."

Condensing goes on through screen, script and scroll to the very criterion of knowledge. Even books have their champion condensers. Go today to your newsstand, take a quarter out of your pocket or purse, replace it with a little digest, and go home and read selections from a dozen books in one sitting. One editor humorously predicted a "digesto" machine, which, like a meat grinder, will turn Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" into such letters of the alphabet as will fall onto your soup in the following order: "Scarlett Hated Yankee."

Every major interest of humanity has been invaded by the digest idea. There is a business man's digest, a woman's digest, a children's digest. Man's religion is summarized by three titles: Religious Digest, Pulpit Digest and World Christianity (a digest). There is one for the stamp collector, artist, beautician, motorist, aviator, farmer, baker, physician, minister, lawyer, editor, writer, engineer, real estate dealer, merchant, military man, naval man, insurance man, and the general consumer. Yes, those who seek jobs should first seek the digest, for there is a vocational digest. There is a peace digest and a speech digest. We have three world digests, one for America, England and Germany, respectively; also a digest of Russia today, a Chinese digest, and a magazine digest from Canada. From Cuba comes a digest of Spanish literature under the title *Ultra*, and just plain *Etc.* (et cetera) is an American digest of German literature.

* * *

In England, it appears that the word "digest" is used only three times in the titular parade of her popular publications. There everything is in "review." The word "review" is used about as many times as our word "digest." The digest cycle in the flow of civilization must have climaxed in England in the eighteenth century. Tradition shows us that many American titles of today may be traced back to early British titles. Observe the Pocket Magazine, the Beauties of All Magazines Selected, The Commentator, the Weekly Abstract, The Mock Press, the Literary Magazine, the Reader's Monthly, Time, Life, the Daily Digest of News and Public Opinion, etc., all of which have been used at some time or other by British publishers.

The smallest magazine known to America is the News-Letter of the LXIVMOS (sixty-four-mos), which was published March 15, 1928, in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by the LXIVMOS Club, a club of miniature book collectors. The largest magazine in America is a large weekly newspaper calling itself a news magazine. Will the Fourth Estate some day become a microcosm?

It is well in our digest of the abbreviated press to stop and reason why all of this has come about. In this instance, think for a moment about the person who seizes literature of various kinds and with a pencil marks it, interlines it, and gives it to a friend or protégé to read, dictating what a person should read—his estimate of the best in literature. Here you have a picture of the modern digest publisher. The urge to wield influence over the lives and habits of others is crammed down in human nature. You can easily recall when a friend has overwhelmed you with his eagerness to be the first to tell a news story, and to tell it in his own way.

That glamour remains and gleams higher in those whose minds have been tinged by printer's ink. It is as when people come to you and say, "You should read this book (or article); it is the most wonderful thing I have ever read." Is it not true that the universe is so grand and glorious that every individual serves as a reflector of this universe, and each person is so impressed by the grandeur that it wishes immediately to reflect what little it can gather? Combine this urge with the printed page and you have the amateur publisher under the spotlight.

* * *

It should not be overlooked, however, that the jingle of money is also one of the strong urges in that great combination which magnetizes amateur publishers. When one honest publisher sways millions with his selections in the digest scheme, there are hundreds who want to imitate him and take advantage of the public's educated liking for the idea—all for money and glory.

With apologies to publishers who honestly give the people what they should have, it is nothing but fitting to challenge the imitators who read a little, hear a little, and give a little, with the impression that their readers are getting the cream of the crop, all condensed for easy reading.

Welding two magical elements of literature—conciseness and brevity—a scholarly soldier of the World War vamped the digesting principle, applied it to soldiers who had little time to read, came home convinced, and with the aid of a wife, Lila Belle Acheson, launched that epitome of pandects, the Readers Digest. Imbued with the philosophy of a Presbyterian minister, who was his father, and seasoned by the trials of human experiences, the war, Mr. DeWitt Wallace set out to serve mankind, and succeeded. The Digest came through because it touched the hearts of people in a warm and sympathetic manner—with brevity. It is indeed a secret to sum up the wide interests of mankind.

However, the Living Age magazine, established in Boston, April 11, 1844, by E. Littell, was the first to invoke the digest magic in America. Under the subtitle, "World in Review," it bore the following quotation: "These publications of the day should from time to time be winnowed, the wheat carefully preserved, and the chaff thrown away." The Living Age is still a champion, but it disregarded the pocket-size trend.

The Literary Digest, which began in 1890, presented a non-pocket-size digest with the condensing method. Until 1895, it almost exclusively affixed the words "condensed from" to every article. The Literary Digest had a different purpose—to digest literature—crystallizing the high spots at a newsy angle, regardless of philosophy.

Golden Book became another condenser, and its technique remains now under its new title, Fiction Parade, which is exclusively a periodical of condensed fiction. The British Review of Reviews is now called World Review and marches up with Readers Digest style.

Outside the Gates

Only the Privileged Few Now May Enjoy the Cool of London's 400 Squares, for Property Holders Guard the Keys, but There Is a Move Afoot to Make Them Public

By Ernest H. Rann

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED that the railings around the London squares should be removed, so that the public, and particularly the children, may enjoy these hundreds of large and little gardens, set among the noise and clamor of the busy streets, and there rest and play, undisturbed by the hazards of modern traffic.

Every year, in the weeks when the schools are closed, one may see wistful urchins, who have been unable to spend the vacation time in the country or at the seaside, gazing through the fast-locked gates or through the towering railings of these squares, longing for the pleasure and the freedom that may be had within.

The original suggestion of opening these came from Sir Thomas Inskip, the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, who, turning his thoughts for a moment from war's alarms, looked on the London squares and saw that, fair as they be, they were far from being used to their fullest value. He said he would like to see "the iron railings removed from the gardens in the squares in the West End of London," and, developing his theme, he pictured the removal also of the dirty and ugly shrubberies by which the squares are surrounded, and instead the growth of a few trees in an ample spread of grass, with the sufficiency of a gravel path and a stone kerb, where, in the midst of it all, one may take it, the public might enjoy their rest and ease.

* * *

The idea was warmly championed by Lady Oxford and Asquith, the widow of the famous statesman, who, having been a resident in four of the most famous London squares—Grosvenor Square, Berkeley Square, Cavendish Square and Bedford Square—could speak from experience, and from a life-long desire, as she said, to see these squares made beautiful and the forbidding iron railings taken away.

"There is not," she said, "a city in Europe where there are so few seats to sit upon or open spaces in crowded quarters where tired men and women can rest as there are in London. And, except for the privilege of looking at the fine trees, of what benefit to the public are any of our dingy, uninhabited squares?"

There are more than 400 squares in London, some of them actually square, others rectangular, triangular, or even round, as the case may be. Their origin is as varied as their shape. Some of the squares, such as Lincoln's Inn, were parts of unenclosed fields; Leicester Square was known as Leicester Fields; and St. James's Square—most aristocratic of all—was a portion of a field in the parish of St. James.

Following the reign of Charles II, the idea of "squares" in London caught on and rapidly developed. Hanover Square—all fashionables came to be married at the grim church which almost fills one of its sides—Berkeley Square, Cavendish Square, Portman Square, Soho Square—none too reputable—followed one another quickly on the map, and impoverished noblemen, who had emptied their pockets by gambling at White's or Boodle's, delightedly consented that their bare acres in the West End of London should be burdened with fine houses where people of "quality" might live, on payment of enormous ground rents into the coffers of their landlords.

Other districts copied the idea, and during the eight decades from 1800 onwards Bayswater, Belgravia, Clerkenwell and Pimlico built themselves houses in squares, with oases of grass, trees and flowers in front of their windows, for they had no garden beyond their back yards. One of the last of the big squares was Cadogan Square, nigh unto the Thames beyond Westminster, which has proved a gold mine to the peer who owns the land on which the square is laid out.

It must be remembered that these squares were, and to a considerable extent are, private possessions. The distinguished noblemen who granted the building leases were careful to maintain the strict privacy of the squares in other respects. The lumbering coach and the sedan chair, which were to serve the needs of the well-to-do inhabitants, were admitted, but public vehicles in many cases were barred by the watchmen who stood on duty at the various entrances. More than that, the center gardens were reserved to the inhabitants of the squares.

* * *

The greater part of the 400-odd London squares are little used by the few remaining residents who have the privilege of entry into the gardens. In July and August, when the children in the poorer parts of these districts most require open spaces during their holidays, the gardens are hardly used at all, for the tenants are abroad or at the seaside.

On one of the rare afternoons of warmth and sunshine that London has had this year, a newspaper reporter made a tour of 11 squares, in Bloomsbury, Mayfair, Belgravia, and Pimlico, to see to what extent they were used. This was the result of his observations:

Bloomsbury Square—Empty.
Russell Square—Four nurses with 11 children, and one man reading a newspaper.
Bedford Square—Empty, though the side streets 100 yards away were filled with children playing in the traffic.
Hanover Square—One woman, one dog, one statue.
Berkeley Square—One old lady, knitting, one child at play, two girls walking.
Grosvenor Square—Empty, as was the tennis court.
Eaton Square—One man, from the 188 surrounding houses.
Belgrave Square—Three nurses in charge of four babies.
Eccleston Square—Empty.
Warwick Square—Thirteen adults, five children, many young couples with their babies.
St. George's Square—Nine adults, 16 children.

The case would certainly seem to have been made out for throwing down the railings and throwing open the squares to the public. But to carry the idea into practice is not so easy as it would seem. The tenants in the squares—such of them as remain—have paid extra for the advantages of a house with access to a garden, however little they use that garden, and in many cases they also contribute to the cost of upkeep and the wages of the gardeners. These tenants would have to be considered, and there can be no doubt that they would stand upon their rights. Moreover, one general law or rule could not be devised to cover the whole of the squares, each of which has had an individual origin and history, and deserves individual treatment.

In the report of the Royal Commission on London Squares, published nine years ago, it was recommended that all the shrubs be removed and replaced by grass borders or, failing that, that wide openings be made in the hedges.

The school holiday season now is in full swing, and the "quality" are away on the moors or otherwise holiday-making. Is it too much to expect that one old London square, at least, will set the pace in this matter, and share the delights of one of those 400 open spaces with less fortunate neighbors and their children? It is a kind of welfare service that calls loudly for demonstration.

Photos from Dorien Leigh and © E. O. Hoppé

OUTSIDE, LOOKING INTO THREE SQUARES

A Peek Through the Palings of Famed Soho Square, at the Top, Shows a Typical Sunny View Across a Perfect, but Unpopulated Turf. Below Is a Line of Cars Parked Outside Hanover Square, Under the Watchful Eye of William Pitt, Berkeley Square, Celebrated in the Play of That Name, Is Directly Above, Well Shaded by Trees but Without Human Occupancy

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

By B. V. von Senden

TODAY distress exists, in some countries from lack of certain commodities, and in other countries from an oversupply of the same commodities. It is declared by many people that what is happening in Europe or Asia is none of America's concern. The parable of the Good Samaritan had to do with two men who were enemies. One of these men, a Jew, was lying stricken on the ground, destitute. The Jews despised the Samaritans, and it would have been the most natural thing in human thinking for the Samaritan, not only to have said that he had no interest in the matter, but to have rejoiced in his enemy's misfortune. Instead, we read that the Samaritan cared for his enemy as tenderly as one would treat a dear friend.

Definitely, Jesus taught that what happens in the rest of the world is our affair. How can we apply Jesus' teachings to modern-day conditions?

Picture two farmers living side by side. One man has had splendid crops, so much so that he is troubled to know where to store the excess. His neighbor, however, has lost his crop through no fault of his own, and his family is hungry. What would be thought of the first man if he burned up his surplus rather than to help his needy neighbor? Who is our neighbor? Jesus answered this question in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

* * *

If we admit that Jesus would instruct the wealthy farmer to give to his neighbor the food he cannot use for himself, would he not tell *us* to give our surplus to countries where the people are destitute?

How could America benefit? It now has nearly 10,000,000 unemployed. Let them raise what food they can through a normal day's labor. Let the factory owner produce all the shoes, steel rails, textiles, etc., he can normally manufacture. When the farmer and the manufacturer have sold everything they can along the usual lines, let the government buy the rest at a price which allows a profit materially less than is customary. Then let the government *give* this surplus to impoverished countries. The smaller profit will encourage the producer to sell all that he can through regular channels. This proposal does not contemplate the purchase of anything in the luxury line. Manufacturers of luxuries will benefit through the return of prosperity.

Where will the money come from with which to buy the surplus? To begin with, the last Congress appropriated nearly $5,000,000,000 for relief. Add to this the large sums which are collected locally. An even larger source of money to pay for our generosity would be found in the increased income taxes resulting from larger sales, and this, too, without increasing rates.

As production and consumption in the United States increased during the early years of the present century, prosperity grew until it was found there was no need to work even eight hours each day to produce all our wants required. Is not that a cause for rejoicing rather than fear? Who would wish to return to the twelve-hour day which existed at the beginning of this century? Men labored seventy-two to even ninety hours a week in those days, and received wages which would be indignantly refused by those who work forty hours a week in our present time.

And yet it cost many lives to free America from the conditions existing about 1900. To the employer, the shorter hours spelled certain ruin. "How can I pay the same wages for two-thirds the service?" was the cry. The answer is that man is sentenced to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow only so long as he insists on thinking along strictly material lines. As man advances spiritually, it is but natural that he shall rise above slavery.

Jesus said that the second greatest commandment was, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." A strict observance of this command cannot help but place us more in harmony with the Ruler of our universe. As the wheels of industry speeded up and production increased, greater and greater would be the improvement in the revenue from income taxes. This, coupled with the money now spent for relief, would go a long way to pay the cost of charity abroad. Destitute nations will become consumers and America's foreign trade will greatly increase.

But the material advantages derived from playing the Good Samaritan are not to be compared to the spiritual blessing which would surely follow. Take as an example the banishing of fear. Two years ago the newspapers were full of accounts of the big naval demonstration being carried on by the United States fleet in the Pacific. The same papers which described this mimic war carried accounts of starvation conditions existing on the island of Formosa, a colony belonging to Japan. This had been taking place at the very time when America was keeping hundreds of thousands on relief rolls to make sure that they did not produce too much food. Suppose the United States had sent a fleet of merchant vessels laden with food to Formosa. Surely this generous act would have done more to establish friendly relations than could any show of arms.

* * *

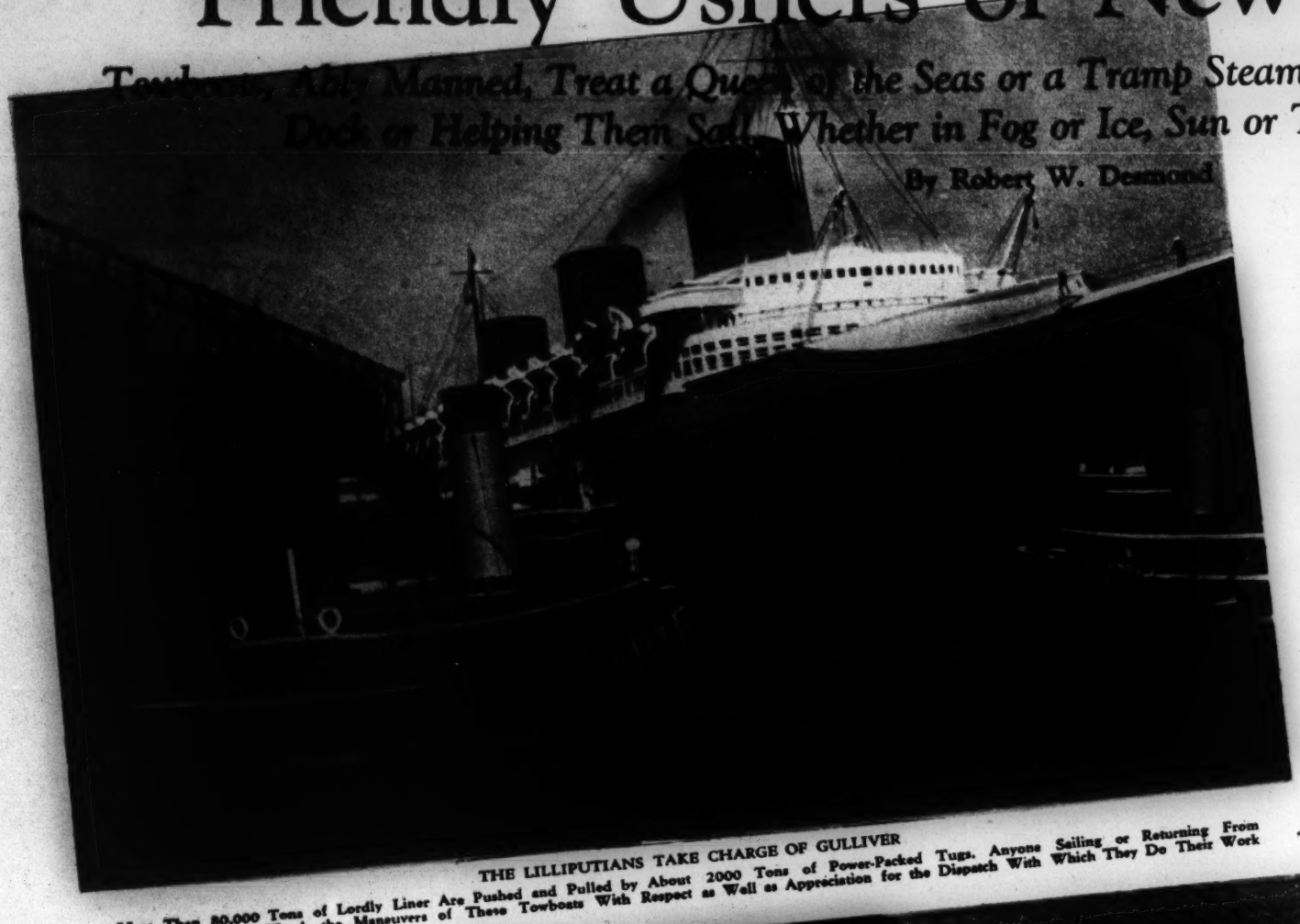
Does this sound ephemeral? Read the lesson to peacemakers recorded in the sixth chapter of II Kings. Here the King of Syria has invaded Israel, and has sent an army to capture Elisha. But the man of God, instead, effects the capture of the hostile army. Does Elisha follow the custom of the day and put them to the sword? No. He commands that the captives be given food and drink and rest, and then sent safely to their homes. The record concludes with these words, "So the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel."

Peacemaking of this nature is not confined to Bible times. At the conclusion of the Boer War, the conditions laid down by the English healed the breach, and today South Africa is a loyal part of the British Empire. Here is a modern-day proof of the rightness of Jesus' teachings in the parable of the Good Samaritan. Citizens of the world, who is our neighbor?

Friendly Ushers of New York Harb

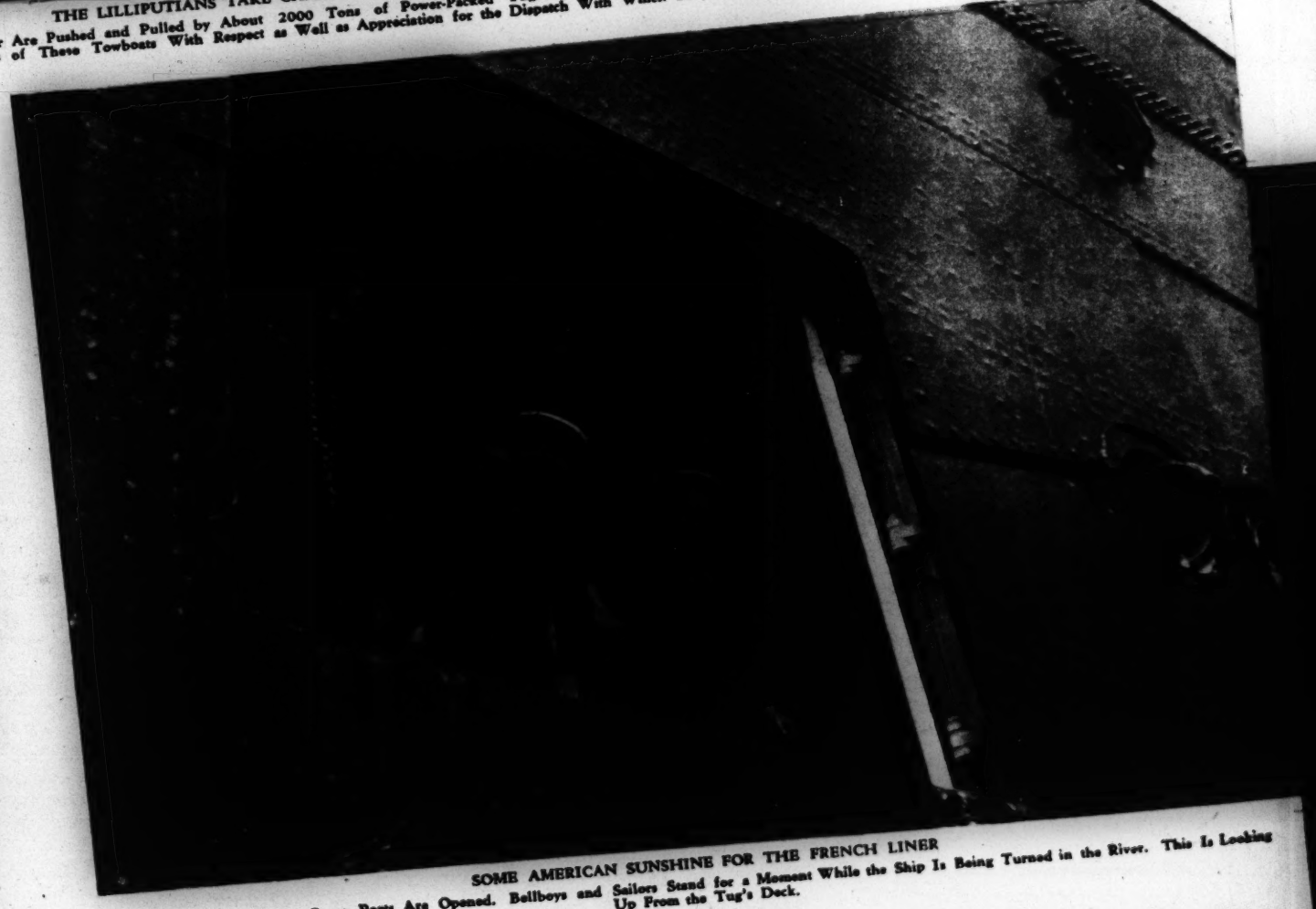
Towboats, Ably Manned, Treat a Queen of the Seas or a Tramp Steamer With Equal Respect, Bring Dock or Helping Them Sail, Whether in Fog or Ice, Sun or Tide, and Without Lost Motio

By Robert W. Desmond



THE LILLIPUTIANS TAKE CHARGE OF GULLIVER

More Than 80,000 Tons of Lordly Liner Are Pushed and Pulled by About 2000 Tons of Power-Packed Tugs. Anyone Sailing or Returning From Europe May Well Watch the Maneuvers of These Towboats With Respect as Well as Appreciation for the Dispatch With Which They Do Their Work



SOME AMERICAN SUNSHINE FOR THE FRENCH LINER

In Smooth Water the Cargo Ports Are Opened. Bellboys and Sailors Stand for a Moment While the Ship Is Being Turned in the River. This Is Looking Up From the Tug's Deck.

TOWBOAT MEN are a race apart. Forgotten men, in a sense, for although their stubby-looking little tugs are always skittering, like water bugs, about New York harbor, they are taken as much for granted as the tides themselves. This may be regarded as a tribute to the skill of the men. If they were not so expert they would not be so inconspicuous. But they know those waters, from Bay Ridge to the Harlem River, and from Flushing to Jersey City, even as they know the faces of their own children. When they go about their work they do it so quickly and efficiently that the casual beholder might almost be deceived into believing that what they did was very simple and easy, after all. If so, he knows naught of the vagaries of tide and weather, of ships and men.

Their work starts early, rain or shine, winter or summer. In the dark of a December morning the tugs move quietly from their slips in Brooklyn, even as they do on a bright morning in June, when mist yet clings to the harbor and obscures the towers of Manhattan across the way. The sun will burn the mist away, later on, but when the day begins, visibility is limited.

So it is when the Alice M. Moran starts out at 6:45 a. m. to do the day's work, whatever it may be. The "Alice" is a rather celebrated towboat. One of the 26 in the Moran fleet, it is not the largest, but it is the "flagship," and from it Capt. Tony Huseby directs many a maneuver of the tug flotilla which brings ships safely into dock, or starts them off on voyages over the seas. Captain Huseby, a Norseman and a seaman, is the unofficial "commodore" of the fleet, and he frequently directs operations of a dozen tugs, including those of his own and other towboat lines, since all habitually work in close co-operation in the waters about New York.

The "Alice" has become celebrated not only by reason of being the flagship, but because she has won a place in literature. Christopher Morley's story about "Alice and the Aquitania" was chosen by that connoisseur of short stories, Edward J. O'Brien, as one of the best of its year. The "Alice" led the flotilla which docked the Normandie on her maiden voyage, and also the Queen Mary on her first trip, as well as subsequent trips, and Mr. Morley also gave the tug and its crew prominence in his literary account of the Queen Mary's first arrival, a report entitled "Dowager of the Sea."

But, even though the "Alice" takes a star part in generally assisting the greatest liners there are, the day's work includes many humbler assignments. Out from among the massive steel walls and the clustering hulls of dry docks at the foot of Twenty-seventh street in Brooklyn, the tug surges into the bay to meet the Lancaster, a freighter of the American South African line, and helps to berth her at Pier 7, Bush docks. That is the first job of the day.

All assignments to help ships in or out are made through the New York offices or agents of the lines operating the ships, and the tugs are sent by various towboat lines through agreements and arrangements between lines and towboat companies, and between the towboat companies themselves. There are about 75 or 80 towboats owned and operated by about eight companies, with seven or eight men on a tug, although a few of the larger have 14 men. An official day's work for a tug runs about 10 hours. Because many of their assignments are far apart, they must devote a good portion of the day merely going from one job to another.

* * *

The men on the tugs usually grow up in the work, which is sufficiently different from that of other sailors and harbor workers so that a man trained on a river steamer, for example, or a barge, finds it difficult to adjust himself to the tugboat work. The tugboat men are brought up in the tradition. They start as deck hands or firemen and work up to become engineers, mates, or captains, and perhaps to go into the office of their company.

It requires from eight to twelve tugs, usually, to dock an ocean-going passenger liner or freighter, and the process occupies from 30 to 45 minutes, depending upon tide and weather. Because most freighters have only one screw and cannot do much to help themselves in maneuvering into the dock, it takes about as many tugs and about as long to complete the procedure as to dock the largest of liners, which, despite their size, have several screws and can use them to help swing the ship in the stream, so that the tugs do not have to move the entire weight of the vessel. Usually it takes much less time to sail a ship; from 10 to 15 minutes on a flood tide, or 20 to 25 minutes on an ebb tide.

Ice conditions in the river, sometimes encountered during the winter months, naturally complicate the process of docking, particularly. It is necessary to put the ship in straight-on, rather than to swing it into the dock, lest in doing so the ice formed in the slip be piled up between the ship and dock, so preventing the ship being brought properly alongside, and possibly damaging ship or pier, or both. As many as 21 tugs have been necessary to maneuver a ship such as the Berengaria under these conditions.

Fog also is a problem. Until recently, it was the custom to hold all ships at Quarantine when the harbor was fog-bound. The express schedules of great liners, however, have made it desirable to bring them in to the pier so that their cargo might be unloaded, to say nothing of passengers disembarked. Tugs, therefore, will go down the harbor looking for the liners, and then convoy them up the bay to the pier, using a system of whistles and bells to signal obstructions and guide them safely. To anyone who has wasted hours in the harbor, this obviously is a great boon.

Amusing things happen, too, as a

Harbor

ct, Bringing Them to st Motion

result of fog. One day the Laconia was due to be docked, and a group of tugs started up the river to overtake her and put her into her slip. One tug came alongside a black hull and turned her bow-buffer into position to push the ship around for docking. After about 10 minutes of work, without making much headway, the skipper became aware that he was receiving no co-operation from any quarter. Only then did he look upward and read the name on the ship's prow. It was the Minnekahda! So he backed off, in quick humiliation, and headed on upstream, where he found the rest of the tugs busy about the Laconia, wondering what had become of him.

One reason expert towboat men are at a premium is because a bungler could do vast harm to tug or ship by miscalculating current or distance, and hitting the ship hard, or too soon, or in some way wrong. These towboats are powerful! They cost more than $100,000 each and are about 180 tons gross, although some are larger. They pack about 750 horsepower in their engines, so that they are floating powerhouses, and if they hit a ship they could dent its plates and cause considerable damage, even though each carries a "beard" on its prow, a bow-buffer made of rope mats and weighing about a ton, designed to cushion the power it brings to bear on a ship's plates.

It costs about $15 per hour to engage the services of a tug for docking or other purposes. This is the average. Of course, it usually takes less than an hour to complete such a job. The charge is computed upon the distance they must go to dock the ship. For example, it costs $22.50 per towboat for docking up to Pier 55, which is Twelfth street, in the North (or Hudson) river; $25 up to Pier 74, or Thirty-fourth street; and $30 up to Pier 96, or Fifty-sixth street; and a separate schedule of charges exists for the East river and other parts of the harbor. If 10 or 12 tugs are engaged in the operation of docking, as they are when a big ship such as the Normandie or Queen Mary comes in, the charges naturally must be multiplied by the number of tugs, but the process costs more than $300.

* * *

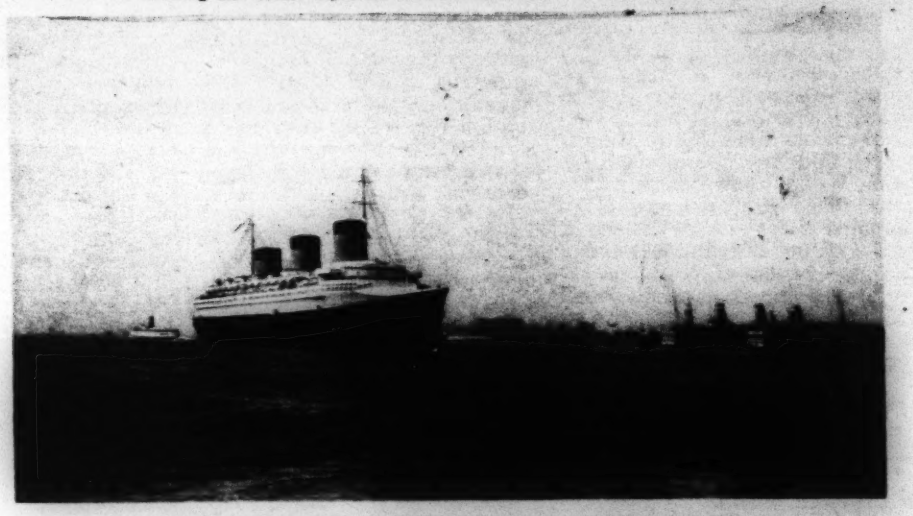
After docking the Lancaster, the "Alice" came up past Governors Island in the wake of the American Farmer to the starboard of the Coama, which was bound up the East river, passed the Battery and docked at Pier 1, North river, at the foot of Manhattan. From here it was in sight of a light-signal board outside the offices of the Moran Towing & Transportation Company, occupying an eyrie on the 25th floor of the Whitehall building. These signals, plus whistles from the balcony, megaphone calls, arm gyrations, telescopes, and the telephone provide means of communication between the dispatching department in the main office and the tugs themselves. Tugs passing up and down the river get their orders by a system of light signals from the board outside the office. A radio system has been used from office to tugs, and, while it worked very well, technical considerations caused it to be dropped, at least temporarily.

The Normandie, flagship of the French line, is reported due at her dock at 10:30 this morning, but sometimes she gets in early, and as the "Alice" is to direct the docking, as usual, Captain Huseby is waiting for orders at Pier 1 by 8:45 a. m. Soon after 9 the tug backs out smoothly and starts up the river to get the last mail for the Normandie from Pier 88, at the foot of West Forty-eighth street, where the ship later will come to rest. The morning is fresh and sunny, although with a haze on the river. Captain Huseby, at the wheel, pilots his craft up the river with all the familiar confidence of a motorist going to his office in the morning. He signals the engine room to slow down as a ferry boat starts out across the river just ahead, and he steers the tug in a wide semicircle to go around its stern.

Across the river, the great hulk of

(Continued on page 15)

CAPTAIN HUSEBY AT THE WHEEL
Piloting the "Alice" Upstream to Get the Mail and to Wait for His Ship



HERE SHE COMES! . . LESS THAN FIVE DAYS FROM EUROPE
A Former Atlantic Greyhound, the Leviathan, Shows Its Three Stacks at the Right, While the Sandy Hook Passes Astern

THE TUG FLEET MOBILIZES AS AGAINST THE WALL OF A BUILDING
We Come Under the Immense Bulk of the Ship, Pushing Gently, While Another Tug Joins Us Slightly Aft

IN UNDER THE BOW
The Liner's Flaring Prow Completely Overhangs the Tug as It Comes Alongside. An Officer Standing on an Extended Perch Forward Provides a Further Contrast with the Size of the Vessel.

SNUG AGAINST HER PIER, THE LINER IS MADE FAST
A Final Gentle Nudge From the Tug, With the Empire State Building a Misty Tower Between Tug Stack and Ship's Prow

Among the New Books

Anatole France, Sympathetically

Anatole France, by Edwin Preston Dargan. New York: Oxford. $5.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN some academic cynic who remarked that the reason why there are so many French literary monographs on "La Jeunesse de" So-and-So is that their authors have planned their works upon so large a scale that they have never proceeded beyond the youth of their subjects. Professor Dargan has not limited himself to the youth of Anatole France, but his book is not a complete biographical and critical study. It covers a little more than half a century (1844-1896), breaking off after the publication of "Le Lys Rouge" and Maitre Anatole's election to the French Academy.

Consequently we can discern only foreshadowings of France's later activities, interests and ideas. His part in the Dreyfus affair was still to come; the Bergeret books were still in the future, and the years when he achieved an immense and world-wide fame do not belong to the present story. Toward the end of his book Mr. Dargan looks ahead to the period of reaction, reappraisal and denigration which followed with startling swiftness after the illustrious author's passing. That period is perhaps now on the wane. At any rate, the time seems ripe for another, more dispassionate, more judicious and sympathetic estimate.

⁂

Such an estimate is here offered. Not all the material for one which can claim to be final is yet accessible, nor does Mr. Dargan advance such a claim. But he has had access to material hitherto unpublished; he knows thoroughly the all-too-abundant "literature" which grew up around Anatole France during his lifetime and which has multiplied since 1924; and he is steeped in his author's own writings, both collected and uncollected. His work extends to no less than 764 pages; yet we find ourselves at the close hoping that this accomplished scholar will in another volume continue the story through the last three decades of his subject's life.

In this composite of biography and criticism, the two themes and methods are deftly woven together in series of alternate chapters. Beginning with the early life of "le Petit Pierre," Mr. Dargan's task is to supplement with a quantity of documentary detail the story so delicately told in France's autobiographical books, where fact and fancy are artfully blended. Thence we proceed to the years of schooling, the formal education at academies and the more influential schooling which came from the bookshops which the youth haunted. Anatole France "commenced author" as a poet, proceeding thence to journalism, a side of his work which reached its heights in the articles contributed to Le Temps and afterward collected in part in "La Vie Litteraire." The novels from "Bonnard" to "Le Lys Rouge" are passed in review, the inspiration, the sources, the ideas and the technique of each being carefully considered. Special attention is paid to "Thais," that amazing mosaic of fragmentary materials assembled from half a hundred books and fashioned into something at once fresh and beautiful.

⁂

Mr. Dargan publishes for the first time the facts, as distinguished from rumor and gossip, regarding France's divorce from his first wife. He offers evidence to show that Mme. de Caillavet's share in France's work has been much exaggerated. Not that her influence was not all-pervasive and, on the whole, benign, nor that without her France would have achieved the position which she helped to win for him; but that to the actual pages of his books she really contributed very little. It has been said that one third of the writings published under his name came from her pen. This statement, always open to suspicion, is now seen to be an absurd exaggeration. Another subject on which Mr. Dargan throws new light is France's relation and indebtedness to Renan. Yet another is the date when the politico-sociological opinions associated with his later years began to find expression.

The book is written in a simple yet dignified style. The narrative and comment are unimpeded by documentary material, which is assembled in notes at the back of the volume. The large bibliography, a careful selection of the more significant half of what Mr. Dargan has read on the subject, is not only useful in itself but a reminder of the bulk of material which has been assimilated. The dozen or so illustrations are appropriate, and there are two maps of Paris.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

Deserving of a Voice

The Agamemnon of Aeschylus. Translated by Louis MacNeice. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $1.75.

DRAMA NEEDS a voice, if its proper purposes are to be carried out. The mere study and silent perusal of a play, especially one in poetic form, can be dragging and slow-footed. Once there was a professor of abysmally dull scholarship who taught a Shakespeare class in much the same fashion as they taught, long ago, systematic botany. He treated a page of "Julius Caesar," for example, in about the same manner that they managed with a flower that they put before a student. The page was to be mauled to pieces, line by line and phrase by phrase, as the blossom was to be analyzed.

⁂

To get at Shakespeare's meaning, thumb all available dictionaries and reference books; and to find the name of the beauteous bud, puzzle through the classifications of genera and species in Gray. Wonderful discipline, no doubt; but not having much to do with the quarrel of Brutus and Cassius, or with the first anemone shooting up through the forest floor of spring.

Now, the Shakespearean teacher had a way of dropping all his discipline on occasion, and reading a scene, say, from "Hamlet," and with what effect! He sat sort of sideways to his hearers, as though only half admitting them to his confidence, but what charm in his accent and modulation!

MacNeice's "Agamemnon," to pick up the little volume, is a temptation to an evening of grinding by the lamp. But that, surely, is an inadvisable procedure. Better find someone with whom to read it aloud. It is poetry, to be sure; but it is modern poetry and, accordingly, written in the language that we talk. Spoken, the dialogue of the characters strikes right home. The story of Agamemnon's return from Troy, of Cassandra's prophecy at the palace door, and of Clytemnestra's killing welcome to her husband, takes on the liveliest form.

⁂

Mr. MacNeice does a service to his time in rendering the work into English that is exalted as well as talkable. He happens to be a superb mechanician in rhythm, as no doubt a poet should be, to presume to turn Aeschylus's lines for actors and for choral reciters into another language.

Here and there it almost passes belief that he can maintain his own style and yet render the text so literally as he does. Take the picture of the sacrifice of Iphigenia that the chorus calls up in one of the odes. The girl's being slain by her father for omens' sake "counted for nothing," he translates, "with those militarists."

We instantly get the notion that Mr. MacNeice himself is what we call a pacifist. Yet Aeschylus's words, past dispute, mean precisely what he makes them mean. Again:

> To learn by suffering is the equation of justice;

The mathematical comparison is modern, and at the same time shrewdly correct.

Only protest to be entered, perhaps, is Mr. MacNeice's seizing opportunity in a corrupt line of the Greek text and amending it to make possible a derogatory reference to Helen of Troy. A Robert Browning would hardly have taken such an advantage, even had it occurred to him. Who knows, however, but that some romantic copyist, partisan of Helen, at some time changed and neutralized Aeschylus's wording, and but that Mr. MacNeice, accordingly, has made a justifiable surmise? W. P. T.

That Impossible Dreyfus Case

The Dreyfus Case, by the Man, Alfred Dreyfus, and His Son, Pierre Dreyfus. New Haven: Yale. $3.75.

IT WAS IN 1894 that Captain Alfred Dreyfus was imprisoned for treason against France. That was the beginning of the most famous of the nineteenth-century *causes célèbres*—the Affair Dreyfus, the memory of which still makes officialdom in Paris tremble and thrills a world with its infamies.

Five years later the Dreyfus case was to culminate with the trial and exoneration and rehabilitation of the man at Rennes. But in between was a sequence of events that seems almost impossible in a civilized country and in this modern age of justice and liberalism and tolerance. Even with the perspective of the brief time that has elapsed, it begins to read like fiction rather than fact.

"The Dreyfus Case," by the Man, Alfred Dreyfus, and His Son, Pierre Dreyfus, now translated and edited by Donald McKay of the department of history at Harvard, is a book of facts. It develops, page by page, what is an enthralling detective story, an impelling melodrama, with just enough mystery and pathos to keep it moving—but all of it true, unbelievably, impossibly, irrevocably true.

⁂

Here is the complete compendium of one of the most astounding cases that has ever been chronicled in man's strange history. As such it deserves to live, not so much because of its gripping recital of "man's inhumanity to man," but because it sets forth simply and eloquently the high determination of a man and those who believed in his innocence to wrest victory out of defeat, justice out of injustice. That their patience and courage gained their end at long last illuminates yet another page of history with the ultimate conquest of good over evil, to which the best in us will always cling.

Lest we forget, then: A wave of anti-Semitism had swept France, creating a caste in the army that was becoming a tremendous force. A Jew, Alfred Dreyfus by name, captain of the General Staff of the French Army and of outstanding record, was suddenly arrested, held *incommunicado* and court-martialed in a swift and thundering surge of events. He was "framed" and "railroaded" into conviction, degradation and exile on Devil's Island almost before he understood what was happening. He was made a scapegoat to protect another officer who was the real traitor, a man named Esterhazy, who finally fled from France.

Now comes the news out of France that Léon Blum included the doom of Devil's Island among the police reforms planned during his interesting and colorful year as Premier.

⁂

For all who lived through the swirl of its events, this book will be fascinating to read; for those who think that truth may sometimes be stranger than fiction, it will be welcome; for some of the younger generation who never heard of Dreyfus, it will prove even more interesting, as a human document of the Dark Ages of the nineteenth century.

E. B. H.

The Anatolian Adventure

Greece's Anatolian Adventure and After, by A. A. Pallis. London: Methuen. 10s. 6d.

SEEN THROUGH the perspective of 15 years after, the tragedy of Greece's Anatolian adventure which Mr. Pallis has pieced together with equal skill and patience arouses the conviction that it was just as well for Greece and the world that she failed to turn Turkey into a subject province.

Mr. Pallis argues that the invasion of Asiatic Turkey should never have been undertaken. It was a barely possible military achievement during the World War when the Turks were fully engaged in the Dardanelles and Palestine. It was not even a forlorn hope when King Constantine, disregarding the best military advice, undertook it in 1921.

But today, with the wisdom that comes after the event, we are able to see that if the Greeks had established themselves temporarily as rulers over a large and hostile Turkish population, the whole diplomatic situation in the Balkans would have been altered for the worse.

Mr. Pallis, however, is not concerned with this aspect of his subject. His aim, in which he succeeds admirably, is to assess responsibility for Greece's defeat by careful analysis of diplomatic and other documents. He reaches the conclusion that everybody was partially to blame; that Great Britain, France and Italy let their ally, Greece, down and that all Greece's own statesmen, from Venizelos to Constantine, also let her down.

In short, Kemal Pasha's overwhelming victory over the invading Greek armies was due less to brilliant leadership than to the munitions deliberately handed over to him by the French, with whom Turkey was still at war, and to the misconceived strategy of the Greek High Command, which, without adequate manpower or supplies, rashly marched into a hostile country nearly as far as Napoleon did into Russia during his campaign of 1812, and with even more disastrous results.

"The French had hoped," says Mr. Pallis, ". . . by dissociating themselves in the eyes of the Turks from the official anti-Turkish policy of the Allies, to save from the general wreckage the very considerable financial and educational interests which France possessed in Turkey before the war. This, however, proved an illusion." G. L.

To the Modern Library have been added Ferdinand Lundberg's "Imperial Hearst," Robert Graves's "I, Claudius," and three plays by Eugene O'Neill—"Anna Christie," "The Emperor Jones" and "The Hairy Ape"; and to the Modern Library Giants, Werfel's "Forty Days of Musa Dagh," Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" and (in one volume) Wilkie Collins's "The Moonstone" and "The Woman in White."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Legislation and Prophecy

Milton and Wordsworth. Poets and Prophets. A study of their Reactions to Political Events, by Sir Herbert J. C. Grierson. London: Cambridge University Press. 8s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THIS BOOK IS a valuable one today, at a time when we are all perplexed by the roar of international events, and by the insistent evidence of "Man's inhumanity to man." Its main purpose is to contrast the methods by which Milton and Wordsworth reacted to the political ideals and enthusiasms of their early years. At some length, and with copious illustrations from their poetry, we are shown the fundamental difference between the natures of these two great men.

That difference did not appear fully until their characters reached maturity. Both men were caught up in their youth in the excitement of a wide-reaching revolution. Milton played a large active part, Wordsworth only a small one. But mentally they both gave all to the Causes which they believed were to save the human race and to restore it to a sort of Golden Age. They were both disappointed. It was this disappointment that brought out the differences between the two poets. It showed how Milton had built up his principles of right living upon a theological and legalist basis, and not upon an intuitive and prophetic one. In consequence, as soon as he found events betraying his hopes, he drove relentlessly on to fortify his hopes by means of intolerance, using his pessimistic despair as an urge to ever more rigid doctrines of political and moral right. Cheated by his prophecy, he would have become a teacher, and even a tyrant, founding an aristocracy of mind by which the few should rule the erring many. Thus he was driven more and more to the Left, defending the execution of the King, and condemning even his hero Cromwell when the Protector refrained from disestablishing the Church.

Wordsworth, equally disappointed by the secondary and tertiary developments of the French Revolution, turned away from his faith in external methods of redeeming mankind, and looked inward to the more possible domain of self-government. "He realized that happiness was to be sought:

'Not in Utopia—subterranean fields—
Or some secreted island Heaven knows where.
But in the very world, which is the world
Of all of us—the place where in the end
We find our happiness or not at all.'"

Sir Herbert says: "What we miss in Milton with all his greatness is sympathy with poor human nature—its blended greatness and weakness. His attitude to us is harsh and dictatorial; and it is here that Wordsworth supplies what we seek in vain in Milton. Wordsworth's sympathy with human nature was intense if somewhat narrow in range. It may be true that 'large tracts of human feeling and experience were unvisited by him and lay beyond his horizon.' But his narrowness is not that of arrogance or conscious superiority."

R. C.

Youth in Regents Park

A House in the Park, by Ronald Fraser. London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d. net.

THE TWINS, Bobbie and Hella Stokes, were brought up in a house on the edge of Regents Park, in London, an "aloof, shapely house" with lawns running down to the lake, and "attics with tiny windows among the rooftops behind the balustrade, and little forbidden paths among the gables and chimneys." More than a third of the book is concerned with their childhood, and all of it is scarcely to be bettered in its simplicity, insight, and conviction, outside the pages of "The Golden Age." In addition, it implies the intricacies of the contemporary grown-up life. In 1914 the Twins are separated for the first time by the war. Bobbie enlists, and is sent to France; and then, for a few pages, the waste of Flanders springs to life once more, as certainly as though Mr. Fraser's words were the dragon's teeth of Jason.

In the rest of the book the Twins, except when they meet, become rather tenuous figures, unduly distorted in Hella's case by the normal friction of life, and in Bobbie's by emotional experiences bound up with his work as a painter.

Adelaide and Edward, the parents, are Victorian portraits drawn with skill. Uncle Harry, the Twins' tutelary genius, with his silences and his devastating but Delphic utterances, is entertaining.

Mr. Fraser displays his usual power of conveying a landscape to print, clearly, sharply and with economy of words. The even, sparkling flow of his prose, carrying us swiftly along the course of events, is continually giving us limpid reflections of beauty by the way. Some of these are memorable, and the book is almost as worth reading for them as it is for the sake of the Twins.

E. F.-B.

Emergence From Medievalism

"European Civilization: Its Origin and Development." Vol. V—Economic History of Europe. "Since the Reformation," edited by Edward Eyre. New York: Oxford. $7.50.

IN THIS EXHAUSTIVE history of European civilization, written by many distinguished contributors under the direction of Edward Eyre, leading savants of the western world have combined the results of their research to produce a monumental record of the origin and development of western culture.

With painstaking detail, numerous examples and abundant references to writers of the period, this book shows the transition from medieval trade to modern high finance.

Margaret James, M. A., Ph. D., closes her contribution on the effects of religious change on economic theory and development with discussion of the gradual growth of Puritan identification of prosperity and godliness until individual enterprise had become enhaloed.

Montague Fordham contributes a detailed picturization of the peasantry of Europe; of its condition of slavery, serfdom and vassalage in 1300; its gradual release and the present state of the peasants of Europe.

The same painstaking effort has gone into R. R. Enfield's account of agriculture since 1750. No student of social progress can afford to miss the record of the growth of industry in Europe written by Arthur Birnie, N. A.

Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders contributes the essay on European Growth in Population, revealing many fallacies of the past, some of which are not without a quaint humor.

A. V. Judges, B. A., wrote the treatise on Banking From the Renaissance to the Eighteenth Century. Finance, law and police, society, administration, education and the growth of internationalism receive elaborate exposition.

W. P. D.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Washington: City and Capital (WPA)—An exhaustive account of the historical associations and governmental activities of the capital of the United States.

The Concertgoer's Library of Descriptive Notes, by Rosa Newmarch (Oxford, $3.50). Comprises four volumes of the author's program notes to symphonic music.

Eugen Onégin, by Alexander Pushkin (University of California Press, $2.50). A verse translation by Dorothea Prall Radin and George Z. Patrick.

International Politics, by Frederick L. Schumann (McGraw-Hill, $4). A second edition of this "Introduction to the Western State System," incorporating material on the Italo-Ethiopian war, Japanese expansion in Asia, the rise of the Third Reich, the Spanish Civil War and other recent developments.

The Conquest of the Stratosphere, by Charles G. Philp (Pitman, $2.50). Discusses in chronological order the 10 official flights by balloon into the upper atmosphere, reprinting much material previously published in various newspapers and scattered scientific publications.

Weather, by Gayle Pickwell (Los Angeles: Hugh Newman, $3), is a fascinating pictorial representation of weather's whims and moods, with practical information on the tools and methods used by that much-maligned human benefactor, the Weather Man.

The New Testament (Oxford. $1.65). A small pocket edition of the Revised Version, on India paper.

Brave Years, by William Heyliger (Appleton-Century, $1.50). A novel based on the co-operative movement.

The Heart of Gaspé, by John Mason Clarke (Macmillan, $2.50). New edition of a travel classic.

No More Peace, by Ernst Toller (Farrar & Rinehart, $2). A dramatic satire on war.

Crime, Crooks and Cops, by August Vollmer and Alfred E. Parker (Funk & Wagnalls. $2). Secrets of modern crime detection.

Schönberg, edited by Merle Armitage (Schirmer). Tributes to the composer by various musicians and critics.

An Introduction to Music, by Martin Bernstein (Prentice Hall, $4). Appreciation of music, from fundamentals to masterpieces.

Listeners' Music, by Leland Hall (Harcourt Brace, $2). A guide for concertgoers.

Paul Gauguin, by Pola Gauguin (Knopf, $3.75). Recounts the son's personal discovery of his father as an artist.

A Country Childhood

The Crystal Cabinet: My Childhood at Salterns, by Mary Butts. London: Methuen. 10s. 6d.

WHEN A CHILD, in addition to being sensitive, is brought up in unusual surroundings, his or her story at once takes a step forward from the crowd. Mary Butts spent her childhood in an exceptionally beautiful place. Her descriptions of Salterns, her eighteenth-century home on the still unspoiled shore of Poole Harbour, are poignantly lovely. Her whole life was colored, perhaps even saved, by her memories of it; and she was fortunate in having parents who, though widely different, taught her to love beautiful things.

Outdoors, even more than indoors, the child learned to see. "It is by now my sincerest conviction that, of all the crimes possible against childhood, to deprive them of a country upbringing is the worst of all," she says. Even in her day Salterns was threatened; now it exists no longer. "Only between the Green World and us, between Salterns set in wood and marsh and sea and those houses on the farther side . . . there was a barrier rising. Risen already on the crest of the low hills to the north of us, butcher-colored scum of little houses, cutting us off from the world inland. And with the scum, like straws in the foul, bright bubbles left by the Harbour tide, the things that go with such human drift — the tramlines, and raw spaces, the dumps for refuse and little shops."

The narrative of her childhood is richly told, with every character and scene made vivid and with that power over words which, in her other work, made one wonder at times if here was perhaps a writer who would be of the first importance. "The Crystal Cabinet" is a fine book in many ways, and an engrossing book, but (to my mind) it was written too soon. There is undigested bitterness in it—resentment against failures in her upbringing and her environment which later on, as everyone must, she would, no doubt, have come to accept. It is a book to make one regret its writer as she regretted her lovely and desecrated home.

M. R.

Almanac Denmark

The Castle of Contentment, by Jaegermester Plov. (Translated from the Danish by A. R. Sawyer and Llewellyn Jones.) Chicago: Willett, Clark. $2.

USING THE PEN NAME of Jaegermester Plov, Gunnar Nislev has been a regular contributor to the Berlinske Tidende, one of the largest Danish newspapers. His feature consists of a series of letters from his Jutland estate, giving a lively personal record of the day-to-day life of a Danish farmer. A number of these letters, grouped to form a unified account of a single year on a Jutland farm, have now been published in book form for English readers, under the title, "The Castle of Contentment."

Simplicity and an appealing naïveté characterize most of the sketches. These brief "adventures," so similar to those of David Grayson, are a blend of whimsy, humor, nature lore and homespun philosophy, told in an easy, conversational style which gives them much popular appeal.

Mr. Nislev has invariably chosen subject matter for which his informal style is particularly appropriate, a practice which many writers of the familiar essay might observe with profit, but his work nevertheless lacks the depth and allusiveness by which an artist can render this type of writing a contribution to literature. The sketches in "The Castle of Contentment" are on the whole but superficial glimpses of the rosier minutiae familiar to pastoral life. As such, they make good hammock reading.

M. W. S.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The Glory of Herculaneum

TEN YEARS HAVE NOW passed since Signor Mussolini ordered the systematic excavation of Herculaneum. Results have been distinctly encouraging. Archaeologists still hope that lost works of literature, Latin and Greek, may come to light.

From the sea toward the hills the city has been uncovered almost completely, and its plan is seen to resemble that of the Greek Neapolis. The buildings and villas show a harmonious disposition which permitted a splendid view of the gulf toward Capri and Ischia. The houses overlooking the sea rest upon massive bastions in which opens the lower gate of the town. Further back lies the panorama of the walls and streets, with columns, polychrome pavements, and gardens, some of which have been planted with flowers. Workmen in shirtsleeves continue to dig carefully in the stony mass and put aside the pieces of plaster, marble and the like that they unearth.

On the extreme right of the uncovered city toward the east rises the highly important monument discovered last year. It takes the form of a large public building which bears comparison with the greatest works of imperial Rome, although its particular character has not yet been properly defined. Supported by massive walls, it is composed of numerous rooms aligned along a portico over 80 meters long. The entrance shows the remains of the stucco-starred vault. At the center, between chambers of various dimensions, is a great hall with a rich pavement, marble socle and marble table.

Facing the building was an immense closed gymnasium, with columns above which, to the north, was a loggia. Various conjectures have been made as to the use made of this monumental palace which contained on one side shops and small houses. Only further excavation work will solve the mystery, but the discovery of the grandiose building confirms the admirable vastness of Roman conception and the splendor which Herculaneum, a city of not more than five or six thousand inhabitants, attained in the Roman world.

The most recent excavations have also thrown not a few curious sidelights on the life of the town. Noteworthy among the shops annexed to the large building is that of the pastry cook, with its pans, vases and complete set of 25 molds for the cakes; the oven and the stable with traces of the manger. Next comes an etcher's shop with 20 or so worked gems and a magnificent marble head, of Greek workmanship, to which the artisan at the time of the eruption was restoring the nose. Now, after a lapse of 2000 years, this work has been continued.

In some of the two-story private dwellings recently excavated many objects have been found which have served to enrich the already ample documentation of the ancient minor arts: a bed of inlaid wood, pieces of cloth, gold and silver ornaments and an instrument which seems to have been used for embroidery. Many of the villas toward the sea are surprisingly artistic in their walls and pavements composed of a variety of yellow, rose, brown, blue and purple marbles, constituting polychrome inlaid work similar to that found in the beautiful Neapolitan churches of the seventeenth century.

Each new discovery brings with it the breath of a far-distant epoch. It is a spark which illuminates the vision of Herculaneum as it was in the pre-Augustan age, a little island of the Greek thought and customs of the nascent Latin world, the welcoming refuge of philosophers and poets, of refined patricians whom political agitation drove from Rome.

PAUL CREMONA

Photos Wide World, Dorien Leigh

ANCIENT CENTER OF GRECO-ROMAN CULTURE

Herculaneum Is Resuming Its Ancient Aspect After Being Buried Under Volcanic Lava for More Than 1800 Years. At the Top Is Casa d'Argo, an Example of the Beauty That Is Being Uncovered. Above Are Some of the Reconstructed Buildings With the Sea Wall in Front and, in the Background, the Modern Town of Resina Which Is to Be Demolished for Further Excavations. Right, Mosaic Floor Representing Neptune Surrounded by Fishes in a Dressing Room of the Women's Public Baths. The Shelf Around the Wall Is Divided Into Compartments for Clothes

Rare Silver Tankard

CONTEMPORARY WITH the famous "pine tree" shillings a silver tankard recently added to the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, was fashioned, it would appear, for the husband of "Mother Goose." The initials of Isaac Vergoose and Mary, his first wife, predecessor of the "Mother Goose" of nursery rhymes, are pricked on the handle. It is the only known piece extant from the forge of its maker, Robert Sanderson, first of his craft in New England. Born in England in 1608, Sanderson practiced "the art and mystery of a goldsmith" in London, leaving there at the age of 30 to journey to Hampton, New Hampshire. Moving to Massachusetts, he was chosen in 1652 by John Hull to be a partner in the new mint. This partnership extended to silversmithing. A number of examples of their joint work are known, but pieces bearing the mark of only one member are exceedingly scarce.

The tankard is 8¼ inches high, and weighs 41 ounces, 11½ pennyweights. Isaac Vergoose's inventory included "169 oz. of plate" among the household goods left to his "Relict and Widow for her Natural Life." Her inventory itemized her plate, which included "1 large silver tankard wt 42 oz." It is listed in the inventory of their grandson, William Fleet, as weighing 41 oz. 15 dwt., but its weight has diminished to the present figure. The engraved floral design on the cover, the ornamented edge of the base moulding, and the incised V's on the handle and tip, are all unusual decorations enhancing the interest in this piece of American silver. P. P. S.

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Booklet on Request

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PRINCETON, N. J. *Established 1922*

. . Radio

(Continued from Page 4)

—will be handled by this means. All of us have grown uncomfortable at the demagoguery released on the air in time past, and it is most certainly agreed that that sort of thing can do considerable and lasting harm.

The question naturally arises, "Can a radiovoting system pack a vote?"

Apparently it cannot.

In the first place, it is a purely mechanical device, the special "wattless" current recorders are responsive only to the inductive or magnetizing current of the Home Voting Station. It is truly a secret ballot.

In the second place, inasmuch as, constitutionally speaking, national reactions are effectual primarily as guides to Congress and to State legislatures, a public forum arranged over the air by the Hopkins system would be overseen by a non-partisan, impartial, completely conscientious and patriotic group of citizens inspiring complete confidence and meriting the trust of every listener.

* * *

Say that, on a Tuesday night at 8:30, a nation-wide vote was to be taken by the Hopkins system. Before that time newspapers would have disseminated the questions to be voted on, and every prospective listener would have had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the pros and cons, so as to be in a position to cast an intelligent vote.

The selection of the control board naturally presents one of the most intricate aspects of the whole matter. It is realized by Dr. Hopkins and his associates that an honest balance between the major political parties, among the important religions, among the divergent opinions in civic, economic, moral and social groups, must be sedulously safeguarded. Lauding or condemning an entertainer, orchestra or a dramatic presentation is one thing; dealing with the protection of free trade, with inflation or deflation, with C. I. O. versus A. F. of L., with war and peace, neutrality or belligerency, is a very different matter.

* * *

In its present state the system is no mere untried and visionary theory. Tests have already been made in New Jersey, one in Hackensack, another in West Orange. One experimental test had listeners turn on a 40-watt lamp apiece, producing a watt load registration, and it was estimated that 60,000 out of a possible 600,000 were listening.

The test in the autumn will be undertaken in an area comprising almost one third New Jersey's radio listeners, and will yield comprehensive evidence of the efficacy of the system itself, and its effect on listener interest, on stations and clients, and it will indicate the distribution method that should be applied for the quickest, widest application of the privilege of such a form of the quick registration of individual opinion.

Improved Transportation

Although transport is backward in the Republic of Honduras, it is gradually being improved to provide for the fruit trade, bananas comprising the chief export of this Central American country. Available statistics give Honduras 893 miles of railroad lines, of which 827 are owned by the fruit companies. The country has, however, a well-organized air service, with 76 airports. Honduras is very mountainous and rich in forest land. Its soil is fertile, although not extensively cultivated.

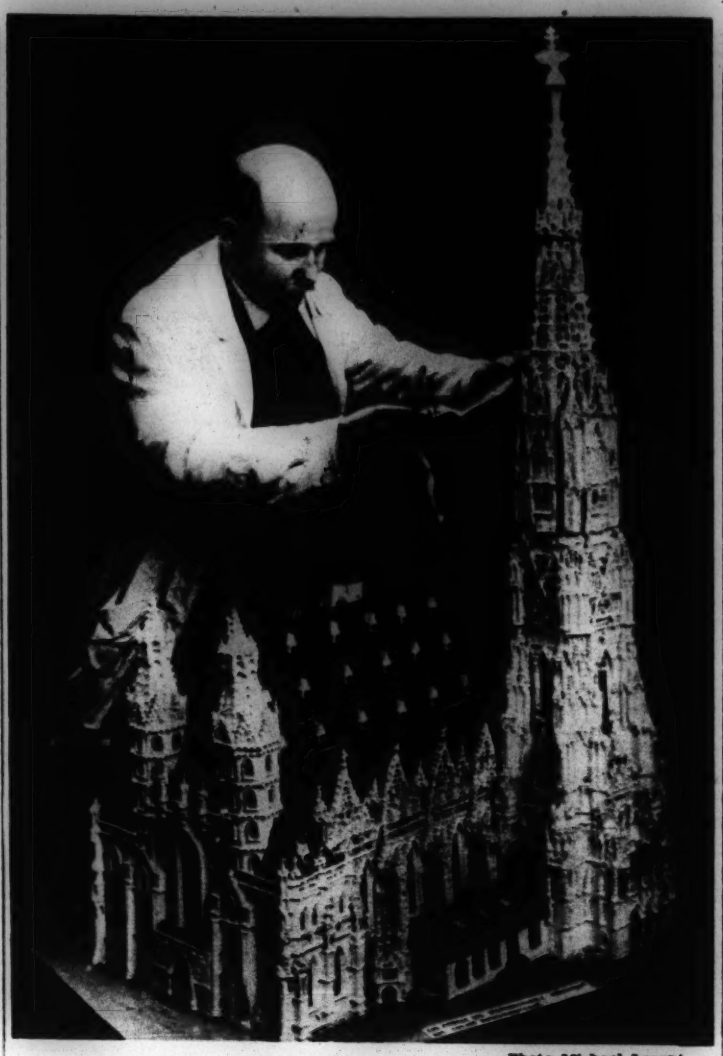

Photo Michael Lorant

ANTON SCHRODT MODELS VIENNA'S GOTHIC STEPHANSKIRCHE

Peasant Culture in Poland

THE POLISH COUNTRYSIDE, though deficient in modern conveniences in life, is rich in tradition and artistic sense. Few countries can boast so varied and beautiful a folklore and such brilliancy of costumes.

Thanks to the energy and devotion of the vicar of the village of Liskow and a number of enlightened peasants who have acted with him, a great cultural work has been undertaken in the village and its surroundings.

Begun under great difficulties, 30 years ago, the work has gone on steadily and now the results have been seen in an exhibition held in the People's House. It was opened, in the absence of the President, by the Premier, Gen. Felicyan Slavoj Skladowski, attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Julius Poniatowski, and many other high officials.

The character of the exhibition was not exclusively agricultural. It was a reflection of how far the peasant has matured and also represented in actual shape the results achieved by efficient individuals who have worked for nearly 40 years without pause at improving Poland by means of raising the peasant's condition.

Stands represented mainly the work of village groups, such as present the economic and social efforts of the Polish village. Various co-operatives displayed their work. The interest shown by Government circles is significant of the trend to draw the peasants, who represent the largest class in Poland, into nearer contact with the Government and to raise their level.

Modeling With Paper

ANTON SCHRODT of Vienna is a paper sculptor. The medium which he uses for modeling is neither clay, wax, wood, stone nor metal—it is just old newspapers and tissue paper.

* * *

Looking at the wonderfully animated groups, often comprising hundreds of miniature figures, exhibited in Anton Schrodt's glass cases, one sees how readily this material lends itself to lifelike modeling. Herr Schrodt waxes as enthusiastic over the soft texture of a strip of tissue paper as other sculptors do when they are inspired to works of art by a block of Carrara marble. He has cultivated his self-invented art of paper modeling since he was 5, and has evolved a technique which is all his own. He uses nothing but paper for his work: pulp newspaper and tissue paper for the small figures, cardboard for the foundation of the buildings. Strips of paper are used, closely rolled to the necessary shape and thickness, and paste to secure them. His tools are a pair of scissors, his own sensitive, skilful fingers, and his patience, which equals that of missal-copying medieval monks.

* * *

The scenes which Herr Schrodt models out of paper sometimes comprise groups of many hundreds of persons. He chooses historical subjects for his themes and aims at absolute precision in the reproduction of costumes, accoutrements and trappings. Wide knowledge, minute studies in libraries and museums, are necessary to fashion these paper groups.

In his group, "Rome in Emperor Nero's Time," the paper sculptor has placed over 650 figures, all painstakingly modeled and colored with perfect historical correctness, against the background of a Roman circus. From another model, "Vienna in 1219," which comprises 150 figures in period costumes and is a reproduction of thirteenth-century Vienna, one gains a lasting impression of an historical occasion.

* * *

Herr Schrodt has preserved characteristic figures and costumes of rapidly disappearing Austrian types. Every new model is greeted with great appreciation in Vienna. Two of the most enthusiastic admirers of these works of art are the Duke of Windsor and the Duke of Kent, who, on the occasion of a recent visit to Vienna, watched the paper sculptor at work.

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Southern Beauty Comes North

A "NEW" BIRD IS SHOWING itself more often in the Northeastern United States in July and August. This wild trans-Mason-Dixonite has been appearing with increasing frequency. It is the Snowy Egret, arctic white with not a feather darker than that, and one of America's most beautiful natural objects.

Of course, strictly speaking, the Egret is not a *new* visitor. Some 30 years ago it was regularly reported as a "rare summer transient." Of late years, however, it has been regarded as a rarer than rare transient, and quite new it is to the particular region where I have been seeing it in increasing numbers the past few summers.

The trips northward, not to be called orthodox migrations, are long and strikingly venturesome. There would seem to be little if any necessity for them. Much more than a migration, the journey resembles that Grand Tour which many an American family takes to Europe. The Egrets go wandering in family groups on a wide northward circle as soon as the season's young are strong enough to travel. I cannot recall the journeyings of any other wild creature more fraught with possibilities of harm to the species. The birds' white conspicuousness, their slow flight, their novelty to gunners in the northward regions are serious factors to face, even though the birds are protected by law.

In this particular swampy retreat—a made pond not concealed from public gaze, for it borders a concrete highway—we have seen from six to 20 Egrets, on certain August mornings for the past four years, all sizes and ages. Sometimes they are accompanied by a few of the larger American Egrets, which also are white, and equally beautiful. We see them pluming, feeding, dozing along the edges of the cattail fringed marsh.

It is likely that they are seen more often up North because they are getting more numerous at their Far South breeding grounds. Last winter I visited several large rookeries along the rim of the Gulf of Mexico and obtained thorough confirmation of their returning prosperity.

The exquisite loveliness of the birds is happily caught in the accompanying photograph. The "nuptial plumes" flowing backward from the shoulders are all shed by the time the northward trip is begun, and are not grown again until the following January.

One of the most interesting items gleaned by the writer while in the South is this: that the waters underneath and surrounding the rookeries are always untouched by the parent birds in their searches for food for the growing young. They fly relatively long distances to forage, leaving the immediate vicinity full of provender so that the infants, on leaving their nests, can shift for themselves until able to fly further abroad. R. T. F.

Edward Avery McIlhenny

SNOWY EGRETS IN A QUIET COVE

Temperate Resort

Resorts located along Morocco's Atlantic coast are favored by temperatures which do not rise above 80 degrees nor drop below 40. This delightful strand is protected from the torrid heat of the Sahara Desert by the Atlas Mountains, the highest peak of which is in southern Morocco, reaching an elevation of about 14,500 feet.

Ninety-Year Republic

Just 90 years ago, July 26, 1847, Liberia became a free and independent republic. Its founding, however, dates back to 1822, when Negro freedmen from the United States settled at Monrovia, which is the capital of this country on the African west coast. The settlers were assisted by American colonization societies.

Today, the population is estimated at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000, entirely of the African race. Of the 100,000 civilized dwellers along Liberia's coast, 20,000 are said to be American Negroes. Its coast line extends for 350 miles, but beyond 25 miles there is no civilized settlement.

Liberia's Constitution is modeled after that of the United States, with a President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. The term of the President was increased from four to eight years under a Constitutional amendment adopted in 1935, in which year Edwin J. Barclay was re-elected for the extended term. Electors must be Negro landowners.

Tropical forests cover much of the country and transportation is greatly lacking. Coffee, rubber, oil, nuts, raffia, ivory and ginger are the chief exports, about 550 vessels entering the port of Monrovia in a year. About 10,000 Liberians are employed by a large American rubber manufacturing concern which operates a 1,000,000-acre rubber plantation there.

About a third of its foreign commerce, which has increased rapidly in the past few years, is with the United States. Its customs are in control of a receiver and financial adviser designated by the United States.

Funds have been allocated for erecting an American legation in Monrovia, to be a copy of a house built in 1801 in Baltimore, Maryland, for Charles Carroll Jr., son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This is a sign of cordiality following the renewal of recognition of the Liberian Government by both the United States and Great Britain. These countries collaborated in encouraging the institution of internal reforms by Liberia, which are understood to be progressing satisfactorily, after difficulties with the League of Nations.

Bicycle Clubs

THE RAPID SPREAD of bicycle clubs in the United States today is reminiscent of the way they took hold of the country half a century ago.

Metropolitan New York is credited with the largest number of newly organized cycle clubs, with the New England region placing next. The Federated Bicycle Clubs of New England has been formed, bringing together the local groups of cycle enthusiasts. It is working toward a membership goal of 100 clubs in the next two years.

The ardor of this new federation is evidenced in its sponsorship of a magazine which is designed to promote the interests of cycle riders in this region. Bicycling, as the federation's official news organ has been named, is published in Franklin, Mass. It is claimed to be the only magazine published for riders in the United States, although there are several cycle trade periodicals.

Members of the cycle federation are recognized by the distinctive white riding caps they wear. This cap not only marks them as affiliated with the organized cycling movement, but its high visibility adds to their safety when pedaling over the highways and byways.

The New England Federation is conducting a full calendar of events for its members this year. There are road races, track meets, tours, parades, picnics, hill climbs and other sporting features that added so greatly to the zest of cycling in the "gay nineties." About 75 riders turned out for the federation's first open tour several weeks ago. This was not a large number when compared with the outpouring of wheelmen for tours conducted in the heyday of cycling, but nevertheless gratifying to leaders of the movement.

The leaders believe that organization is the one way to continue the current revival of interest in cycling. In fact, in a recent issue of Bicycling, the view is set forth that it was the decline in organized activity, more than the coming of the motorcar, that resulted in the practical extinction of this sport in the United States. It is pointed out that this decline came at a time when there were too few automobiles on the road to seriously affect bicycling.

But, despite the decline of organized activity, several cycle clubs formed in the old days have been held together for more than half a century. The Boston Cycle Club, known as the oldest in the country, still conducts its annual "Wheel About the Hub," but its members now ride in a comfortable bus rather than pedal their own wheels. Highest honor for continuous club activity, however, is given to the St. Louis Cycling Club, of St. Louis, Missouri, which celebrated its golden anniversary a few months ago. The Pickwick Bicycle Club of England is looked up to by American cyclists as the oldest in the world, and it still "carries on" in true British fashion.

The American revival of cycling has progressed so far that some of the country's leading daily newspapers are devoting a regular column to news of the movement. Tour maps showing how to reach interesting places over the least congested roads are featured—for the American cyclist has to share the road with motorcars to a greater degree than riders in any other land. These newspaper columns also carry features about the various clubs and outstanding cyclists. They give accounts of "century runs" and other club events.

Foot-Joy

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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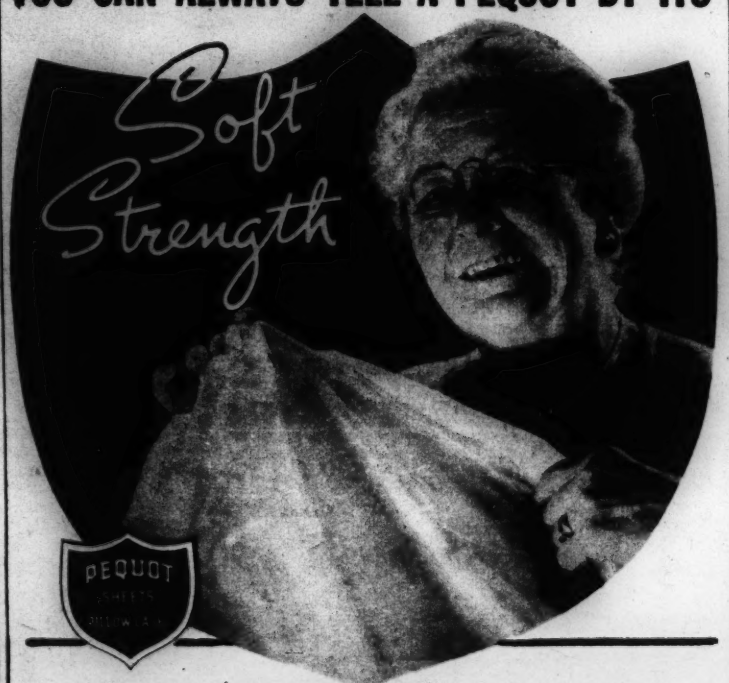

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..Ushers of New York Harbor

(Continued from Page 9)

the Leviathan floats unused. At the foot of West Fourteenth Street the trim white Franconia is tied up, having come in just the day before after a five-months cruise around the world. And some distance above is the Hamburg, of the North German Lloyd Line, which will not sail for several days, but which will be joined in the next slip by the Europa about midnight tonight. The "Alice" slides up to the end of Pier 88, touches its bow-buffer gently to the pierhead, and a deckhand receives a moderate-sized envelope containing late mail for the passengers aboard the incoming Normandie. Other mail was put aboard at Quarantine, down the bay.

* * *

The great ship has passed quarantine at 9:10, we hear. Then we drift off, and turn our nose downstream to meet it as it comes up. We have moved gently as far south as Twenty-sixth Street when the Normandie materializes from out the haze and grows in clarity, size and splendor, until it towers above us, and we become but one of a flotilla of tugs, although its flagship, converging upon the big vessel. The water boils in their wakes.

The Sandy Hook of the Jersey Central Line, a white excursion and commuters' steamer, passes near the slow-moving, stately Normandie. Although itself a good-sized ship, of more than 1500 tons and 260 feet long, it is dwarfed by the great bulk of the French liner, the largest ship afloat, 82,000 gross tons and 1027 feet in length. The Normandie rises nobly, red below the waterline, powerful black hull, shining white superstructure, and raked red stacks, her name in glittering cut steel on her prow.

An officer in neat blue stands immobile and alone on her clean foredeck as the ship moves steadily upstream. The "Alice" ranges alongside, so that the faces of many passengers leaning from the windows of the promenade deck come into view, but they are too high above us for them to be really clear. It is like looking up at the windows of a tall building. They are, however, wearing shore clothing, all ready to go on land again. Just a few days ago they were treading the streets of Paris and London. These express liners are making the run in less than five days, the Normandie arriving this Monday, the Queen Mary next Monday, and so on every alternate Monday morning, sailing from New York alternate Wednesdays.

* * *

Closer in to the ship's side the "Alice" moves, so that the superstructure overhangs the tug. Here we have a glimpse through open doors into the interior of the ship, with its clean hallways and neat cabins. Bellboys wearing crimson uniforms stand in a cargo port beside sailors in blue, with red insignia of the line on their jerseys. They wave to us. Here a chef's white cap protrudes from a port as he watches the tugs come alongside. Now, from the tug itself a wooden ladder is raised to one of the open doorways. The first time, the tug veers away on the current. Try again, and this time Captain Huseby is up the ladder and into the Normandie like a monkey, carrying the mail with him. Presently he reappears on the overhanging bridge of the Normandie, high above, alongside Commandant René Pugnet, to direct the docking operations.

Now, with five tugs pressing their bow-buffers against the starboard quarter, and five tugs taking lines from the port quarter, and with the ship's screws helping, the great luxury liner is turned across the stream, nose pointed into the slip beside Pier 88, where hundreds throng the balcony to watch the arrival and to greet their friends on board. The mate of the "Alice," now in command, moves to a steering wheel on the afterdeck, from which he can see Captain Huseby above, operate the whistle cord, and signal by other means to his engine-room crew. So begins a symphony of the waterfront, whistles and a carillon of multi-toned bells from tugs and liner with an obbligato on the deep-throated whistle of the Normandie itself.

* * *

The tugs nudge and push, pull and strain, until the great ship is turned about. Then in she goes, surely and easily, slowly and with the greatest of deliberation. Lines go out from ship to shore. Then the tugs push her snug against her berth. She is tied up, the gangplanks go out to the decks, and the passengers begin to stream ashore. The job is done, the tugs back off and head out for the next job. It was completed without flurry and so promptly that the onlooker might think it was easy. Captain Huseby rejoins the "Alice" at the tip of Pier 88, and the tug heads downstream for Pier 1 to get new orders.

Red and white checked tablecloths appear through the doors of the tugs' cabins, just under the wheelhouses, and this is a signal that dinner is about ready for the crew. Plain and hearty fare is produced for these men, whose appetites are whetted by sea air and hard work.

After lunch, the "Alice" goes over to Sixth Street, Jersey City, to get coal. At 4 p. m. she helps sail the Challenger of the American South African Line from Pier 6 of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Then from 4:30 to 4:55 she is busy docking the Laconia of the Cunard White Star Line, just in from Liverpool, at Pier 56. And immediately she turns to assist the Franconia out from Pier 54, adjoining, starting that vessel off for Glasgow, Dublin and Liverpool, on the last leg of her world cruise. Then the "Alice" heads back to the dry dock in Brooklyn, where she ties up at 6 p. m., concluding the log for a day that was about average busy.

Some days they work harder, and emergency jobs keep them going until all hours. But, as the mate said, wryly, "We'll all get rich and be able to retire." And then there are always the days off to look forward to. On such days Captain Huseby enjoys, just for a change, taking the excursion boat down to Sandy Hook and back, while the mate takes his family out fishing.

Within My Hand

By SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A summer day lies here within my hand,
One rounded grain of yellow sand
A single petal from a sleeping rose
Where the dawn of morning yet is pale.
A leaf from the acacia hangs down,
The whole lost heaven with a double crown
Of gray, of turquoise, and fashioned gold
Wherein the sun of morning warms a fold.
One grain once fallen from a silver star
Beside the beauty of the grass is far,
And where the land of Summer flung it far,
The spur, the many-pointed rose lay pale
Like on the pool's least film a fallen star.

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Over the Editor's Desk

This Week's Contributors . .

SPAIN AND the diplomatic situation revolving about it has diverted world attention somewhat from events in the Far East, but that area continues to be important both for its own sake and because of the international implications involved. It is well to remind ourselves of what is in prospect there, and to learn how leaders are thinking in regard to the relations between China, Japan, Manchoukuo, Russia and the rest of the world. LORD LYTTON, who contributes the leading article this week, is qualified to speak with authority on these matters. He was chairman of the League of Nations Commission sent to Manchuria in 1932 to report on the Japanese military occupation of that area. The Earl of Lytton also has been a member of the British Cabinet, Viceroy of India, and has held other high positions.

Another storm center at present is John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee on Industrial Organization (C. I. O.), and TULLY NETTLETON, the Monitor's Washington editorial writer, presents his report on the labor leader.

A remarkable invention to encourage listening even to poor radio programs is described by EVELYN ROE, who has written many articles for the Magazine Section. The overwhelming outpouring of pocket-size magazines or digests from the printing presses is appraised by S. CLAUDE BARTLEY, himself editor of one of them, entitled "Counterviews," published in Washington, D. C. He was formerly connected with the Periodical Division of the Library of Congress.

Formerly parliamentary correspondent for the Morning Post, and an authority on London history, ERNEST H. RANN writes of those characteristic London squares, so attractive and usually so empty. B. V. VON SENDEN is a resident of San Francisco. ROBERT W. DESMOND is associate editor of the Weekly Magazine Section.

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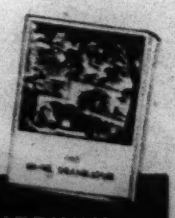

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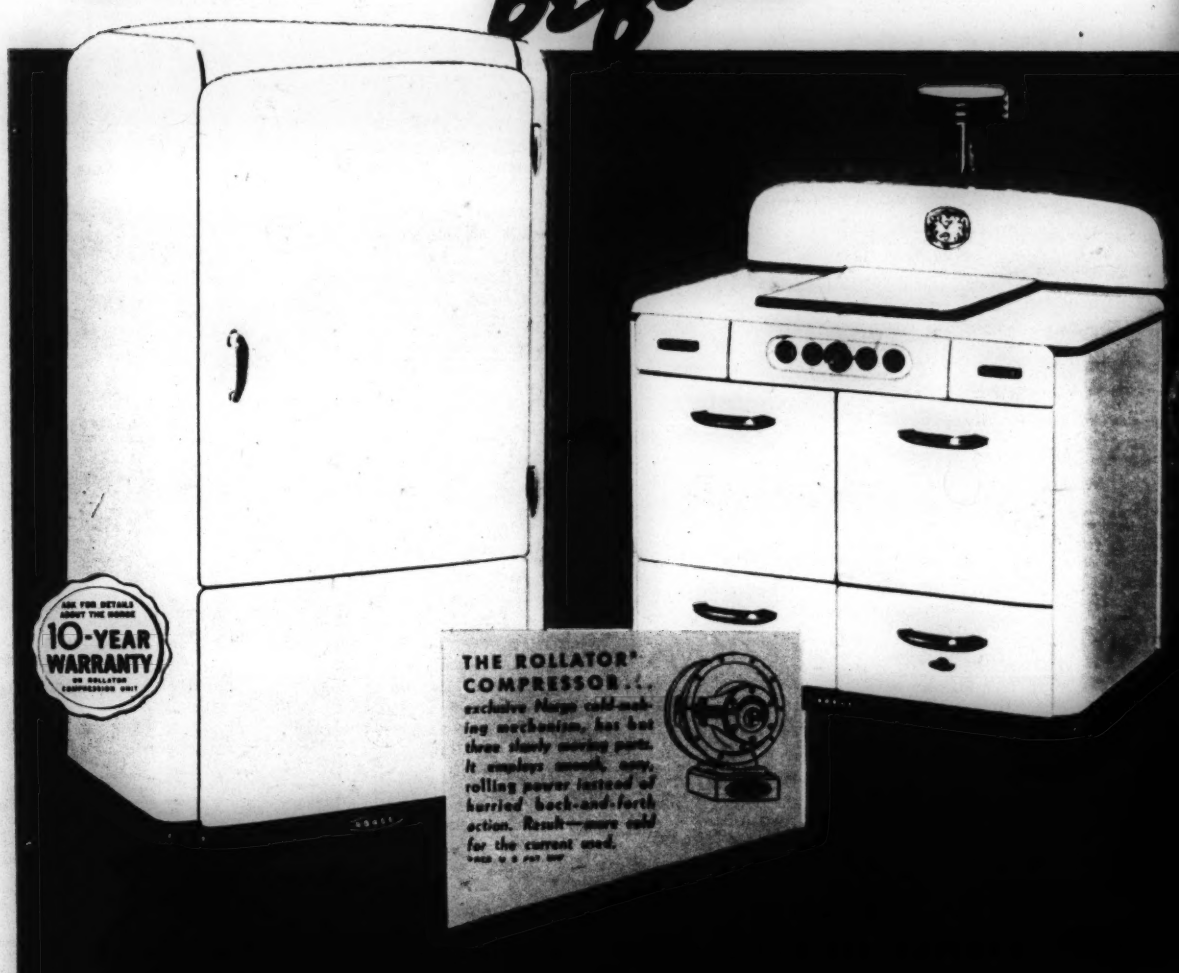
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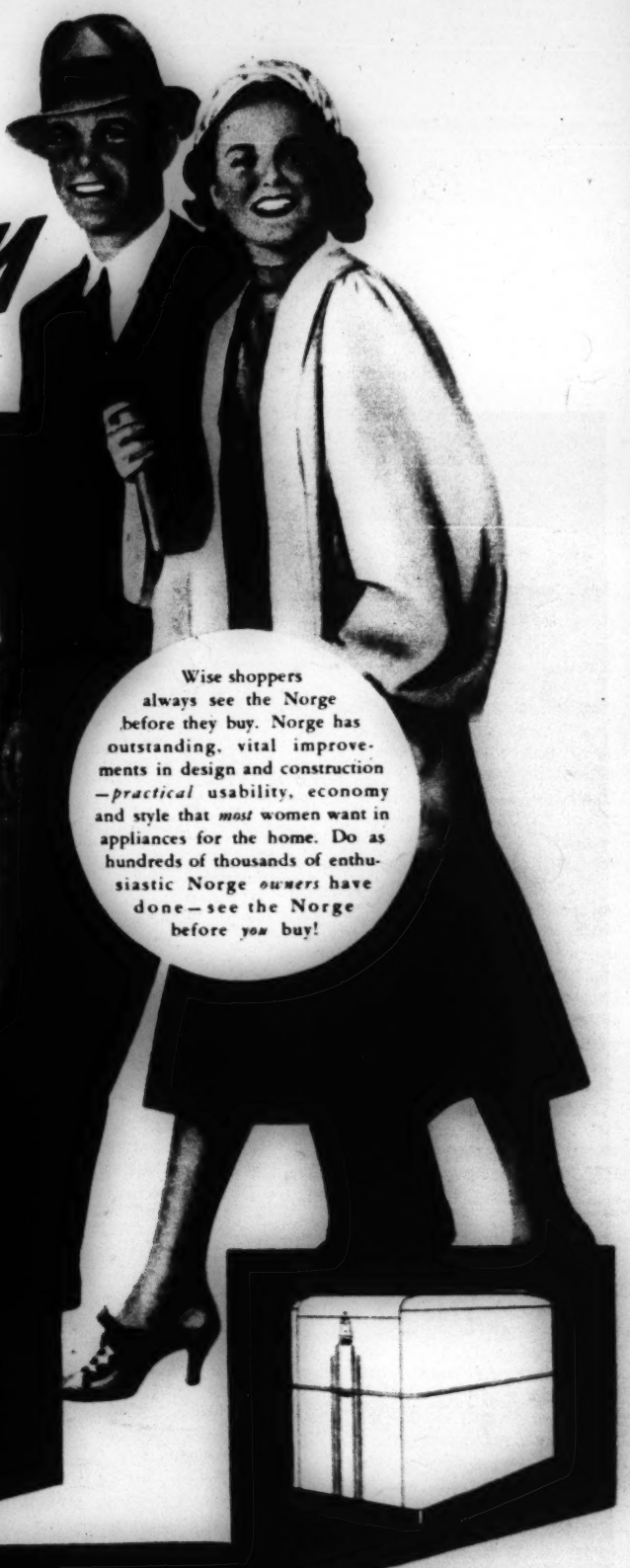
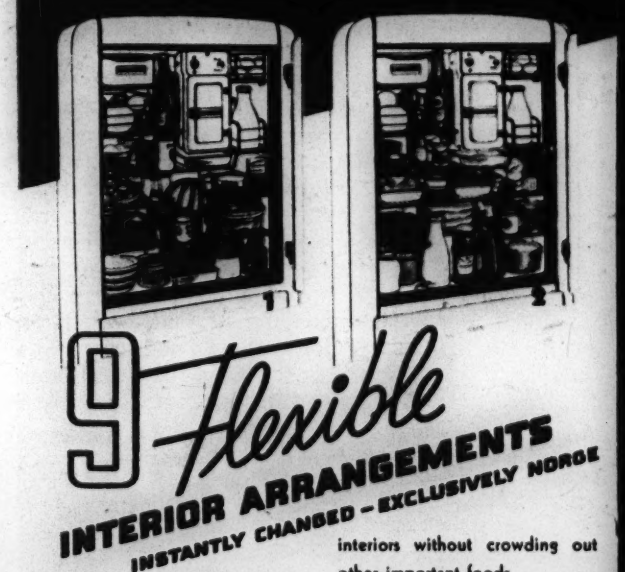


Wise shoppers always see the Norge before they buy. Norge has outstanding, vital improvements in design and construction—*practical* usability, economy and style that *most* women want in appliances for the home. Do as hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic Norge *owners* have done—see the Norge before *you* buy!



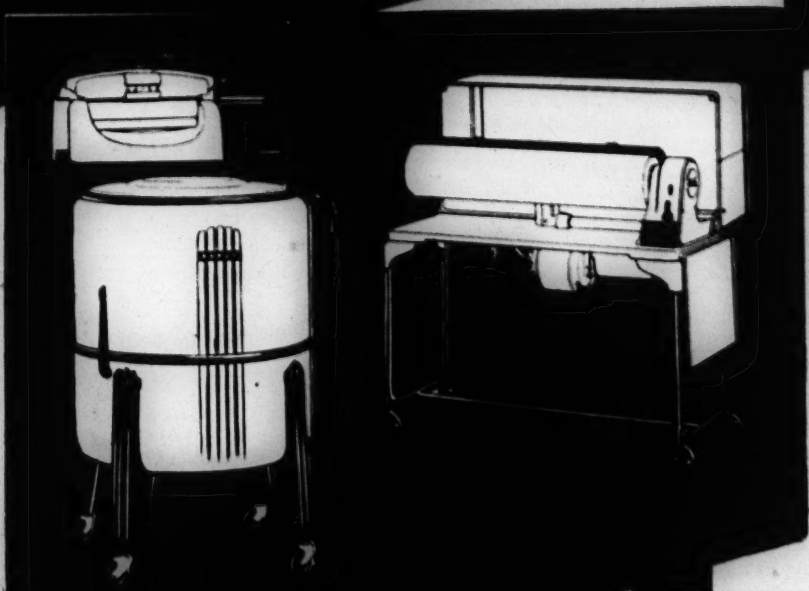
9 Flexible INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS

INSTANTLY CHANGED—EXCLUSIVELY NORGE

The illustrations above show only 2 of the 9 different arrangements possible in most Norge Deluxe and Low-Temp models.

1 Movable insert shelf in lower position; accessory shelf removed. Bulky, hard-to-place articles fit easily into the Norge interiors without crowding out other important foods.

2 Insert shelf in top position and accessory shelf below, allowing bottle necks to project above the lower shelf when standing on bottom of food compartment. Norge offers the most *flexible*—most usable—interior arrangements.



NORGE

Plus Value Home Appliances

NORGE FINE-AIR CONDITIONING FURNACE

Norge is years ahead in heating and air conditioning equipment for the home. The Norge Fine-Air Conditioning Furnace is able to deliver up to twice the heat usually extracted from fuel by old-fashioned systems. Complete winter air conditioning is of special Norge design. In summer, cooling and dehumidification equipment — *Rollator* powered — may be added. Ask a Norge heating expert to survey your needs.

NORGE AUTOBUILT WASHER

The new Norge Autobuilt Washers and Duotrol Ironers are vitally different in important features. Only the Norge washer has the Autobuilt transmission — steam-sealed tub — featherweight agitator. You'll get greater economy, longer life, more use-value from a Norge Autobuilt Washer.

NORGE DUOTROL IRONER

The Duotrol Ironer offers new ironing freedom with two-speed controls, adjustable tensions, double thermostatic heat control, and a world of other plus-values. Have your neighborhood Norge dealer demonstrate both the washer and ironer for you.

AW-11C